

INFORMATION RESOURCES ON THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE UK  
A CRITICAL ~~/ STATISTICAL~~ SURVEY OF COLLECTIONS, USERS AND  
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

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### ABSTRACT

The thesis comprises 5 chapters, including the conclusion. The first chapter is a review of the history of Middle Eastern studies and relevant collections in the UK together with an account of the four official reports commissioned by the UK Government on Oriental and African Studies in the UK. The second chapter is an account of a questionnaire based survey of Middle Eastern collections in the UK, which looks at 62 collections. The third chapter is a social survey, based on questionnaires and interviews on the information needs of library users in the UK with Middle Eastern interests. The fourth chapter is a statistical analysis of certain bibliographical tools on the Middle East (English) and in Middle Eastern languages.

Following these analyses the findings from chapter 2 on collections, chapter 3 on users, and chapter 4 on bibliographical sources are compared in order to investigate the correlations between these elements. Having demonstrated the particular significance of the collection of libraries specialising in the Middle East to the conduct of Middle Eastern studies in the UK, ways in which the collections and services of these libraries might be improved are examined.

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## **PREFACE**

It was in 1986 that I started working on this project. It has taken me so long to finish this research, but I faced several problems during the project. Some of these are discussed in the Introduction. The ones that I have not mentioned are mainly problems with researching into a concept/topic which involves two different cultures. In studying "the availability of materials from the Middle East in the UK" I faced two different cultures and systems on each side. In this respect, the main problem was the language barrier. Having said that, I was aware that there would be problems in conducting research, however, some problems occurred due to lack of knowledge on the area of study and some were caused because of bad planning. In this case, both caused the delay to finish this project!

Another problem throughout this project was financial difficulties. From the very beginning I had to pick up a job to assist this research. Although it looks a long time since I started to work on this project, in practice I have been working on this research on a part-time basis.

Despite all the difficulties, I am pleased that this project is completed, but this would not have been possible without the help and support of many people, to all of whom I owe this work. I would like to thank my supervisor John McIlwaine for his advice and guidance all through these years. I would also like to thank Gity Bird for her full support, Stella Chatzimari for her valuable advice, Lucia and Ken for their caring support, Chris Barnard and Emma Gawne-Cain for reading this work and finally my parents for their life time support.

Parts of this work have been published or presented at conferences:

- "Information resource on the Middle East in the UK", in IFLA Conference 93, booklet 8; Regional Activities. IFLA; Barcelona; 1993. Vol. 8. pp. 18-28
- "Information needs of the members of BRISMES: a survey", in British journal of Middle Eastern Studies. Vol. 18 No. 2, April-May 1992. pp. 68-75.
- "Distribution of Middle Eastern periodicals in the UK libraries: a statistical analysis", in INSPEL, 24 3 (1990) , PP: 107-113.

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## INTRODUCTION

In 1986 the most recent of the four official reports commissioned by the British Government during this century on Oriental and African studies in the UK, including the Middle East, was published. This latest report was undertaken by Sir Peter Parker, an ex-chairman of British Rail [<sup>1</sup>]. It is entitled "Speaking for the future", and is an investigation into the actual position of institutions and their relevant departments and how they could help the UK economy regarding Oriental and African studies in the UK. The Report is an in-depth study and discussion regarding the overall situation of Oriental and African Studies in the UK. Yet, the status of information centres and libraries is largely ignored in this report. Although the Report indicates that there will be a further study to look at other areas of Oriental & African studies, perhaps including libraries and information centres, I was sure at the time of publication that this would never happen and indeed, to date, no other report has been produced to complete Parker's work.

After studying Parker's Report, I decided to carry out research focusing on two main themes. In the first place I would study the present status of Middle Eastern collections in the UK. Then, I would investigate the role that these collections in relation to Middle Eastern studies in the UK. I hypothesised that there is a strong correlation between the holdings and activities of Middle Eastern collections and the conduct of Middle Eastern studies in the UK, particularly as demonstrated by the topics of university theses. In other words the information resources represented by the library collections were a key element in supporting and promoting the conduct of Middle Eastern studies. If this hypothesis was justified, then it could be concluded that the status of information is not being taken sufficiently seriously by the British Government since, as noted above, the Parker report

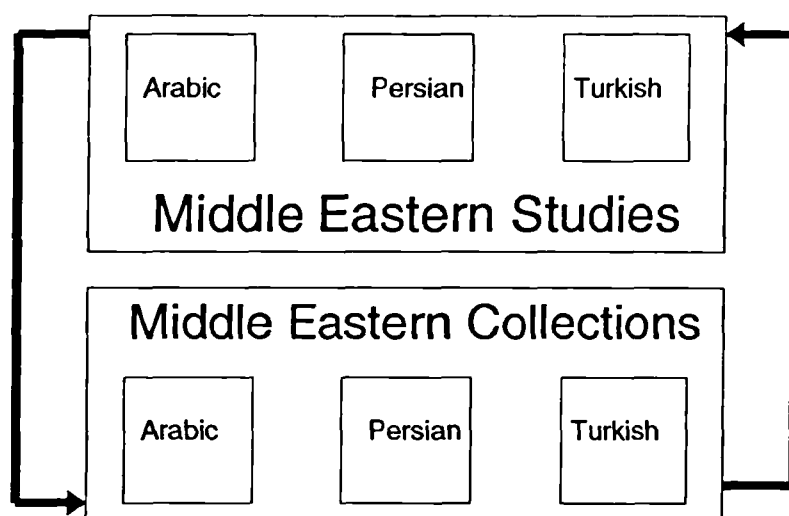
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<sup>1</sup> Great Britain. University Grants Committee. Speaking for the future: a review of the requirements of diplomacy and commerce for Asian and African languages and area study. (London; UGC; 1986). [Under the Chairmanship of Sir Peter Parker].

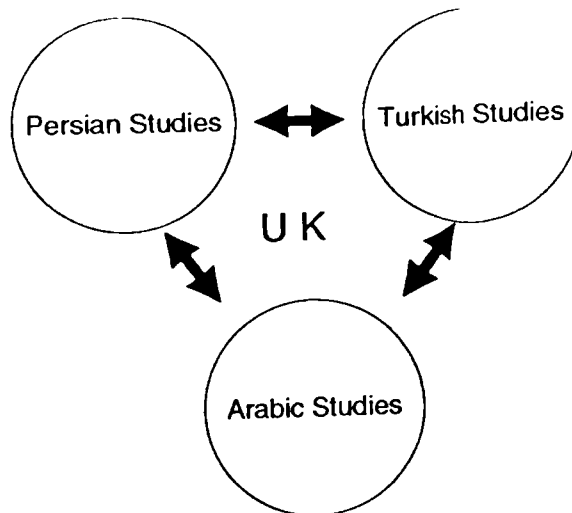


paid virtually no attention to information sources and access to information. Demonstrating the crucial relationship between the availability of information and the conduct of research would also allow me to question the emphases laid by UK libraries on their collections and services to researchers, and perhaps to suggest new dimensions for the role of such libraries and their specialist staff (see diagram I.1).

Diagram I.1.



Apart from what is said above, my personal interest in the Middle East, and consequently, Middle Eastern collections in the UK was one of the core reasons for this research. Since 1984, when I first came to Britain to study, I have visited Middle Eastern collections in the UK. I became interested in finding out about users' interests and expectations in relation to Middle East collections. At first, I decided to conduct research on Persian studies and Persian collections in the UK. After a short while, I realised that there has been a strong historical relationship between Arabic, Persian and Turkish studies in the UK. Therefore, it was not possible to carry out research on Persian studies and relevant collections unless Arabic and, to a lesser extent, Turkish were included. In this respect, a new structure for the research was devised and the coverage of the project was extended to Middle Eastern studies instead of Persian. At this stage, my intention was to investigate the relationship of Middle Eastern studies and related library collections in the UK (see diagram I.2).



As the initial planning of the project was taking place, Parker's Report (1986) was published. On reading it, I was reminded of how the Middle East continues to play an important role in the British Government's view of Oriental studies, partly because of commercial concerns, including both oil supply and growing UK exports to the region, and partly for diplomatic reasons. (That this continues to be the case can be seen in recent years through, for example the Rushdie affair and the Gulf War). Since the Report explicitly ignored libraries, I was encouraged to explore the relationship between the nature of Middle Eastern studies in the UK and the collections and services provided by Middle Eastern collections. To do this, I needed to collect data on the research interests and information needs of various "populations" in the UK involved in the pursuit of Middle Eastern studies. I also needed to gather data on the nature of the publications currently being produced about the region which would be needed by those pursuing Middle Eastern studies, as well as on the nature of the specialized collections.

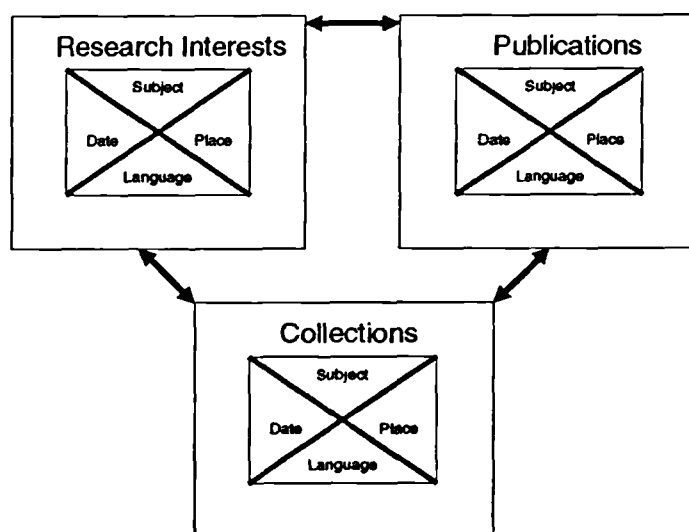
Having collected the required data, I could then analyze the results and find out about any possible relationships. Thereafter, it should be possible to suggest ways in which the UK Government and institutions, library collections and bibliographical services could respond better to what are perceived as the needs of those involved in Middle East studies in the UK.

At this stage I had identified three main aspects which required data collection: (a) library holdings (b) research interests and (c) publications. I needed to collect the data in such a way that could compare the common elements of each, so I decided to emphasize themes such as subject disciplines, and the dates, places and languages of publications represented in library holdings and of the actual publications covered by catalogues and bibliographies (see diagram I.3).

Regarding the 3 main areas, I selected sources and techniques for data collection as follows:

TOPIC	SOURCE	TECHNIQUE
-----	-----	-----
Library Collections	Librarians	Questionnaire
Research Interests	Users	Questionnaire & Interview
Publications	Reference Works	Bibliometrics

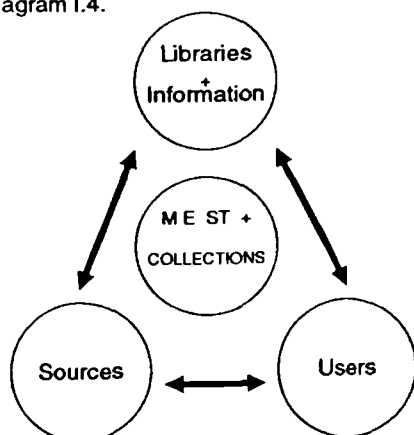
Diagram I.3.



In order to put the investigation in context, I decided that it was necessary to include an historical review of the nature of Middle Eastern studies in the UK which could help to explain some of the patterns of both study and library provision that existed in the 1980s. This is done in chapter 1 (see diagram I.4). Additionally, in order for the reader to have access to current

information about the countries of the Middle East, in Appendix 4 I have included a summary of the socio-economic and educational background of each Middle Eastern country covered in this research.

Diagram I.4.

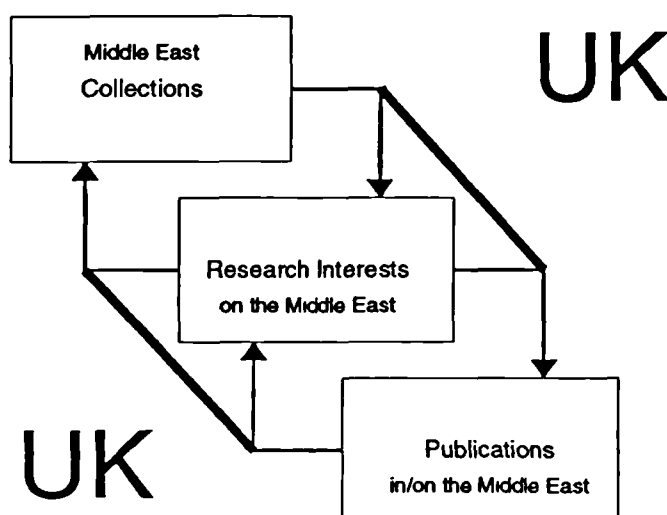


FOUR MAIN TOPICS &  
RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM

M.E.= Middle East M.E.ST.= Middle Eastern Studies

Regarding the approach of this research, it might seem simple to examine the general correlations between the library holdings, users' interests and bibliographical coverage of one specific field. In fact, many people had told me that there were obvious correlations between these 3 elements. But in reality they could not tell me why there should be such correlations, and if so, how they worked. The findings of this research have illuminated the nature of the relationship between these topics, and have enabled me to make some suggestions in the final chapter as to how libraries with Middle Eastern collections might work to improve their holdings and the services they offer to researchers (see diagram I.5).

Diagram I.5.

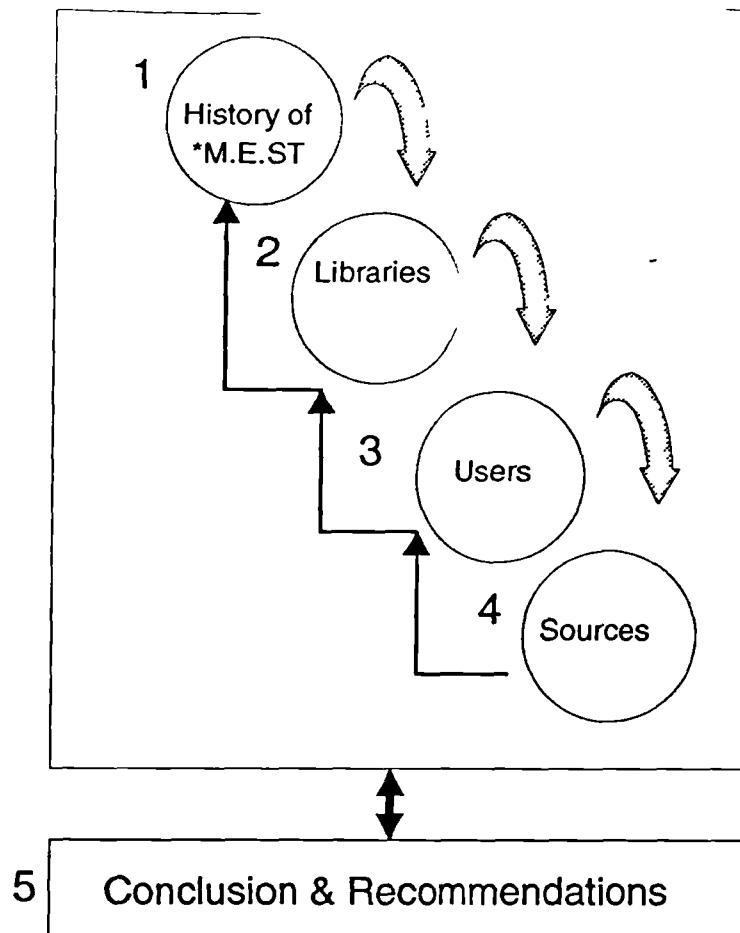


After starting the research I faced several problems, particularly in terms of collecting data. In gathering data for chapter 2, a questionnaire was sent to librarians to find out about library holdings. Over 40% of the respondents did not answer questions concerning the volumes of works related to the Middle East. This was a great obstacle. The only way to overcome this problem was to visit libraries and to use published sources, including guides to collections in the UK. This delayed the project.

After completing the survey on libraries in chapter 2, I still had to come up with a solution regarding data collection problems. For this reason, I expanded the coverage of questions in the next chapter. In surveying library users at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in chapter 3, I asked questions relating to difficulties in finding materials in the library, which were not necessarily relevant to the initial scope of the project. This was done in case I could not get a reasonable response regarding the information needs of these users or of the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies members. I would then have had other options for continuing the research, such as surveying the users of other libraries and finding out about their practical problems in seeking information and using the library holdings. Ultimately, the response from the above named groups was sufficient and not all the data collected was fully employed.

#### **SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS:**

The thesis comprises 4 chapters. The first chapter is a review of the history of Middle Eastern studies and collections in the UK, and discusses the four official reports commissioned by the UK Government. The second chapter is a questionnaire-based survey of Middle Eastern collections in the UK. The third is another questionnaire and interview-based survey of the information needs of library users in the UK. And finally, the last chapter is a statistical analysis of certain bibliographical tools on the Middle East and in Middle Eastern languages (see diagram I.6).



\*M.E.ST = Middle Eastern Studies

The methodology used in this study is partly historical and partly social survey techniques (i.e. questionnaire and interview techniques) and finally, application of statistical techniques to bibliographies similar to those in bibliometrics. Statistics, mainly percentages, are used in most analysis in this work. In all the tables, the percentages presented are the rounded figures from the text. This means that if the figure in the text is 42.2% it will appear as 42%. An SPSS/PC+ (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) programme is used to analyze the data collected through questionnaires or in bibliometrics. Languages covered in this study are Arabic, Persian and Turkish, as well as English. The geographical coverage of the study is the Asian Middle East, excluding Israel. Having said that, Egypt as the main North African country has been considered in some of the comparisons. And finally, the subject classification used in all comparisons is based on the Dewey Decimal Classification.

## FIRST CHAPTER:

In the first chapter, the history of Middle Eastern studies and related collections in the UK is reviewed in order to appreciate their present status. Through this work, it was realised that political interests have had a great influence on the creation of Middle Eastern collections in the UK. In the same chapter, the four official reports commissioned by the British Government are also reviewed. These are the Reay report (1909) <sup>[2]</sup>, post-war reports by Scarbrough (1947) <sup>[3]</sup> and Hayter (1961) <sup>[4]</sup> and finally Parker's report (1986) <sup>[5]</sup>. Regarding Parker's Report, he has tried to show that Britain needs to compete in markets such as Japan. Britain also needs a better investment position in the world, as in the Middle East. Therefore, there is a need to invest in more modern aspects of Oriental & African studies, such as economics, politics and modern languages rather than just classical studies.

In the following chapters of this research, I have tried to find out about the status of information on the Middle East in the UK. The status of information is considered under 3 main headings: collections and information centres, users and producers of information, and finally, published sources on the Middle East.

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<sup>2</sup> Great Britain: Treasury Committee on the Organization of Oriental Studies in London. Report of the Committee on the organization of Oriental studies in London. (London; HMSO; 1909). [Under the chairmanship of Lord Reay].

<sup>3</sup> Great Britain: Foreign Office. Report of the Interdepartmental Commission of enquiry on Oriental, Slavonic East European and African studies. (London; HMSO; 1947). [Under the chairmanship of the Earl of Scarbrough].

<sup>4</sup> Great Britain: University Grants Committee. Report of the Sub-Committee on Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies. (London; HMSO; 1961). [Under the Chairmanship of Sir William Hayter].

<sup>5</sup> Great Britain. University Grants Committee. Speaking for the future; a review of the requirements of diplomacy and commerce for Asian and African languages and area study. London; UGC; 1986. [Under the Chairmanship of Sir Peter Parker].

**SECOND CHAPTER:**

The second chapter examines the present status of Middle Eastern collections. Between mid-1987 and mid-1988, 172 questionnaires were sent out to libraries and information centres all over Britain. More than 100 libraries responded and of this number 62 were valid. Questionnaires that were completed sufficiently to allow further analysis of responses were considered valid. The rate of success was 36%. Despite the difficulty in collecting data on Middle Eastern libraries in the UK, this survey revealed valuable information on several aspects of these collections. Some of the findings in this chapter are on the distribution of libraries and their holdings by type of materials, subject and language throughout the UK. Information on the staff and technical processes (cataloguing and classification) used in these collections is also revealed.

**THIRD CHAPTER:**

Chapter three describes an interview and questionnaire-based survey on the information needs of users in the UK. Initially, five categories of users were identified: i) library users, ii) scholars as represented by members of a learned society, iii) users in the business sector, iv) journalists, and v) members of the public. Users in the government sector or policy-makers comprise another important group. However, I decided not to contact them because I knew that for reasons of confidentiality they were not going to agree to be interviewed. Of the 5 categories mentioned above, I managed to reach only 3 groups. The remaining 2 did not cooperate. Regarding the business sector, of 30 companies, only 2 firms agreed to an interview. Eventually, only one of the two companies allowed me to visit them and they never gave me back the results. In the case of members of the public, I contacted the Iranian and Turkish community centres. Because of political problems, very few Iranians agreed to be interviewed, but members of the Turkish community agreed to give full cooperation. Since there is no Arab community centre in the UK, it was decided to exclude this category from the study, since interviewing only one of the three cultural groups would give unrepresentative results.



Regarding library users, the School of Oriental and African Studies library (SOAS), University of London, was the focus of the research for three reasons. Firstly Parker's report emphasizes that academic institutions are the most active agents in the UK, and the findings described in my second chapter show that the strongest collections are in London. Secondly, a similar survey of users of the Oriental sections of the British Library by May Katzen in 1986 [<sup>6</sup>], revealed that SOAS library was used by a high percentage of the surveyed population. Also it was more economic to interview users in London than in Oxford and Cambridge or elsewhere. Finally, SOAS is open to the members of the public, so there was a good chance of interviewing a wide range of users. From the winter to the end of the summer in 1989, 90 users of SOAS library's Middle East section were approached, of whom 60 agreed to an interview. The rate of success was 67%.

In the case of members of the scholarly community, a questionnaire was sent to the members of the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies (BRISMES). Out of a total of 511 names and addresses of members, a random selection of every third name was made, with the only consideration being that the respondent's address should be in the UK. A total of 151 questionnaires was sent out. 70 of the responses were valid, a 46% rate of success. Finally, 35 journalists and broadcasters were contacted of whom 20 agreed to be interviewed. Most of the journalists who agreed to be interviewed were from the BBC World Service (Arabic, Persian and Turkish sections). The rate of success in the last category was 67%. Altogether, 305 people were approached, with 150 cases being valid. This gives a 49% success rate.

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<sup>6</sup>. M. Katzen. Survey of readers; The IOLR and the Department of OMPB (OC) of British Library. (London; British Library; 1986).

#### FOURTH CHAPTER:

In the last chapter I have analyzed major bibliographical tools relating to periodicals in the field of Middle Eastern studies. The decision to carry out an analysis of periodicals was made when the results from chapter 3 revealed that periodicals were used more than any other source by the population surveyed to keep up-to-date. The methodology used in this chapter is the same technique used in bibliometrics, where different elements (eg. the subject, language, date, place of publication etc.) of each record or entry in a bibliographical listing are measured for statistical analysis. Major indexing journals and union catalogues of periodicals of all the major languages involved (Arabic, Persian, Turkish and European languages) were examined and analyzed. This enabled me to identify the nature of the libraries' holdings of periodicals, as well as coverage offered by the indexing services, and to compare these findings with the subject interests and sources which were identified as important by the users I had surveyed.

Having examined several sources, it was realised that the Quarterly Index Islamicus is probably the most comprehensive source for listing publications on the Middle East. All the issues of the Index Islamicus from 1980-1988 were studied, and two specific years were selected for more detailed analysis. Certain elements of each entry were then analyzed. For each book and article listed, the subject, language of text and date of publication were noted, and for articles, the name of the journal from which they came. About 7,000 entries were checked and analyzed for the two years examined (1984 and 1988). Articles listed in the two years were derived from 447 different periodicals in total. All these 447 titles were then checked in several bibliographical sources in order to establish their subject classification, language and country of publication.

Union catalogues of periodicals on the Middle East held in British libraries were also measured. The ideal situation would have been to measure the Union Catalogue of Asian Publications

(UCAP) [7] which was set up in 1965 in SOAS. It contains records of accessions from Asia reported by over 40 libraries until 1985, of which records up to 1971 are published. A simple examination showed that there should be approximately half a million records in UCAP relevant to the scope of this study. However, the data covered in the published volumes of UCAP only give information up to 1971, and later, from 1986, the unpublished records on the Middle East have been transferred to Exeter University.

Due to these factors it was not possible in terms of time and cost to conduct an analysis of UCAP. Instead, I decided to analyze the union catalogues of periodicals for Middle Eastern languages and on the Middle East in European languages. The findings in relation to the periodicals indexed by Index Islamicus and those held by UK libraries were compared with the sources and subject areas identified by the survey of users in chapter 3. I established a list of "most-used" periodicals as a result of the replies to the survey of BRISMES members and compared this with the titles covered by Index Islamicus, and stocked by UK libraries. I also examined titles covered by other indexing sources and directories of periodicals published in Middle Eastern languages, and compared these with the holdings of UK libraries.

In this chapter I also examined and analyzed lists of theses submitted to UK universities on Middle Eastern topics. I did this because I regard theses as one of the most important indicators of academic output. Several sources were investigated [8]. The

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7. Union catalogue of Asian publications (UCAP). D. E. Hall (Ed.). (London; Mansell; 1971). 4 volumes.

Union Catalogue of Asian publications; 1971 Supplement. D. E. Hall(Ed.). (London; Mansell; 1973).

8. P. Sluglett. Theses on Islam, the Middle East and North West Africa; 1880-1978: accepted by universities in the UK and Ireland. (London; Mansell; 1983).

British Society for Middle Eastern Studies (BRISMES). Newsletter 1988-1989.

coverage was for all works produced in English and submitted to UK institutions. Analysis in chapter 2 of the topics of relevant theses in relation to the subject emphases found in libraries showed distinct correlation, especially for theses submitted during the 1970s and 1980s. For a more detailed analysis the holdings of some of the largest university collections were compared specifically with the theses submitted to those same universities, and the relationship was shown to be very significant.

As a result of this research, the hypothesis that there is a direct correlation between library collections and Middle Eastern studies in the UK, was shown to be correct. It is hoped that these findings will bring more attention to sources of information for Middle Eastern studies in the UK. Hopefully they will contribute to a better understanding of the value of information and the role of libraries and librarians in Middle Eastern studies in the UK. The thesis finishes with a conclusion and recommendations for action by the UK Government and institutions involved in Middle East studies and also possible topics for future investigation.

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The Arab world; a catalogue of British theses 1971-December 1987; British Theses Service (BRITS). (London; British Library; 1988).

Index to theses accepted for higher degrees by the universities of Great Britain and Ireland and the Council of National Awards. (London; Aslib; 1976- ). Volumes 1988-1990.

**CHAPTER 1**  
**A REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES AND**  
**RELATED COLLECTIONS IN THE UK**

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

In the opening chapter to this research I needed to clarify the background and the history of the existing situation on Middle Eastern studies and relevant collections in the UK. Two main aspects have been discussed in this chapter; **A Review of the History of Middle Eastern Studies** followed by **Official Reports on Oriental and African Studies in the UK**. Having said that, the major emphasis in this chapter is on the four Official Reports; Reay Report 1909, Scarbrough Report 1947, Hayter Report 1961 and finally Parker Report 1986. Altogether, I have tried to show the outcome of each Report on Middle Eastern studies and relevant collections in the UK.

### 1.1 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES:

It is not unrealistic to say that, every day, thousands of people go to museums throughout the world to view ancient archaeological masterpieces excavated from the Middle East. These masterpieces are believed to be archetypes of our modern civilizations. These museums are considered one of the major sources of national income to Western governments, partly because of these masterpieces. The Egyptian, Mesopotamian civilizations, and later, the Persian Empire, have always been the centre of attention for historians and archaeologists as well as the public throughout the world. From the archaeological point of view, most countries of the region have always been important to be studied. Massive publications have been produced in most European languages as a result of studying these civilizations.

Persian, Turkish and Arab Islamic art and architecture have achieved world wide fame. Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts and calligraphy are well known to the West. These manuscripts, which usually contained poetry, illustrations and examples of fine calligraphy, were claimed to be of great importance. It was through acquaintance with these manuscripts that Persian and Arabic literature was recognized. Since the 18th century, translations of Persian and Arabic poetry have found a notable place in the West. By the 1940s, the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, in Fitzgerald's translation, was believed to be the third most widely-found source of unconscious quotation in English, after the Bible and

Shakespeare [<sup>1</sup>]. Islam has been another important topic in the West of study on the Middle East. The Iranian religions Zoroastrianism and Manichaeism have also received attention in Western studies.

Many Western powers have been directly involved in the making of modern Middle Eastern history. The British mandate was in operation up to some time after the Second World War in some Middle Eastern countries. And in others, Britain had a direct control over central government. Even more significantly, major oil reserves in the region have put the Middle East at the centre of attention since their discovery in the late 19th century. As a result of this, the strategic role of the Middle East has been of major concern to the West. "Since the end of World War II, no region of the world had received more attention and debate than the Middle East. No other global zone is so geostrategically significant to the major power contenders of the late-twentieth century" [<sup>2</sup>]. The oil industry has a significant role in the world trade. "Oil accounts for around half of the world's seaborne trade. Oil remains the world's largest single traded commodity" [<sup>3</sup>].

Recent political changes in the name of Islam and as a result of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, have made the area a topic of interest for study. The recent Islamic movements in the region, including those in North Africa and Central Asia (former Soviet republics) have put the Middle East in the spot-light of world attention. One could add to the above list the Iran-Iraq conflict of 1980-1988, the Irangate scandal in the US followed by the Gulf crisis 1990- and the Iraqgate enquiry in the UK.

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- <sup>1</sup>. A. J. Arberry. British Contributions to Persian Studies. (London; Longmans; 1942). p.18.
  - <sup>2</sup>. E. Chammou. "Near or Middle East? choice of name". Cataloging and Classification Quarterly. (Vol. 7, No. 3, Spring 1987). p. 106.
  - <sup>3</sup>. R. Maclean. Oil Sector Update. (London; UBS Philips & Drew; 15 January 1993). p. [2].

In the past the Middle East has been an important field of study for theological and political reasons. The region is important today for the politics of theology. Its oil reserves and the position of the Middle East, being located between three continents, adds to its importance.

### **1.2 SOME PROBLEMS IN MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES:**

One of the major problems in studying the area is the lack of any continuity. In the past decade, the Middle East has suffered major political upheavals. These can transform the whole system and can interfere with areas of research. Therefore, time tends to become an extremely valuable matter to a researcher. The language problem as well as the transliteration of special names is another problem, also the different dating systems used in Middle Eastern countries.

The lack of information centres and the small number of national libraries and irregular national bibliographies can cause an unlimited delay in any research. A non-systematic approach to presentation and production in the book trade, is one of the major problems.

The dominance of Islam/Arab culture is a notable feature of Middle Eastern studies. The main characteristic of Middle Eastern culture is its merged cultures. Turkish and Chinese influence in Persian art and vice versa is a good example where there could be a problem identifying one from the other. This is probably the same with the literary works of the region. One has to be aware that for studying Arabic, Persian or Turkish culture, there are other civilizations to be studied as well. For centuries Iranian philosophers, scientists and writers produced their works in Arabic. Perhaps the dominance of the Arab/Islam culture has been the most influential of all.



"To separate Iranian [and Turkish] sciences and technology from Islamic science and technology would be somewhat arbitrary and in a sense historical. The only condition under which such an arbitrary operation may make some sense is at the time when the linguistic considerations are given exclusive priority. But even then most Persian medieval scientists who wrote in Persian wrote in Arabic also ... and it would be absurd to separate the works of the same scientists as partly Persian and partly Islamic/Arabic" [4].

Referring to the deficiencies and difficulties above, the value of information about the area becomes a vital matter in the study of the region.

### 1.3 A REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES IN BRITAIN:

In the post-Christian world, the Arab Muslims and Christians became neighbours in the Holy Land. As Islam expanded throughout the Middle East, the Holy Land fell into the hands of Muslims. The expansion of Islam which extended as far as Spain was the cause of a more genuine counterpart between Muslims and Christians.

The Crusades in the 12th-13th centuries forced the Christian community to gain a better knowledge of Islam. Meanwhile, the release of Toledo in 1085 led to a better understanding of Islam. After the release of Toledo, Christians discovered that many of the Greek philosophical texts had been translated into Arabic and had been developed by Muslim philosophers.

"Arabic had hitherto been studied as a key to ancient philosophy and science. But for some centuries yet these merits were found only in such contributions as the Arabs had been able to make to medicine, mathematics and astronomy and these are considerable: Arabic literature and culture, which we now accept unquestionably as the chief glory of Arabic civilization, were entirely neglected in the West" [5].

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4. L. P. Elwell-Sutton (Ed.). Bibliographical Guide to Iran. (Brighton; Harvester Press; 1983). p.99.

5. A.J. Arberry: Oriental essays: portrait of seven scholars. (London; George Allen; 1960). p. 14.

The first Englishman who studied Arabic who is well known for that reason, was Adelard of Bath (12th century). As Arabic had become the language of science and philosophy, by the 13th century Aristotle's works were taught at Paris through Avicenna, al-Farabi and al-Gazali's works. All three are famous in the field of philosophy for developing Greek philosophical ideas through and within Islamic conceptuality. At the same time for missionary purposes, the study of Arabic was encouraged by the Catholic Church. The first translation of the Qur'an into Latin emerged in 1143.

At the time of the Renaissance many of the social and cultural developments improved the situation for Oriental studies in Europe. Improvements in trade and commerce, as well as the new ideas of Humanism, have to be considered as major contributing factors to this progression. The discovery of the Cape route to India in 1498 and the fall of Constantinople to the hands of the Ottomans in 1453 created a distinct situation for Middle Eastern studies. One of the main results was easier access to Asia through the Cape route for the British and Portuguese. This easier access to Asia was partly the cause of the defeat of the Iranians in the Persian Gulf by the Portuguese (1508-1515), which later was the impetus for the Anglo-Iranian relationship. In the 15th century, after the collapse of Constantinople and the conquer of the Persian Gulf by the Portuguese, Middle Eastern studies entered a political phase.

The Anglo-Iranian and Turkish relationship originated in the 16th century. The first Englishman who travelled to Iran was Antony Jenkinson. He visited Russia in 1557 and in 1561 he continued his route to Qazvin and then to the capital of Shah Tahmasp. Although his visit was not successful for the mission, later remarkable efforts were made to attract Persians to challenge the Ottoman Empire. In 1589 Anthony Shirley and his brother Robert Shirley arrived in Qazvin and were welcomed by the servants of Shah Abbas I. The Shirley brothers, especially Robert, led an army training for battle with the Portuguese. In 1622, through the cooperation of English and Iranian forces the Portuguese were expelled from the Persian Gulf. This cooperation does not seem to be only for the sake of the Persian court. It would seem more logical if we

consider that this cooperation had as its aim the establishment of the sovereignty of the British Empire over the region as well. This view will be seen as more acceptable if British needs at the time are taken into account. The British Empire needed to guard and protect its trading and industry with and within India, especially after the foundation of the East India Company (1600). This concern was the cause of later developments and changes in the procedure of Oriental studies in the U.K.

In 1587 at the College de France the first Chair in Arabic was established in Europe. Forty five years later in 1632, the first Chair in Arabic was established at Cambridge and four years later in 1636, another chair was established at Oxford.

Although in the early 17 century there were only departments of Arabic studies, the later part of the century saw the commencement of Persian and Turkish studies as well. From the late 17th century, other Middle Eastern languages and cultures are subjects to be studied as well as Arabic. Some scholars such as Thomas Hyde (1636-1703) showed an interest in Iranian culture in the late 17th century. He had compiled a book on Zoroastrianism by 1700 [6]. This shows that at the same time as Arabic was being taught, presumably Persian and maybe Turkish were also taught in academic establishments.

By the sixteenth century the bases of many major British collections of Oriental manuscripts (MSS) had been laid. Persian, Turkish and Arabic MSS began to reach Europe during the second half of the sixteenth century. The Bodleian library at Oxford and Trinity College Cambridge developed notable collections of MSS in that century. These MSS and other factors contributed to a better perspective of Middle Eastern culture and greatly assisted its study. The various factors which assisted the Middle Eastern studies were: the British presence in India from the 16th century onwards, Portuguese and British rivalry in Iran, the collecting of MSS in Persian Arabic and Turkish in British libraries, the

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6. Thomas Hyde. Historia religious veterum Persarum. (Oxford; E. Theatro Sheldoniano; 1700).

establishment of Chairs in Arabic at Cambridge and Oxford and the establishment of the East India Company.

With the establishment of the East India Company a genuine base was created for Persian studies in England. When the Mughal Empire was defeated by British forces in India in 1765, the East India Company and later the British Empire became the supreme power in the region. From then until 1835 the Court language in India was Persian. Events such as the announcement of a decision to the Indian population or the introduction of new legislation, had a great impact on making Persian a subject to be taught seriously to the Company's servants. In that respect, the East India Company was a medium through which many of the true Orientalist scholars seemed to be working for the Company. Sir William Jones (1746-1794) was one of the real lovers of Middle Eastern literature and languages. The fruits of his enthusiasm for Persian and Sanskrit studies are well known in the world of Oriental Studies. He has been called the "Father of British Orientalism and Persian Studies" in the West. The Asiatic Society of Bengal was established through his efforts in 1784, where he tried to promote a more systematic study of Oriental languages and literature. The Society was nearly closed after his death in 1794. Warren Hasting, the Governor General of Bengal (1772-1785) supported his ideas, which was an important factor in the development of Persian studies. Jones translated a considerable number of Persian poems into English. He lived in India for years and worked there as a servant for the Company. Maybe Persian literature was warmly greeted by the British in India not only because of Jones' influence but also because of the existence of the Mughals.

Soon after Jones' translation of Hafez and other classical works, the British became familiar with Persian poetry. Names such as Hafez, Mulavi, Sa'di, and Ferdowsi no longer sounded strange to English ears. The 18th century was a key period in Persian studies, during which many examples of Persian poetry were translated into English.

From the late 18th century onwards more interest was shown in collecting printed books as well as MSS by the East India Company's servants. India had a good market in printed Persian materials at the time. The existence of Zoroastrian Parsees in India and their interests in their ancestral culture was also an important factor in the improved availability of Persian materials, however it cannot be denied that the dominance of Persian as the court language was an influencing factor.

The library of the East India Company (today India Office Library and Records or IOLR) was established in 1801. Its origin goes back to the era when it was not possible to collect materials locally in England, yet subsequently it became a policy of the Company to continue collecting materials and to expand the collection.

Not only poetry, but even early religious texts like Avesta were translated into European languages in the 18th century. In 1771 Avesta was translated into French. This shows an interest in a wider subject area than only the languages and literature of the region. A comparison could be made between this era and the Renaissance period, when scholars, artists and philosophers were involved with the administration of the Classical Greek civilization. The 18th century was a Renaissance for Oriental Studies.

The presence of Napoleon's army in Egypt in 1798 forced Britain to support the Ottomans in order to prevent the French from reaching India. The Russian authorities which controlled the region threatened Britain's position at the time. These political incidents focused British attention on the Middle East and Iran became the focal point of that attention. Taking this into account, many treaties and agreements which were made between Iran and Britain between 1800 and 1914 were basically to protect Iran from

the "outsiders" (Russia) or for the establishment of British authority in Iran [7]. By the mid-19th century when oil first became the main consideration in the Middle East, politics and economics combined to bring about the above circumstances.

The nineteenth century represented another political phase for Middle Eastern studies, especially in the case of Iran. The presence of the British in India from the 16th century onwards, gradually saw Britain established as the supreme power in the region. This situation came about through a series of social and political events, with which Iran was closely involved. The contribution of Britain to modernizing Iran brought the two countries together. In 1889 the Imperial Bank of Persia was established with the help of Britain. Later this bank's function was to monopolize the exploitation of mineral resources. Iran's first telegraph lines were built with British assistance and supervision in the 1870s. And most important was the exploration of oil resources: in 1901 the exploitation of Iran's oil reserves was promised to William D'arcy for 60 years. In 1908 the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was founded by British capital.

'Under these circumstances, as above, a considerable quantity of literature was produced on Iran in order to respond to the needs of the British Government in the region. Reports were made about provinces on their social, geographical and geological situation. One of the better-known works is Lord Curzon's "Persia and the Persian Question" (1889), which is a historical and political analysis of Iran. Massive publications were created for military needs' [8]. Archaeological literature was another type of publication on Iran in this period. In 1897 France acquired an exclusive concession from the Shah to carry out excavations on

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7. "Anglo-Iranian treaties and agreements, 1800, 1809, 1814, 1841, 1857, 1882, and 1919", in Great Soviet Encyclopedia; a translation of the third edition. (New York; London; MacMillan; 1973). vol. I p. 104.

8. S. A. Wilcox. The development of Persian studies in Great Britain. (M.A. dissertation submitted to the School of Library Archive and Information Studies, (SLAIS), University College London, UCL 1985). pp 45-47.

Persian territory. The French were followed by the British and Germans. Sir Henry Rawlinson's achievement of reading the Behistn cuneiform (1844-46), which was published in 1846, led to this becoming one of the key texts in discovering the Iranian cuneiform and later in the comparative study of Indo-European languages.

Famous works of Persian poetry were translated into English, and at around the same time, the first dictionaries (English-Persian) were compiled. Most of these works were welcomed by English readers, and some of them have been reprinted many times. For example:

Hafez, Shams al-din Mohammed. Poems from Divan of Hafez. Translated by Gertrude Lowthian Bell (1897).

Omar Khayyam. The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet of Persia. Translated by Edward Fitzgerald (1859).

Palmer, H. E. A Concise Dictionary; [English-Persian] together with a simplified grammar of the Persian language. (1883).

By the nineteenth century orientalist scholars had started to catalogue Oriental manuscripts in collections. This had the advantage of providing more information on existing collections; it was also the beginning of "scholar librarianship" in the UK, especially in Middle Eastern studies. Among these scholar librarians were Palmer, who catalogued Persian, Arabic and Turkish manuscripts at Trinity College Library in Cambridge (1870); Edward Browne, who catalogued the Persian MSS of the Cambridge University Library (1896) and produced a "Hand-list" of Muhammadan manuscripts at the same Library (1900), which also included those written in Arabic characters; E. Sachau and Herman Ethe, who catalogued the Bodleian Library's MSS (1889), Ethe also published a catalogue of Persian MSS at the India Office Library in 1903. In this respect many of the librarians in charge of Oriental collections were scholars. In the nineteenth century the basis was laid for Orientalist librarianship to grow on in the following century.

#### 1.4 OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES IN THE UK:

The twentieth century brought many changes to the world. These changes had a direct impact on Oriental studies. The two World Wars had a direct influence on Oriental studies and related libraries and their services. The social consequences of two World Wars in developing countries was a transformation of political systems that affected international diplomacy and trade. Social reform and revolutions in Asian and African countries made the Western world find new methods of studying the Orient! As a result of changes in the world order, for the first time in the history of Oriental studies, the British Government carried out official reports on conditions and needs in Oriental studies. The outcome of this attempt was a report in 1901. This followed by three other reports in 1947, 1961 and, most recently in 1986.

##### 1.4.1 THE REAY REPORT 1909:

The first of these reports was a study by the Treasury Committee on the state of Oriental studies in London under the supervision of Lord Reay [<sup>9</sup>]. The immediate result of this Report was the establishment of the School of Oriental Studies in 1916 (SOS), which became the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in 1938. The Committee was set up to evaluate the state and level of Oriental studies in the UK, in order to keep a balance between political needs and educational expenditure and services at the time.

The Report is famous for its overemphasis of Britain's incomparable position in trade, enterprise and authority in Oriental countries. The Report mentions that:

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<sup>9</sup>. Great Britain. Treasury Committee on the Organization of Oriental Studies in London. Report of the Committee on the organization of Oriental studies in London. (London; HMSO; 1909). [under the chairmanship of Lord Reay].



"If we are to resume our superiority in trade and enterprise in the Middle East and Far East, the young Englishman who is to gain the pioneer of British commerce or to carry on the business of his ancestors with success against foreign and native competition must now begin to study of his language at home" [10].

The Report is ahead of its time in arguing in favour of a new, modern technique of studying Oriental languages and literature to respond to unique needs in the UK. The Committee cites the development of Oriental Studies in other European countries as a reason for establishing a new centre for the study of Oriental languages and cultures [11]. Although the first modern school of Oriental studies in the UK was funded in 1889 in London [12], it was basically established for teaching Oriental languages to Medical Students who were serving abroad. By the 20th century there was a wider range of reasons for student attendance at the School. In the Report the expected enrolments for courses are classified, in general, as people who will become military staff, civil servants of the British Government in the Middle East and Far East, missionaries of the Government and religious missionaries, people in the commerce and business fields, medical students, Eastern students and students with a personal interest in studying Oriental languages and literature [13].

The major emphasis in the Report is on Indian Studies. This reflects economic and political ties between the two countries (India and the UK) at the time. Similarly, political and economic considerations were identified as principal reasons for studying other Oriental languages. In the case of Persian the Report says:

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<sup>10</sup>. Ibid. p. 5.

<sup>11</sup>. Ibid. Appendix XIV. pp. 128-152.

<sup>12</sup>. Ibid. Appendix XVI. pp. 153-156.

<sup>13</sup>. Ibid. p. 6.

" The Importance [of Persian Studies] in Relation to British Interest...

Special Considerations: The importance of Persian is considerable, chiefly on account of the political position of the country, and especially having regard to the currency of the language in Afghanistan and to a considerable extent also in India and Turkey one may give it a place in the first class" [14].

The Report also suggests that a library should be set up to respond to new needs.

"An essential feature of the proposed School, should in our opinion, be a library in which, if our future proposals are carried out, all the Oriental books now at University College and Kings College would be concentrated and which should be especially maintained as a library of contemporaneous Oriental literature open to all qualified readers. Such a library is indispensable to enable the English public, through the medium of experts, to be kept in touch with the contemporary thoughts of Oriental countries of which the political and economical importance to our country is rapidly growing" [15].

In another part of the Report, an estimate is made regarding the annual budget for the library and staff. It is interesting to note that a possible candidate for the position of librarian, according to the Report, was one of the readers at the school. This was a reflection of current trends, at a time when most librarians in the field of Oriental studies were also scholars. The following extract from the Report illustrates this:

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14. Ibid. Appendix XII. pp. 117-118.

15. Ibid. pp. 18-19.

"Teaching Staff -	
title	£ annual
Director who will also act as Professor	1000
5 Full Professors	3000
9 Readers	2700
16 Native Assistants	2400
Teaching Staff for Language in Class B-	1000
-----	-----
total	10,100
Library -	
title	£ annual
Librarian	120
(additional salary to be paid to one of the Readers acting as librarian)	
Assistant Librarian	75
Books and Periodicals	230
-----	-----
total	425
Administrative Expenditure -	
subject	£ annual
Secretary	200
Postage, Printing	100
-----	-----
total	300
Rent	1,500
Light, Heating	400
=====	=====
GENERAL TOTAL	£ 12,725 " [16]

The basic purpose of the Report was to urge the Government to establish a modern school of Oriental studies in response to new needs at the beginning of this century. The Report was successful in achieving this goal; the School of Oriental Studies (SOS) was officially opened in December 1916 as a college of the University of London. A year later it admitted its first nine (9) students (1917), and the library was opened to users at the same time.

In 1938 the name of the School was amended to the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS). This reflected the growth of interest in African studies at the School. Since then, the School has been widely known as SOAS.

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<sup>16</sup>. Ibid. p.28.

The publication of the first edition of " The Encyclopedia of Islam" in 1913 [<sup>17</sup>] was a milestone in Oriental studies. Scholars in this field from all over the world contributed to its compilation. The later edition of the Encyclopedia (published since 1960- ) has presented a more comprehensive overview of Islam. The encyclopedia is one of the major sources of information ever produced in this field.

Between the two World Wars ( World War I 1914-18 and World War II 1939-45), the most important development in the field of Oriental studies after the establishment of SOAS, was a series of exhibitions of Oriental art in London. In 1931 the Persian Art Exhibition was held at the Royal Academy and attracted some 225,000 visitors [<sup>18</sup>]. The Exhibition served to promote many later publications on Persian art. The immediate result of the Exhibition was a detailed catalogue by L. Binyon; J.V.S. Wilkinson and Basil Gray entitled "Persian miniature Painting; including critical and descriptive catalogue of the miniatures exhibited at Burlington House, January-March 1931", published in 1933. The Exhibition sprang from a suggestion by A. A. Pope, who was working on Persian art at the time. His efforts resulted in an encyclopedic work entitled "A Survey of Persian Art" and published in 1938-9, which is arguably the most comprehensive work ever published on this topic.

The two World Wars had notable impact on Oriental studies. 'Crash' courses especially in Japanese as well as other Oriental languages became heavily in demand. Many of these courses were conducted by SOAS staff and proved to be valuable experience in developing techniques for intensive teaching of Oriental languages. During the War a large number of the Europeans went to Asian and African countries and gained a practical knowledge of languages and culture.

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<sup>17</sup>. The Encyclopedia of Islam. Vol. I. (Leiden; London; Brill; Luzac; 1913).

<sup>18</sup>. Persian Art; an illustrated souvenir of the exhibition of Persian Art at Burlington House. (London; Hudson and Kears; 1931).

#### 1.4.2 THE SCARBROUGH REPORT 1947:

In 1944 as a result of an initiative by SOAS [<sup>19</sup>], the Foreign Office set up an Independent Commission of Enquiry into Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies in the UK under the Chairmanship of Earl of Scarbrough. The result was a Report, published in 1947. This Report is commonly known as the Scarbrough Report [<sup>20</sup>]. At the beginning of the Report the following reasons were given for setting up the Committee as:

"To examine the facilities offered by universities and other educational institutions in Great Britain for the study of Oriental ... languages and culture, to consider what advantage is being taken of these facilities and to formulate recommendations for their improvements"[<sup>21</sup>].

The Report, like its predecessor of 1909, was a politically orientated study. The Report explored the future of Oriental studies based on Britain's perceived political and economic needs in relation to that area [<sup>22</sup>]. The most common criticism made about the Report has been the fact that the Committee was set up by the Foreign Office, which had less to do with education than other relevant governmental bodies or departments. The Committee concluded that a completely new approach to Oriental studies was needed in order to move towards a more modern and lively study of the languages, literature and social conditions of those areas. Comparatively speaking, the Report was more detailed than its predecessor previous. The principal factors identified by the Report as being the fundamental causes of the unfavourable situation at the time (1940s) were summarized as follows:

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<sup>19</sup>. J.D. Pearson. Oriental and Asian Bibliography; an introduction with some reference to Africa. (London; Crosby Lockwood; 1966). p. 36.

<sup>20</sup>. Great Britain. Foreign Office. Report of the Independent Commission of Enquiry on Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies. (London; HMSO; 1947). [under the chairmanship of the Earl of Scarbrough].

<sup>21</sup>. Ibid. p. 5.

<sup>22</sup>. Ibid. pp. 24-28.

- "- no systematic organization for the development of these studies;
- neglect of non-linguistic studies;
- lack contacts and travel abroad for teaching staff or those doing research;
- incomplete libraries;
- failure to attract students" [23]. -

With reference to the point on libraries, there is nothing in the original text of the Scarbrough Report to clarify the comment made upon the incompleteness of libraries. Although there is a section on "Museums and Libraries" [24] which explores their role within the expected future developments, there is no direct reference as such. The only relevant comment in the Report, regarding the incomplete libraries is: "Deficiencies in libraries should be made good" [25]!

Financially, the most helpful resolution of the Report was its allocation of £225,000 over five years and another £225,000 at the end of ten years for schools of Oriental studies [26]. This was primarily spent on SOAS. Furthermore, related to the points above, one of the most important outcomes of the Report was an additional allocation of expenditure for teachers of Oriental languages to visit the country of their specialization for the improvement of their knowledge. Besides these points, the most significant result of the Report from the point of view of library provision, was the establishment of a new School of Oriental Studies at Durham, with its own library.

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23. Great Britain. University Grants Committee. Report of the Sub-Committee on Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies. (London; HMSO; 1961). p.7. [under the Chairmanship of Sir William Hayter].

24. Great Britain. Foreign Office. Report of the Independent Commission of Enquiry on Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies. (London; HMSO; 1947). pp. 66-70.

25. Ibid. p. 69, paragraph 115 (3.VIII).

26. Ibid. pp. 71-72.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (founded in 1908) was another source of reference in the Scarbrough Report; it mentions that specialists in this posted to the Middle East, could be taught the necessary languages before leaving [27]. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was nationalized through a national movement led by Musaddiq in 1951. Although the British residents and employers of the Company were obliged to leave, Iran still needed British technology and training. British Petroleum (BP), which was established to replace the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and which dealt exclusively with Iranian oil resources at the time, was another point of contact between the two countries in this field until Islamic Revolution in 1979.

Generally speaking, neither of the two Reports (Reay and Scarbrough) considered educational factors in their approach and analysis. In fact, both Reports gave recommendations based primarily on the political needs of their times without considering the educational infrastructure.

Both the World Wars had the effect of shifting the balance of world power from Europe to the USA. In the post-War period the USA exercised more control over Middle Eastern countries than any of its European allies [28]. As a result of this new policy, a great change occurred in the field of Oriental studies in the Western world. Oriental study, which had been dominated by Europeans, basically from the 18th c. up to the 1950s, came to be dominated by the United States of America since then.

#### 1.4.3 THE HAYTER REPORT 1961:

The post-War expansion in education in the U.K. had direct effect on Oriental studies. The Scarbrough Report was a result of this policy of expansion. Twelve years later, in 1959, the University Grants Committee set up a Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Sir William Hayter to evaluate the status of Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies in the U.K. The Committee started

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<sup>27</sup>. Ibid. p. 86.

<sup>28</sup>. B. Lapping. "Iran" in The End of Empire. (London; Granada; Channel 4; 1985). PP. 109-226.

to work in January 1960 and a year later the result was published as a Report [29]. The Report was, in structure, a comparison of the existing situation with its equivalents in North America. Although the Report has the same socio-political basis as its predecessor, the Scarbrough Report, it was the first of its kind that looked into the matter from an educational perspective [30]. Another advantage of the Hayter Report was an in-depth analysis of the Scarbrough Report. The Report presents a critique of the existing situation (grants, departments, libraries, Universities etc.) making recommendations in each case. In this respect the Report takes a very critical view of the British educational system at that time [31]. At the heart of the Report's conclusions is the recommendation that a 'modern, non-linguistic development for the social and historical subjects' be pursued.

The Committee was invited to the USA by the Rockefeller Foundation to see the developments being made in Oriental and African Studies (O&AS). The committee was impressed and influenced by this trip, especially in the field of librarianship, where librarians had played an important part in the development in O&AS in the USA [32]. It is important to mention that J.D. Pearson, who had published Index Islamicus in 1958, was one of the contributors to the Hayter Report. It was largely through Pearson's contribution that the status of libraries as an important factor in the development of Oriental studies came to be recognised in the Hayter Report. In the section on "Libraries" [33] the recommendations for further developments in the field are based on the concept of co-operative activities [34], which was an immediate result of library

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29. Great Britain. University Grants Committee. Report of the Sub-Committee on Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies. (London; HMSO; 1961).

30. Ibid. p. 41. paragraph 3.

31. Ibid. p. 41. paragraph 4.

32. Ibid. pp. 59-60.

33. Ibid. pp. 104-110.

34. Ibid. pp. 105-106.



trends in North America [<sup>35</sup>]. Other suggestions on the development of libraries include:

- "- relating library expansion to the development of area studies;
- co-operative book buying;
- co-operative cataloguing;
- free lending of books or use of the reading-room facilities" [<sup>36</sup>].

The idea of co-operation was put into practice in an agreement between two collections; the British Museum (later the British Library Oriental Manuscripts and Published Books and now Oriental Collections) and the India Office Library and Records [<sup>37</sup>]. As a result of co-operation between libraries the Union Catalogue of Asian Publications (UCAP) was established in 1965. The idea behind UCAP was to enable inter-library loan systems to respond to co-operative needs. During the 1960s and 1970s the pragmatic result of the Hayter Report is recognisable through the publication of UCAP in 1971.

As an outcome of World War II, many Asian and African countries faced significant political changes during the 50s and 60s. Accordingly, Oriental collections in the UK faced problems in acquisition. In 1962 the Standing Conference on National and University Libraries (SCONUL) circulated membership to ascertain interest in Asia and made initial approaches to the Association of British Orientalists (ABO). Two year later in 1964, the first meeting of SCONUL/ABO Joint Committee on Library Co-operation took place. In 1967 the "Conference on the acquisition of library material from Asia" took place at SOAS. It was in that Conference where the formation of most regional library groups was formed. The Middle East Library Committee (MELCOM) was established in 1967 [<sup>38</sup>]. A year later in 1968 ABO withdrew from the Joint Committee

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<sup>35</sup>. Ibid. pp. 106-107.

<sup>36</sup>. Ibid. pp. 106-107.

<sup>37</sup>. Ibid. p. 107.

<sup>38</sup>. For the details of Regional Library Groups see: A. J. Benewick. Asian and African Collections in British libraries. "Chapter 3, regional library groups: or yet another acronymic jungle". (London; Peregrinus; 1974). pp. 26-43.

and the SCONUL Sub-Committee of Orientalist Libraries replaced it. In the same year (1968) the second "Conference on the acquisition of library material from Asia" took place at SOAS. In 1970 the SCONUL Sub-Committee of Orientalist Libraries changed its name to SCONUL Group of Orientalist Libraries. In 1980 the Group changed its name to SCONUL Advisory Committee on Orientalist Materials (ACOOM). In 1991 SCONUL ACOOM was dissolved by SCONUL and the National Council of Orientalist Library Resources was formed to carry on its function.

As a result of the Regional Library Groups a wide range of bibliographical products sprang up. The Union Catalogue of Asian Publications (UCAP) was published in 1971 and covered the period between 1965 and 1970, with a supplement which was published in 1973. UCAP is an author entry based catalogue which covers 25 collections with non-romanized holdings and 39 collections which are non-specialist. UCAP is probably the most important bibliographical product of the post Hayter Report, due to its language coverage and the wide range of collections who contributed. The annual meetings of SCONUL/ACOOM, as well as each individual library committee or group, have given rise to a series of publications on Oriental librarianship. For 25 years since the establishment of the "Regional Library Groups", (such as MELCOM) these committees have been functioning on a voluntary basis, with no government sponsorship. Despite this disadvantage, MELCOM has produced numerous significant publications on Middle Eastern studies. The following are some examples of MELCOM publications:

Middle East and Islam: a bibliographical introduction. Zug; Inter Documentation; 1st ed. 1972; 2nd ed. 1977; supplement 1986 (covering 1977-83).

Arab Islamic bibliography. MELCOM guide. Edited by Diana Grimwood-Jones, Derek Hopwood and J.D. Pearson. Brighton; Harvester Press; 1977.

Union catalogue of Arabic serials and newspaper in British libraries. Edited by Paul Auchterlonie and Yasin Safadi. London; Mansell; 1977.

Collections in British libraries on Middle Eastern and Islamic studies. Ed. Paul Auchterlonie. Durham; University of Durham; Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic studies; 1982.

Bibliographical guide to Iran. The Middle East Libraries Committee. Edited by L.P. Elwell-Sutton. Brighton; Harvester Press; 1983.

Middle East materials in United Kingdom and Irish libraries. Edited by I.R. Netton. London; LA; 1983.

Union catalogue of Persian serials and newspapers in British libraries. Edited by Ursula Sims-Williams with an introduction by John Gurney. London; Ithaca; 1985.

C.H. Bleaney. Official publications on the Middle East: a selective guide to the statistical sources. Durham; MELCOM; 1985. (MELCOM research guides: 1)

Paul Auchterlonie. Arabic biographical dictionaries: a summary guide and bibliography. Durham; MELCOM; 1987. (MELCOM research guides: 2).

Katherine Van de Vate. Books from the Arab world: a guide to selection and acquisition. Durham; MELCOM; 1988. (MELCOM research guides: 4).

Paul Auchterlonie. Introductory guide to Middle Eastern and Islamic bibliography. Oxford; MELCOM; 1990.

Hala Kaleh. The Intifada: the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza strip: a bibliography of books and articles 1987-1992. Hala Kaleh and Simoneta Calderini. Oxford; MELCOM; 1993.

Periodicals in Turkish and Turkic languages: a union list of holdings in UK libraries. Edited by M. I. Waley. Oxford; MELCOM; 1993.

SCONUL/ACOOM Annual Meetings Reports are also an important source for the study of the relevant collections and their acquisition problems.

The past two decades (1970s and 1980s) could be characterised as the bibliographical period in Middle Eastern studies and librarianship in the UK. Even international bodies (UNESCO and IFLA) contributed to this trend. Through their contribution and recommendations the publication of "Oriental manuscripts in Europe and North America" by J.D. Pearson was made possible in 1971 [39]. These publications have considerably improved the accessibility of Middle Eastern materials world wide. Now we are

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<sup>39</sup>. J.D. Pearson. Oriental manuscripts in Europe and North America; a survey. (Zug; Inter Documentation Centre; 1971). p. (I).

better placed than ever to trace bibliographical sources related to Middle Eastern studies.

#### 1.4.4 THE PARKER REPORT 1986:

Twenty five years after the Hayter Report (1961) a new report was made on the status of Oriental and African Studies in 1986. "Speaking for the future" comprises the most recent suggestions to the government on Oriental and African studies [<sup>40</sup>]. The enquiry has been conducted under the Chairmanship of Sir Peter Parker (ex-chairman of British Rail). Parker says that:

"The terms of reference of this enquiry were to enquire into the provision of Oriental and African languages and associated area studies which is required to meet the demands of commerce and diplomacy; and make the recommendations to the University Grants Committee" [<sup>41</sup>].

The Report is open in presenting political needs regarding developments in Oriental studies to help the British economy. In this respect, the explicit needs of the British Government in commerce and diplomacy and the simplicity of the language of the Report is different compared to the previous Reports. By comparison, the position of Britain in international trade is presented on a less superior level in Parker's Report than in the Reay Report of 1909 [<sup>42</sup>]. This is perhaps one of the major differences between Parker's Report and previous ones. With reference to the point above it is says that:

"It is plain that our national role as a major trading nation needs to be maintained, indeed developed in an ever changing and fiercely competitive world market-even more so as oil resources dwindle in quantity and value. In this context, so different in emphasis from that of Scarbrough or Hayter, our chances of success, commercial and diplomatic, in the area of

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<sup>40</sup>. Great Britain. University Grants Committee. Speaking for the future: a review of the requirements of diplomacy and commerce for Asian and African languages and area study. (London; UGC; 1986). [Under the Chairmanship of Sir Peter Parker].

<sup>41</sup>. Ibid. p.1.

<sup>42</sup> Great Britain. Treasury Committee on the Organization of Oriental Studies in London. Report of the Committee on the Organization of Oriental studies in London. (London; HMSO; 1909). p. 5.

the world, I [Sir Peter Parker] am asked to cover are significantly increased if our business and diplomatic representatives are able to appreciate and work within their local subtleties. Language and area studies are an all-important means to that end: I believe that the sharper our gift of tongues the sharper our competitive edge. This enquiry's evidence endorses that view: It shows that since Hayter, the intervening years have seen an unwitting retreat from Scarbrough-Hayter principles. There has been an extensive, and in recent years a quickening, erosion of our national capability in African and Asian language and area studies. And this is not happening as a matter of policy. It is the result of no clear policy" [43].

Two of the Report's principal chapters are devoted to the needs of diplomacy and commerce. Parker explains in these two chapters that there are currently not enough links between "Industry" and "education" especially in the field of Oriental and African studies in the UK. Therefore, the importance of these languages and area studies are denied [44]. Parker also tries in these chapters to illustrate that a more successful business is possible when the businessman has an in-depth knowledge of the area and its language [45]. Both of these sections conclude that universities must adapt their training and teaching to the needs of industries [46]. In these chapters, Parker mentions different reasons for diplomatic and commercial needs in relation to Oriental and African studies in the UK:

- "-our appreciation of the importance of Afro-Asian security for the West as a whole (defence against Soviet encroachment, conflict limitation, access to markets and materials, etc);
- the importance of Britain's overseas investment and trade with non-OECD countries (which take over 40% of Britain's visible exports);
- our continuing defence and political commitments to the dependent and independent countries in such regions as the Caribbean, South East Asia and the Gulf;
- our key role in the Commonwealth;

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43. Great Britain. University Grants Committee. Speaking for the future: a review of the requirements of diplomacy and commerce for Asian and African languages and area study. (London; UGC; 1986). [Under the Chairmanship of Sir Peter Parker]. pp. 3-4.

44. Ibid. pp.7-9.

45. Ibid. pp. 37-50.

46. Ibid. pp. 49-50.



-the existence of significant ethnic minority communities from many of these regions in the United Kingdom" [47].

The Foreign Commonwealth Office (FCO) is one of the Government departments that depends heavily on universities (especially SOAS) for training diplomats in Asian and African languages, according to the Report [48]. Twenty or more diplomats are trained each year in a wide range of languages as well as receiving special training in translation and monitoring. Of these students, 6 are currently trained each year in Arabic and Persian, the languages most in demand [49]. It is not just the FCO that uses universities as a training ground. The BBC World Service, the British Council and a number of other organisations are also using the academic resources in this field [50].

"The System at Risk" is a chapter on Oriental and African studies in the UK which deals with the area as a functioning system which is at risk of breaking down. This is a direct criticism of the cuts in the budgets of educational institutions in this field. The cuts in SOAS funding (despite being the most respected centre of its sort in the Western world, recognised as a prime national resource) are cited as an example. The Report states that over the past 5 years 37% of its income has been cut and it has lost 25% of its staff in relative terms. However, the demand for its services has continued to expand [51]. And this is while that the Reports suggests that, "the costs of keeping the system going are small compared with the potential benefits. It is absurd to let it run down" [52]. At the same time the Report indicates that Britain has

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47. Ibid. p.23.

48. Ibid. p. 28.

49. Ibid. p. 28.

50. Ibid. pp. 28-36.

51. Ibid. p. 11.

52. Ibid. p. 13.

a greater need than ever for expertise in Asian and African languages and area studies [<sup>53</sup>].

After examining the services which universities provide to public and private sectors, "The Condition of the University Departments", is discussed. In the entire Report, this is the only section in which libraries are discussed: "Library holdings were greatly improved" [<sup>54</sup>]. This remark is made while the condition in libraries is compared to previous Reports (post-war expansion time), which is unrealistic and shows lack of awareness in this field.

The Middle East has an important place in this Report due to the UK oil concerns. The Report states that: "The Middle East is in a greater state of conflict and instability than ever and the West's dependence on the immense resources there is little reduced" [<sup>55</sup>]. For different reasons this is an important Report in terms of Middle Eastern studies and especially Iran. The Islamic revolution in Iran and its impact on the internal politics of Middle Eastern countries, the Iran-Iraq war and its influence on the economy of the Gulf States and other countries in the region has been a major concern in the West over the past 10 years [<sup>56</sup>].

Nine countries and regions, which are important to the British Government are named in the chapter entitled "Needs of Diplomacy". Among them are the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey.

"Arab Countries

Britain with its historical ties and personal links has important interests in this volatile region which, with over 50% of the world's proven oil reserves and huge financial reserves, is a major market... No Embassy can afford to rely on English and French for its local contacts. Linguistic nationalism is a factor in parts of the Arab World and could grow.

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<sup>53</sup>. Ibid. p. 13.

<sup>54</sup>. Ibid. p. 65.

<sup>55</sup>. Ibid. p.3.

<sup>56</sup>. Ibid. pp. 5-8.

### Iran

Despite current difficulties, Iran remains important for British interests with a significant market and great potential for development. A knowledge of Farsi is essential for much of HMG's work. Knowledge of Iran's quite separate history and culture is also of particular importance, given the potent forces of nationalism and Shi's Islam. HMG's requirement for Farsi specialist is likely to increase rather than diminish.

### Turkey

Turkey is important to NATO and has a European vocation. If the economic recovery programme succeeds, the potentially huge Turkish market (70,000,000 by the year 2000) will grow steadily in importance. There are significant advantages to be gained from speaking Turkish and HMG will continue to need some representatives who can do this. The case may be reinforced by greater population mobility in Turkey bringing people little exposed to Western culture into the major cities" [57].

According to the text, Arabic, Japanese and Chinese are identified as the languages most in demand. The next category includes Korean, Thai, Malay and Farsi, which are considered to be needed currently and potentially to be in a greater demand in the future [58]. The need for Turkish is also discussed in the Report, and the belief is expressed that in the case of Persian and Turkish, there is a danger that there will be no British graduates in these fields in future [59].

### "Persian

Iran is potentially an important export market and a country of key political and strategic importance...

### Turkish

Turkey is a key member of NATO, of great strategic importance and a potential major market..." [60].

The last chapter is entitled "An International Comparison: The United States and Some Other Countries". Like Hayter, Parker presents a positive view of the situation in the USA with regard to Oriental and African studies. According to the Report, the great advantage of Oriental and African studies in the USA, compared to the UK, is the active support of the government in the shape of

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<sup>57</sup>. Ibid. pp. 26-27.

<sup>58</sup>. Ibid. p. 42-44.

<sup>59</sup>. Ibid. p. 77.

<sup>60</sup>. Ibid. pp. 73-74.



President Eisenhower's National Defence Education Act of 1958 now simply known as the Higher Education Act [<sup>61</sup>].

The Report concludes with 10 main points, regarding the importance of Oriental and African studies in the UK. In this part, Parker gives several examples to show how Oriental and African studies in the UK can help the national economy and international relations [<sup>62</sup>]. Although he says that, "Britain's political needs have declined, our power to influence is still considerable" [<sup>63</sup>]. But he also mentions that, "systematic efforts to expand our language/area studies expertise are crucial to sustain this effectiveness" [<sup>64</sup>]. In the same section of the Report, languages are categorised into 4 groups; Arabic with Chinese and Japanese is in the first category or "Languages which are clearly of both major political and commercial significance". Farsi (Persian) and Turkish are in the second category or "Languages of regional significance, whose commercial and political importance is clearly growing and where an increased need for trained personnel can therefore be foreseen" [<sup>65</sup>]. Parker gives a crucial role to universities in his conclusion.

" university departments of Oriental and African languages are the nerve centre... Essential to the nerve centre is the linguistic knowledge of the language lecturers. They have access to primary sources of information not available to others and can produce the language teachers of future generations. The area studies experts forming the next circle in the system are largely dependent (if not linguists themselves) on the information provided by language experts... But this central position of universities and particularly of the language experts has not been properly recognised by those dependent upon it, because the system is largely invisible to them. Of course, it was never a closed system. But ironically the university role in it is becoming even more important as the supply of experts with personal experience from the empire, wartime service, and so on, is drying up" [<sup>66</sup>].

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<sup>61</sup>. Ibid. pp. 78-83.

<sup>62</sup>. Ibid. p.14.

<sup>63</sup>. Ibid. p. 14.

<sup>64</sup>. Ibid. p. 14.

<sup>65</sup>. Ibid. p 15.

<sup>66</sup>. Ibid. p. 17.

Parker also points out in his conclusion that the National Defence Education Act in the USA has safeguarded the national provision of linguistic teaching and research in Oriental and African studies in the USA, whereas in the UK nothing similar exists to support Oriental and African studies [67]. The Report argues that; "the impetus and priority imparted to Oriental and African studies by the Scarbrough and Hayter Reports have steadily diminished to the point where a considerate and active national policy for these studies cannot be said to exist at all" [68]. Parker goes on to analyze problems faced by universities since 1980-81 because of cuts in their budgets. Nevertheless, he concedes that overall capability in the field of Oriental and African studies has accelerated in the UK. He finally concludes that; "it is for these reasons that this Report urges action to be taken in the national interest. And not action that in five years will again be dispersed but a continuing and monitored basis" [69].

The Report closes with a section on "Recommendations" which consists of 4 main points, the first of which comprises 7 suggestions, all dealing with the "undergraduate and postgraduate provisions" for improving the status of teaching. The first suggestion is on languages, including Arabic as the first category (A); 'Doubling the number of places in these languages is suggested'. The importance of this category is underlined; "the need is impossible to quantify but unwise to underestimate" [70]. For the second category of languages (B), including Persian and Turkish, 'an increase in staff is advised with an eye to greater student demand in future' [71].

The second suggestion deals with "university staff provision", in which 'more optional courses in languages, culture, economies,

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<sup>67</sup>. Ibid. p. 18.

<sup>68</sup>. Ibid. p. 18.

<sup>69</sup>. Ibid. p. 18.

<sup>70</sup>. Ibid. p. 19.

<sup>71</sup>. Ibid. p. 19.

business and applied sciences at universities' is suggested [72]. The next proposal is entitled "provision of university services to commerce and government" which deals mainly with funding institutions. In the last point, "the national capability in Oriental and African languages and area studies", Parker suggests that: "a more adequate system should be set up to monitor our human resources in terms of language/area expertise..." [73]. In the same part Parker recommends that another report should be undertaken as phase II of the 1986 Report [74]. A Report would cover areas other than teaching, including libraries, however nothing has been produced since Parker's 1986 Report.

#### 1.4.5 POST-PARKER REPORT:

ACOOM responded to the Report in its annual meeting in 1986 [75]. In that response, five points were made: 1) adequate library resources should be provided; 2) consideration must be given to making grants to selected libraries to fill the gaps in holdings with reference to Asian language and area studies holdings which had been in decline since the late 1970's; 3) a policy of strengthening the existing institutions where appropriate facilities (including library holdings) already exist should be developed; 4) co-operation; 5) establishing a forum to monitor and encourage language and area studies (as Parker has suggested) [76]. The response ends with a conclusion:

"Parker recommends a more adequate system of monitoring, and the establishment of a national forum to consider matters of common interest in the field. ACOOM believes that the requirements of library and information services should be taken into account in both cases and it would wish to be associated with the work of national forum" [77].

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<sup>72</sup>. Ibid. p. 19.

<sup>73</sup>. Ibid. p. 21.

<sup>74</sup>. Ibid. p. 22.

<sup>75</sup>. SCONUL ACOOM. Report of the Conference and Annual Meeting held at the Victoria and Albert Museum 15 December 1986. (Durham; SCONUL ACOOM; 1987). pp. 5-8.

<sup>76</sup>. Ibid. p. 5.

<sup>77</sup>. Ibid. p. 8.

In 1987, in a letter signed by Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer the Principal of the UGC, it was proposed that "an additional £ 1.5m per year should be provided to meet the needs of teaching and research" [78] of Oriental and African studies institutions. It was proposed that two-thirds of the money be allocated to fund new posts [79]. In that letter priority was given to language skills over area studies [80]. The remaining one-third (half a million) is devoted to language assistants and library provisions [81]. The creation of new posts was recommended in the following institutions (for the purpose of this work only these posts relating to Middle Eastern studies are listed here):

"Area/Language	University	Posts	
Arabic	Cambridge	1	
	Exeter	1	
	Oxford	1	
	Salford	2	(with Manchester)
Turkish	Manchester	1	(with Salford)
	Oxford	1	
Persian	Manchester	1	(with Salford)
Middle Eastern Studies	Edinburgh	2	(with Heriot-Watt)
ALL LANGUAGES AND AREAS	London (SOAS)	18"	[82]

### 1.5 1990s A NEW WORLD ORDER:

Since the end of the Cold War and the collapse of communism in the Eastern block, areas such as the Middle East have received more diplomatic and commercial attention. The Iran-Iraq war ended in 1988 and since then Iran has developed a more positive attitude toward the West. Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, and for the first time in the recent history of the Middle East, peace talks began between Palestinians and Israelis. This led to the interim peace agreement between Palestinian leader Arafat and the Israeli government in the summer of 1993. Another important factor in

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78. Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer. Circular Letter 11/87  
University Grants Committee.  
Refer: 5005/082 Date : 28 April 1987  
p. 1. paragraph. 2.

79. Ibid. p. 1. paragraph 3.

80. Ibid. pp. 1-2. paragraph 4.

81. Ibid. p. 2. paragraph 9.

82. Ibid. Annex A.

recent years has been the deep recession suffered most Western economies, including the UK. By the end of the Cold War, the geopolitical position of the Middle East had changed, while growing Islamic opposition in this region has been a new concern. Due to many recent changes world-wide, the UK's position in terms of commerce and diplomacy has been transformed. Parker's Report was produced during the Cold War and before Britain's economy had slid into the present recession. In the immediate future, therefore, the UK's diplomatic and commercial needs will be different from those identified in the Report. In fact one could argue that improvements in the field of Oriental and African studies in the UK are perhaps even more important to the Government and business at present than they were in Parker's time.

#### **1.6 INITIAL CONCLUSION:**

Since the beginning of this century, four official reports have been issued on Oriental and African studies in the UK (Reay 1909, Scarbrough 1947, Hayter 1961, Parker 1986). It is interesting to note that in each of the three last reports the same points have been raised. Every 20 or so years, a new report has been issued, in which the classical nature of Oriental and African studies has been criticised and emphasis on more modern aspects in the study of the region has been suggested.

All the four reports reviewed in this thesis, have recommended improvements primarily in the teaching of Oriental and African studies in the UK. Nevertheless, we are living in an era in which information is considered as a powerful factor in decision-making in world politics and the global economy. The real status and role of libraries and information centres in the UK which deal with Oriental and African studies, including the Middle East, is not seriously studied in these reports. As was shown throughout this chapter, the Middle East has been treated as an important socio-political entity. In the following chapters I will try to find out if there is a correlation between library collections and Middle Eastern studies in the UK. In this respect, three elements are examined in the next 3 chapters. These are library collections, the information needs of library users and finally published bibliographic sources on the Middle East produced in the UK.

**CHAPTER 2**  
**A SURVEY OF MIDDLE EASTERN COLLECTIONS IN THE UK**

**2. INTRODUCTION:** For the purpose of this research it was found that the existing literature on Middle Eastern collections in the UK, is not up to date. Most of the existing literature deals with the historical or bibliographical aspects of these collections. Despite the existence of some literature on these collections, from directories to the most recent developments in librarianship [<sup>1</sup>], to this date, no survey has taken place in the UK to give a comprehensive overview of the activities, holdings, operations, staff and usage of these collections. In order to examine these collections for this research, therefore, it was clear that a library survey would be essential before any further studies would be possible.

### **2.1. METHODOLOGY:**

Because of the wide geographic spread of Middle Eastern collections in the UK, using a questionnaire was selected as the data collecting technique. A self-completed questionnaire was designed with two kinds of questions: open-ended and closed. Where an explanation was expected, an open-ended question was preferred and where facts were sought, a closed question was chosen (for questionnaire see Appendix 1).

The general arrangement of the questionnaire was based on the Directory of South Asian library resources in the UK and the Republic of Ireland (1988) [<sup>2</sup>]. The questionnaire was divided into three basic areas: "General Information", "Middle Eastern Studies Collection" and "Services & Co-operation". The questionnaire was sent to 177 collections between July and December 1987. Seventy per cent (125 collections) of these collections were taken from

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<sup>1</sup>. I.R. Netton: Middle East materials in the United Kingdom and Irish libraries: a directory. (London; L.A; 1983).

D. Burnett (Ed.). Arabic resources; acquisition and management in British libraries. (London; Mansell; 1986).

<sup>2</sup>. South Asian Library Group. Directory of South Asian library Resources in the UK and the Republic of Ireland. S. Gunasingam (Ed.). (London; SALG; 1988).

Netton's Directory [<sup>3</sup>] and the remaining thirty per cent (52 names of collections) were found in different directories. The main objectives of this survey were:

- To identify the general characteristics of these collections;
- To assess the general status of these collections in size and types of holdings;
- To distinguish the language coverage of these collections;
- To identify the subject coverage of these collections;
- To examine the correlation between the size, language, type and subject coverage in these collections;
- To be able to select a sampling group from these collections for more specific examination in further studies.

The study was confined to printed materials and the language coverage was limited to the three widely spoken languages in the Middle East; Arabic, Persian and Turkish as well as English. The area covered included all the countries in the Middle East with the inclusion of Afghanistan (with less emphasis on North Africa and excluding Israel).

#### 2.1.2 REPLIES:

Most of the first set of replies, which were received between July and September 1987, were completed up to question number 6.

Questions 7 to 12 were not answered properly. The data was analyzed by using an SPSS PC+ (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) programme. After putting 40 cases into the programme, it seemed that the number of valid replies was below the acceptable level. Responses that were completed sufficient of the questionnaire to allow further analysis, were considered as valid. Therefore, the idea of compiling a simpler form of the questionnaire was raised, in order to increase the validity of responses.

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<sup>3</sup>. I. R. Netton. Middle East materials in the United Kingdom and Irish libraries: a directory. (London; L.A; 1983). 1983.



### 2.1.3 SECOND SCHEME:

The second scheme was devised with "closed" questions, which followed the structure and format of the first scheme. This seemed a solution to the problems of "open-ended" questions (questions No. 7 to 12), which were difficult for most of the respondents in the first scheme (see Appendix 1). Despite the design of the scheme which was tailored in favour of the respondents, because of the problems mentioned above, some libraries were visited or telephoned in order to obtain more accurate responses.

### 2.1.4 RESPONSES:

Of the total 177 questionnaires which were sent out between July to December 1987 (including the reminder and the second simpler scheme) 5 questionnaires were returned undelivered by the post office, 22 respondents did not have a collection relevant or valuable to the field of this research, in 5 cases there were no printed materials, and in one case (University of Lancaster) the collection had closed down (see table 2.1.A-2.1.B).

TABLE 2.1.A REPLIES; SEND BACK	
RETURNED BY POST OFFICE UNDELIVERED	5
NO COLLECTION	22
NO PRINTED MATERIAL	5
COLLECTION CLOSED DOWN	1
TOTAL	33

TABLE 2.1.B REPLIES; REMAINING	
TOTAL SENT OUT	177
SENT BACK	33
REMAINING	144

86 replies were received before the end of January 1988. 62 (72.1%) cases out of the above 86 were valid, on which the study is based - 24 were invalid, plus 58 cases of NO REPLY (see table 2.2 below).

TABLE 2.2 REPLIES; VALID AND INVALID CASES		
sent out	No	%
RESPONSES(by the end of January '88)	86	60
valid responds	62	72
invalid responds	24	28
NO REPLY	58	40
TOTAL	144	100

### 2.1.5 INVALID RESPONSES:

For the purpose of this study, "invalid" does not mean that there was no reply, but that for some reason the responses could not be considered in the analysis because of the following:

- a) 12 replies out of the total 24 had a minimal collection, usually less than 100 volumes and mostly out of date.
- b) In 5 cases, it was impossible for the institution to give any idea about the size or the subject coverage of their collection, and no other information was provided.
- c) In 6 cases, a letter was sent in reply to say that the institution could not respond to the questionnaire, with no other explanation.
- d) In 1 case, the respondent (an embassy collection) was not willing to be listed in this research (for political reasons). It is probable that this was also the reason for other politically based institutions (11 embassies) or Islamic based organisations (8 mosque collections) not replying.

TABLE 2.3 REASONS FOR NOT REPLYING

REASON	NO.	% of 86 responses
Minimal number of materials	12	14
Not possible to estimate the collection	5	6
No information	6	7
Not to be listed	1	1
Total	24	28

#### 2.1.6 PROBLEMS:

The rate of success was affected by the following factors:

1. The limited number of responses to the first questionnaire was due to lack of sponsorship. Many of the respondents mentioned that they do not respond to individual bodies / student questionnaires.
2. Most of the respondents had complained about the lack of time and staff for completing a questionnaire as detailed as the first scheme.
3. Confusion about the area with which the work was involved. Many of the respondents asked what I meant by the term 'Middle East' [4].

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<sup>4</sup>. The term Middle East, though confusing (see discussion in "Chapter 1"), is very well described in the article below.  
E. Chammou: "Near or Middle East? Choice of Name", in Cataloging & Classification Quarterly. vol 7(3).

4. The second scheme was sent during December 1987, coinciding with a postal strike, which some replies may have been lost.
5. A notable number of the respondents mentioned that: 'it is impossible to quantify the size, or qualify the subject and language coverage of our collection'.

#### 2.1.7 RATE OF SUCCESS:

The rate of success in responses is 43% in this survey. The rate of success in Netton's Directory [5] was 47.5%. Whereas the rate of success in a similar work in Australia is 64% [6]. The higher rate of success in the Australian survey, which was sponsored by their National Library, is partly explained by the first point in PROBLEMS above.

## 2.2 RESULTS FROM THE SURVEY

### 2.2.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COLLECTIONS SURVEYED

#### 2.2.2 AREA SPREAD:

According to the area spread (tab.3.4.A), London with 42% (=26 collections) has the highest number of collections. Oxford follows with 11.2% (=7 collections). Next is Cambridge with 9.7% (=6 collections). In the remaining cities, the number of collections varies between 3 (4.8%) and 1 (1.6%).

TABLE 2.4.A GENERAL AREA SPREAD

Area	Valid Response.	%
LONDON	26	42
OXFORD	7	11
CAMBRIDGE	6	10

Of the remainder, Brighton has 3 collections (4.8%); Aberystwyth, Durham and Exeter have 2 collections each (3.2%), while Aberdeen, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Manchester, Milton Keynes,

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Spring 1987. pp. 105-120.

<sup>5</sup>. I.R. Netton. Middle East materials in the United Kingdom and Irish libraries: a directory. (London; L.A; 1983).

<sup>6</sup>. R. Stone. Information resources in Australia on the Middle East. (Canberra; National Library of Australia; 1986). p.66

Nottingham and St Andrew have one collection each (1.6%). Most of the collections are located in England, followed by Scotland and then Wales.

Collections were categorised into the following types: i) ACADEMIC collections which are those attached to an educational institution and are used for teaching purposes; ii) CULTURAL collections which are sponsored to spread a specific aspect of a culture or a policy like community collections or religious collections in mosques; iii) RESEARCH collections or what are usually called 'special' collections (e.g. the Wellcome Institute Library). They are mostly used for commercial purposes as well as research and study. The ACADEMIC and RESEARCH categories are similar in function but not in their administrative structure. For the purpose of this study they have been separated to enable a more detailed analysis. Other categories include: iv) NATIONAL; and v) PUBLIC; as well as vi) GOVERNMENTAL (collections which are part of a Government Department).

Considering types of collections, there are 6 academic, 7 research, 5 cultural, 1 governmental, 5 national and 2 public collections in London. This is followed by Oxford with 5 academic and 2 research collections. Cambridge has 5 academic and 1 research. Aberystwyth has 1 national collection (National Library of Wales). There are 3 public collections; one in Birmingham, one in Brighton and one in Dublin. Milton Keynes has one research collection. Those remaining are academic in type and are spread all over Britain.

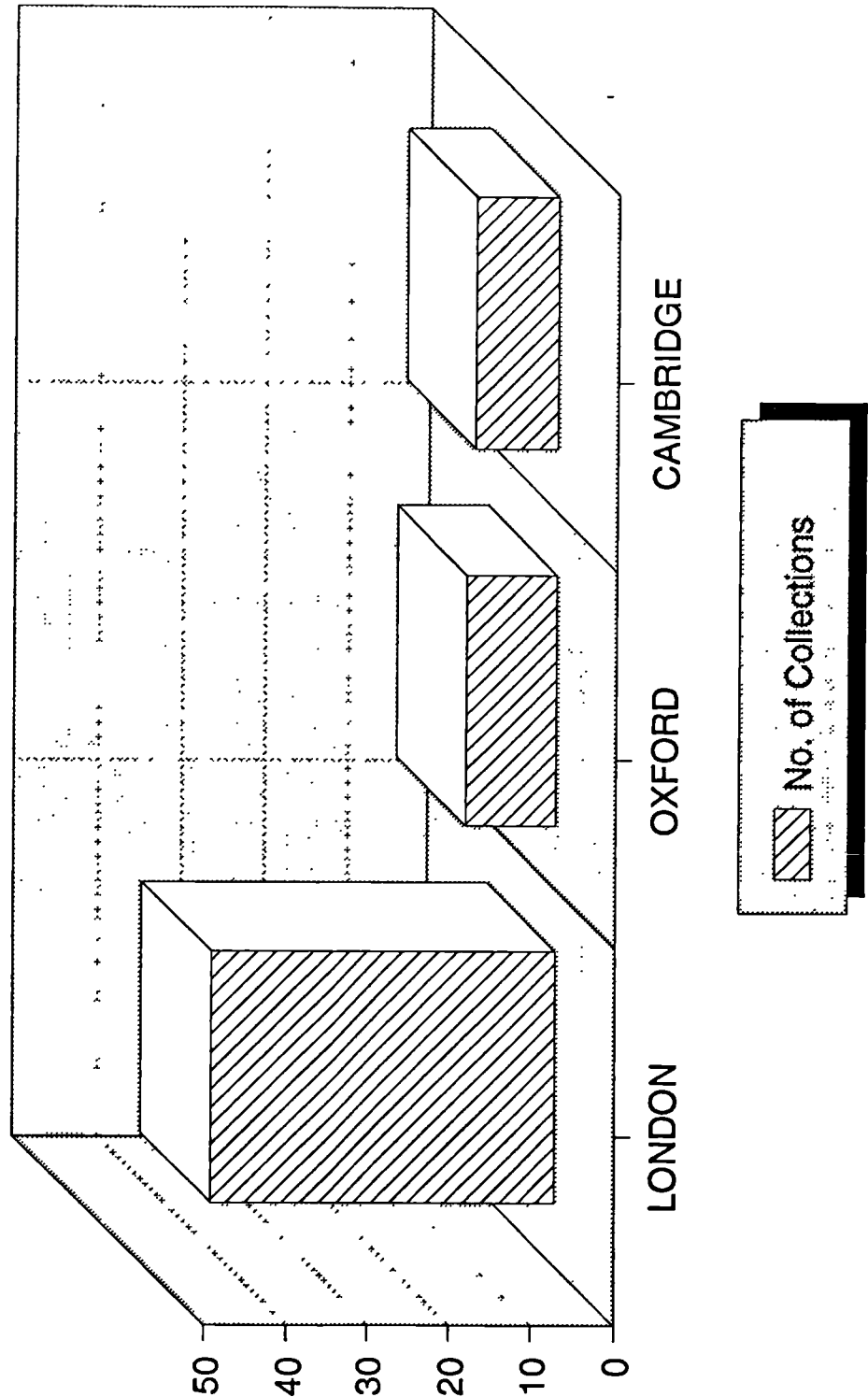
**TABLE 2.4.B AREA SPREAD BY TYPE OF COLLECTIONS**

A= academic R= research C= cultural G= governmental N= national P= public

Place	A	R	C	G	N	P	No.	%
ABERDEEN	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
ABERYSTWYTH	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	3
BATH	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
BELFAST	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
BIRMINGHAM	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2
BRIGHTON	2	--	--	--	--	1	3	5
BRISTOL	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
CAMBRIDGE	5	1	--	--	--	--	6	10
DUBLIN	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2
DURHAM	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	3
EDINBURGH	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
EXETER	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	3
GLASGOW	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
HULL	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
LEEDS	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
LONDON	6	7	5	1	5	2	26	42
MANCHESTER	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
MILTON KEYNES	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	2
NOTTINGHAM	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
OXFORD	5	2	--	--	--	--	7	11
St ANDREW'S	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
TOTAL	34	11	5	1	6	5	62	100

A= academic R= research C= cultural G= governmental N= national P= public

CHART 2.4.A (As in TABLE 2.4.A)  
General Area Spread



The majority of collections are concentrated in London followed by Oxford and Cambridge. According to tables 2.4.A and 2.4.B, two factors are influential in the area spread. First, the existence of an academic base (i.e. university, college etc.) and second, the quality of socio-economic conditions. As an example, London has the best conditions for the growth of collections, both for socio-economic and educational reasons. According to the same tables, the distribution of academic collections is better compared with other types. The distribution of research and public collections is still better than other types. But in comparison, all of the other types are poorly spread throughout the UK compared with academic collections.

Since the publication of Netton's Directory (1983) [7], there has been an increase in the number of collections in this country. Some new collections have been identified through this survey (see NEW CASES). The majority of these NEW CASES are located in London, except for one in Cambridge.

### 2.2.3 TYPE OF COLLECTION:

The majority of collections are academic in type while the smallest category is governmental. Other types are placed in between these two. The development of cultural collections is a recent phenomenon which springs from the new socio-economic conditions in relation to ethnic minorities and their cultural needs. All the other types have a longer history.

The small number of public library collections is possibly because of the small size of Middle Eastern communities in the UK, compared to other groups (eg. South Asians). Despite the high rate of immigration from the Middle East, especially from Iran and a notable rate from Iraq in the past decade, the rate is still not comparable with immigrants of South Asian or African origins [8].

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7. R. I. Netton. Middle East materials in the United Kingdom and Irish libraries: a directory. (London; L.A; 1983).

8. British Refugee Council (BRC). Refugee Report 1984; an international survey. (London; BRC; 1984). pp. 24-25.

According to a 1979 report, people of Arab origin in the UK were ranked last in priority as community users of public libraries with no names of Iranian or Turkish origin, while those people of South Asian origin in the same report ranked number one [9].

With reference to table 2.5 below, the largest collections in size are academic followed by national and then other types. Considering the establishment of cultural collections which reflect minorities' attempt to provide for their own cultural and social needs, table 2.5 below partly explains the reasons for their establishment. In the existing situation, the intellectual strength of collections is basically offered on an academic level. On the other hand, the public collections surveyed in this work do not have sufficient up-to-date materials in Middle Eastern languages to meet the needs of Middle Eastern readers. Most of their holdings are small in size and the texts are in English. The public collections recorded in Netton's Directory have few materials in Middle Eastern languages, they are small in size and mostly out of date.

**TABLE 2.5 TYPE OF COLLECTIONS BY SIZE**

SIZE:1=<500	2=501-1000	3=1001-2000	4=2001-5000	5=5001+		
size->	1	2	3	4	5	No. %
Academic	6	3	4	5	16	34 55
Research	3	2	5	--	1	11 18
National	1	--	--	1	4	6 10
Cultural	1	2	1	1	--	5 8
Public	4	1	--	--	--	5 8
Govern.	1	--	--	--	--	1 2
total	16	8	10	7	21	62 100

In terms of priority of collecting materials on the Middle East and considering their importance in libraries by size and type, materials in this field are collected by academic libraries for educational purposes. The next reason is for national interests, which applies to national as well copyright libraries (eg. Bodleian and Cambridge University Library). In the case of public libraries and some of the research collections, they started collecting materials in this field as long ago as the 19th century.

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<sup>9</sup>. M. Cooke. Public library provision for ethnic minorities in the U.K. (London; B.L.; 1980). p. 34.



This trend continued in some public libraries up to the early 20th century when Oriental studies was still of interest to the public. Around the 1950s, many of the public libraries stopped adding materials on the Middle East to their collections. After the Second World War, new cooperative policies were introduced to public libraries, one of which was the subject specialization scheme in acquisition. In this respect, some of the public libraries in the London and South Eastern Library Region (LASER) collected materials in class 950 (history of the Middle East in the DDC) which were listed in the British National Bibliography. This scheme was not fully implemented and in many cases it has ceased. At present, a few of the public libraries (eg. Hackney and Islington) have some materials in Turkish or have an interest in collecting materials in class 950. The priority of collecting materials in cultural collections is based on minorities' needs. The governmental collections' priority is based on political needs and information production regarding foreign affairs. No other priority was reported.

With reference to a similar study on Middle Eastern collections in Australia (1986), in the ranking order of types of collections by size and priority of collecting materials, academic collections stand first, followed in order by; public, state libraries (governmental), school, special (research) and finally national libraries [<sup>10</sup>]. In 1975, a brief survey was published on Persian collections in Germany [<sup>11</sup>]. In this report it is also mentioned that the 12 main collections are all academic in type. Here, one could conclude that one of the common characteristics in these type of collections is that they are academic in type.

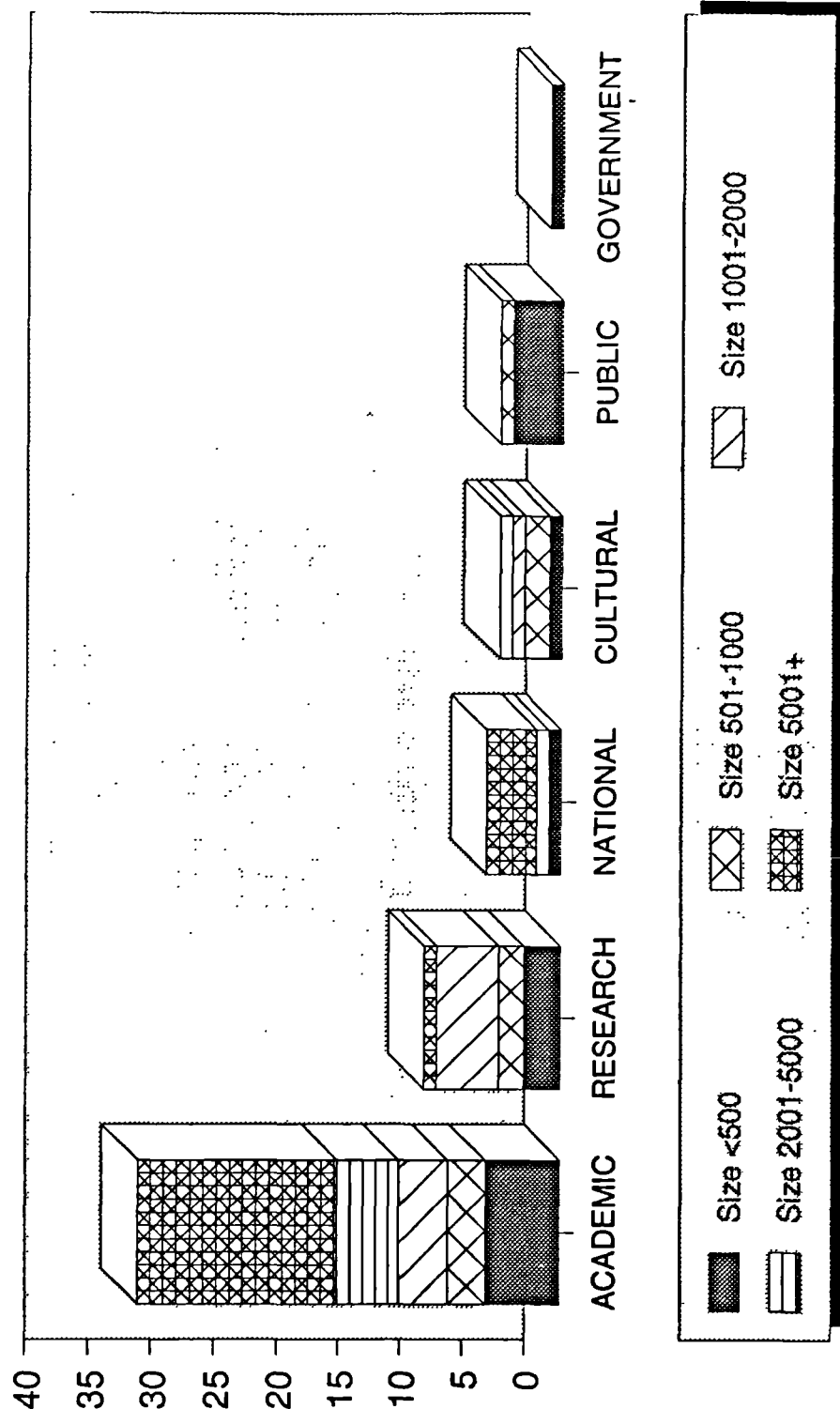
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<sup>10</sup>. R. Stone. Information resources in Australia on the Middle East. (Canberra; National Library of Australia; 1986). p.70 & p.[91] table 7.4.

<sup>11</sup>. W. Behn. "Persian library resources in Germany and their acquisition and bibliographic control", in British Society for Middle Eastern Studies Bulletin. (1975, vol.2 no.2 ), pp. 108-112.

# CHART 2.5 (As in TABLE 2.5)

## Type of Collections by Size



The existence of 'school libraries' in Australia, where there is high interest in collecting Middle Eastern materials [<sup>12</sup>], is an advantage compared to the situation in the UK. In the Turkish or Iranian Community Centres (for both, see NEW CASES), although the relevant languages are taught to children and adults as their mother tongue in these centres, there are no collections to support these courses.

#### 2.2.4 DATE OF THE COLLECTIONS:

The date of collections is an obvious historical as well as educational factor in the establishment of these collections. The greatest number of collections have been established during the present century, followed by the 19th century (tables 2.6 and 2.7.A). The distribution of collections during the past and present centuries, and more specifically in each decade of the present century, is harmonised with the political situation in the UK. We can see a gradual growth in the number of collections between the 17th and 19th centuries (table 2.6), which was probably due to British interests in Asian countries. In the present century, the same socio-political interest has been in existence as well as the Government's support for the study of relevant languages and areas via academic coverage. The latter could be an explanation for the high number of collections, especially academic, in the present century.

**TABLE 2.6 TYPE OF COLLECTIONS AND DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT**

century->	16	17	18	19	20	No.	%*
Academic	3	2	2	6	13	26	52
Research	1	--	--	2	7	10	20
Cultural	--	--	--	--	5	5	10
Government	--	--	--	1	--	1	2
National	--	--	1	4	1	6	12
Public	--	--	1	1	--	2	4
total	4	2	4	14	26	50*	100.0

\*: 50 + 12 (missing cases) = 62

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<sup>12</sup>. R. Stone. Information resources in Australia on the Middle East. (Canberra; National Library of Australia; 1986). p[93] table 7.2.

# CHART 2.6 (As in TABLE 2.6)

## Type and Date of Establishment

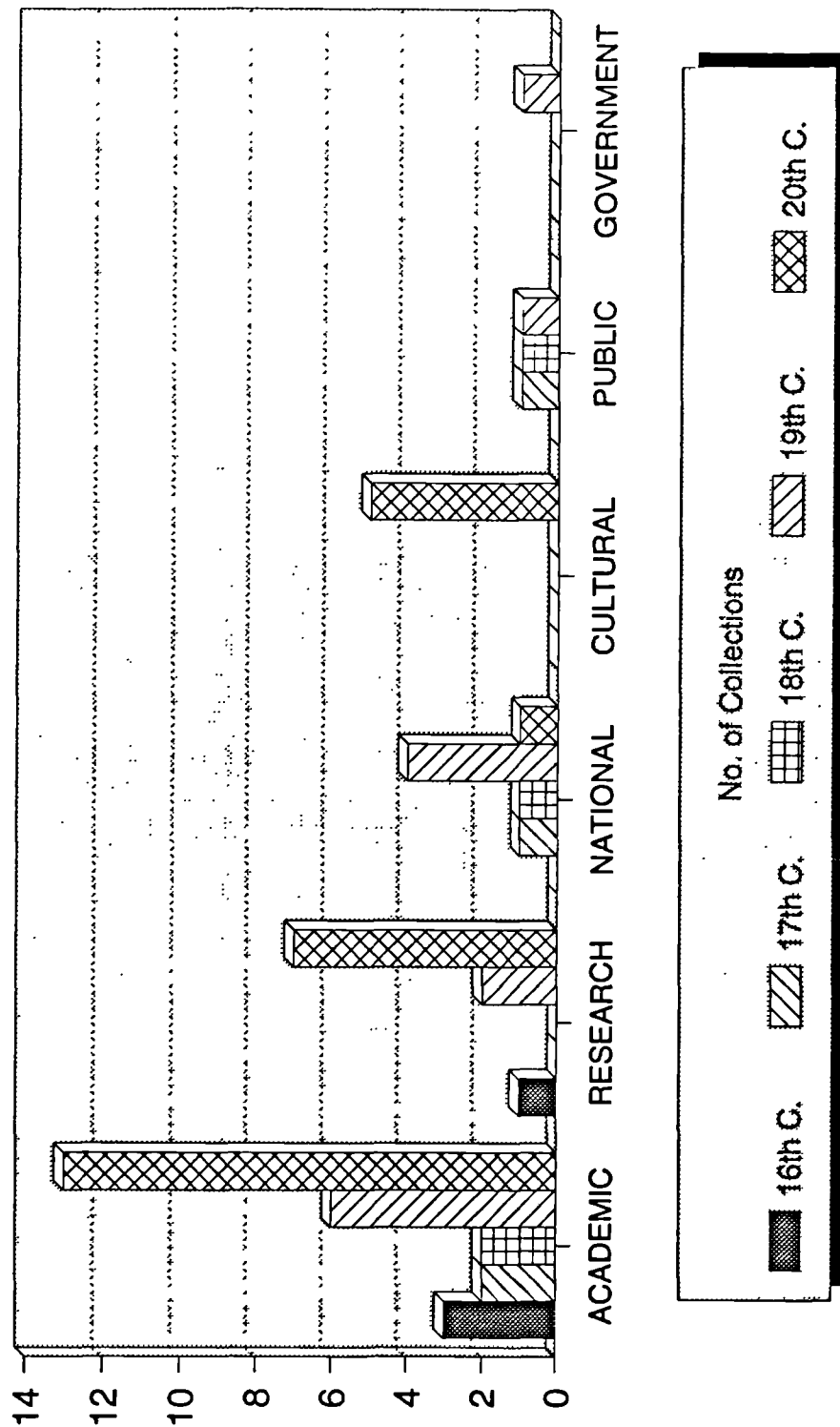


TABLE 2.7.A TYPE AND DATE

Year -->	1800-	1900-	No.	%
Academic	6	13	19	31
Research	2	7	9	14
Cultural	--	5	5	8
Government	1	--	1	2
National	4	1	5	8
Public	1	1	2	3
total	14	27	41	66.0%

TABLE 2.7.B TYPE AND DATE IN THE PRESENT CENTURY (1900- )

Decades->	0-	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	80-	No.
Academic	1	1	--	--	1	2	2	4	2	13
Research	2	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	7
Cultural	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	5
Govern.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
National	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Public	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
total	4	3	0	1	1	2	2	7	7	27

The highest number of collections established in this century was during in the 1970s and '80s. This was probably the result of the Scarbrough and Hayter Reports regarding post-War conditions, as well as new socio-economic needs. The lowest rate was between the two World Wars. The appearance of cultural types and the decrease in public types in recent decades, reflects the exchange of responsibilities from one to the other [13].

#### 2.2.5 REGULATION OF ADMITTANCE:

Regarding membership and general usage of collections, 61.2% (29+9=38 collections) are for the use of members. 29 collections out of the total number above also allow the public to use the collections for reference. Only 9 (14.5%) collections out of the total number above (38) are for the use of members only. The remaining are open to the public, but usually for reference only (see table 2.8).

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<sup>13</sup>. P. E. Elliot. The Relationship between public libraries and self-help ethnic organisation. (M.Phil dissertation submitted to the School of Librarianship and Information Studies; The Polytechnic of North London; 1985).

**TABLE 2.8 REGULATION AND LOANS**

M=members MR=members+reference R=reference only  
P=open to the public

	M	MR	P	R	No	%
Registered Readers	4	6	5	--	15	24
Registered Readers & BLDSC	4	19	4	1	28	45
BLDSC only	1	1	3	--	5	8
NO Lending	--	3	7	4	14	23
TOTAL	9	29	19	5	62	100

According to table 2.8, members of the public cannot use many of these collections, unless they are registered readers. In most cases, registered readers must have evidence of conducting research or have a similar purpose to be allowed access to the collection. There are occasional charges in some libraries.

#### 2.2.6 NUMBER OF LIBRARIANS IN CHARGE OF THE COLLECTIONS:

59.6% of the collections (37) have a librarian "specifically" in charge of a Middle Eastern collection, while 40.4% of the collections have no specific librarian in charge of their Middle Eastern collection. In six cases (16.2%), there are two or more librarians for one collection. Considering the size of collections (2001-5000 and 5001 and over), in the 21 collections of the size 5001+, 4 collections (6.5%) have no librarian in charge, 14 (22.5%) have one librarian and 3 (4.8%) collections have 2 librarians. In the size group 2001-5000, 3 (4.8%) collections have none, another 3 (4.8%) have one and one collection (1.6%) has 4 librarians in charge of the Middle Eastern collection.

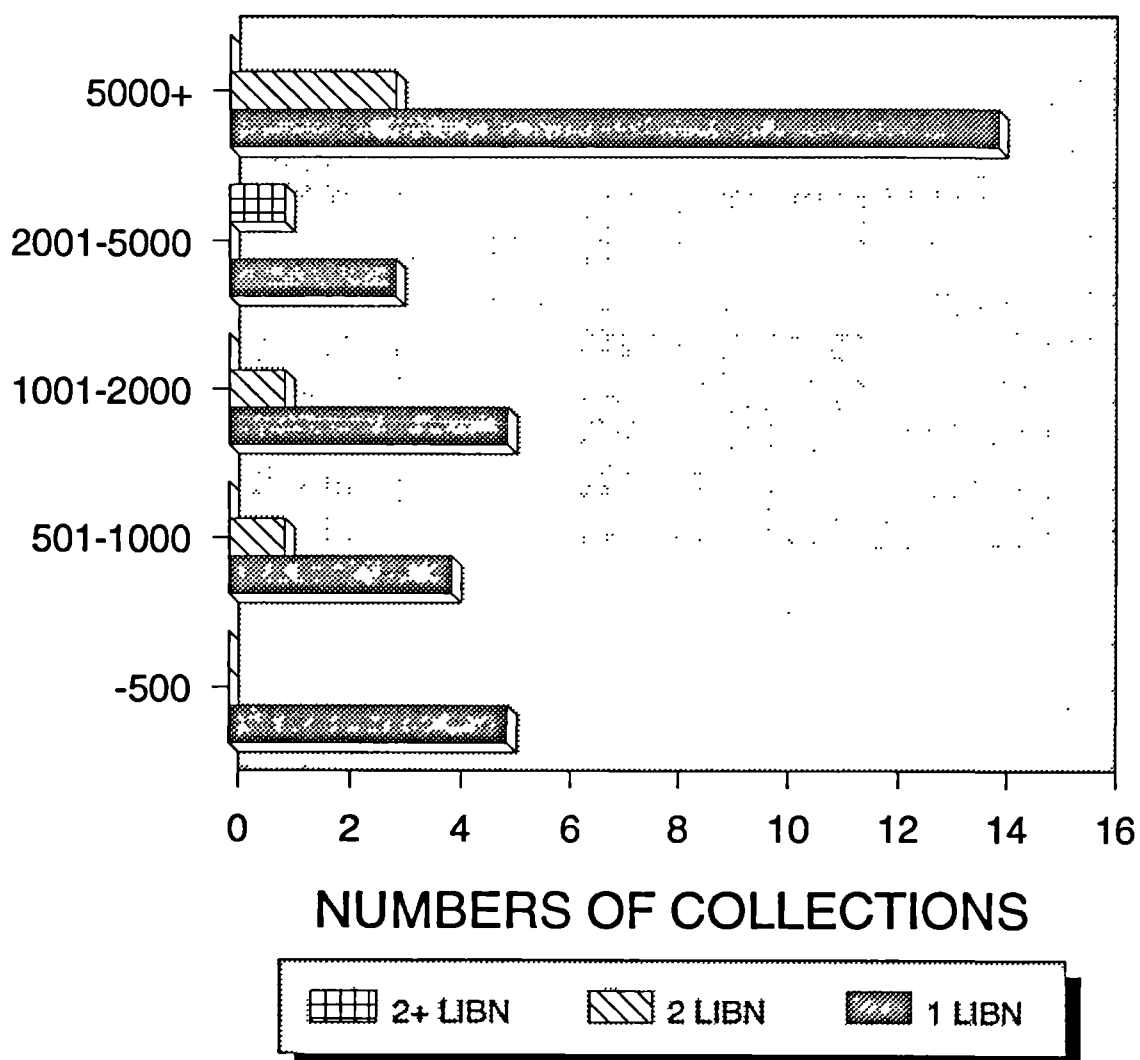
**TABLE 2.9 NUMBER OF LIBRARIANS AND SIZE OF THE COLLECTION**

Size	Number of Librarians				No.	%
	0	1	2	4		
<500	11	5	--	--	16	26
501-1000	3	4	1	--	8	13
1001-2000	4	5	1	--	10	16
2001-5000	3	3	--	1	7	11
5001+	4	14	3	--	21	34
TOTAL	25	31	5	1	62	100
%	40	50	8	2		

## CHART 2.9 (As in TABLE 2.9)

### Size by Number of Librarians in Middle Eastern Collections

SIZE



### 2.2.7 LIBRARIANS' QUALIFICATION(S):

All of the librarians are either academically or professionally qualified. Librarians have either a Bachelor or Master in Arts (BA or MA). The majority of librarians have an M.A. or higher qualification. According to table 2.10.A below, librarians with higher qualifications are more likely to be appointed by academic, research or national types of libraries.

**TABLE 2.10.A LIBNS QUALIFICATION AND TYPE OF COLLECTION**

	ALA	BA/+ALA	MA/+ALA	PhD	N/A	missing	No.	%
Type:								
Academic	1	3	12	5	12	1	34	55
Research	2	--	1	3	4	1	11	18
Cultural	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	8
Govern.	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2
National	--	--	2	--	4	--	6	10
Public	--	--	1	--	4	--	5	8
TOTAL	3	3	16	8	25	7	62	100
%	5	5	26	13	40	11		

### 2.2.8 LIBRARIANS' KNOWLEDGE OF MIDDLE EASTERN LANGUAGES:

Of the 37 librarians in charge of the collections, 24 (64.8%) have knowledge of one or more Middle Eastern languages, including Hebrew and Urdu. In 20 cases, the librarians know Arabic. In 19 cases in the same group, Arabic is their first language, known with a combination of one or two other Middle Eastern languages (i.e. Persian, Turkish). Next comes Persian with 16 cases, of which two cases Persian is the only Middle Eastern language known. This is followed by Turkish with 10 cases, of which two cases have Turkish as their first and only language. According to table 2.10.B below, librarians with higher qualifications have more knowledge of Middle Eastern languages.

**TABLE 2.10.B LIBNS QUALIFICATION LANGUAGES KNOWLEDGE**

A= Arabic      H= Hebrew      P= Persian      T= Turkish  
The above Letters in the Table represent combination of languages, i.e. APT means Arabic+Persian+Turkish.

	BA/BA+ALA	MA/MA+ALA	PhD	missing	No.	%[62]
A	--	3	--	3	6	10
AP	1	2	2	1	6	10
APT	1	3	2	--	6	10
ATP	--	1	1	--	2	3
P	--	1	1	--	2	3
T	--	--	--	2	2	3
Total	2	10	6	6	24	39



The most common combination of Middle Eastern languages among librarians is Arabic (1st) with Persian (2nd). Despite the usability of Persian in reading and understanding Middle Eastern languages [14], Arabic is the dominating language. This is possibly because of the history of Middle Eastern studies plus the fact that Arabic learning classes are more widely available in the UK than other Middle Eastern language classes [15].

The shortage of manpower (librarians) is obvious in these collections. The above matter is better understood when we consider that none of Middle Eastern languages are originally related to each other and most of the collections have materials in more than one Middle Eastern language. All the duties (cataloguing, filing and acquisition activities etc.) are usually handled by one librarian. The shortage of manpower in these type of collections

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<sup>14</sup>. Knowing Persian has the advantage of understanding some Arabic, Ottoman Turkish and Urdu. Whereas knowing Arabic does not mean one can understand Persian or Ottoman Turkish and Urdu.

<sup>15</sup>. Inner London Education Authority (ILEA). Floodlight; ilea guide to part-time day and evening classes in Inner London 1988-89. (London; ILEA; 1988). pp. 216, 229, 234-235.

Arabic. Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research (CILT). Language and culture guide: 1. (London; CILT; 1985) pp. 47-78.

Turkish. Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research (CILT). Language and culture guide: 26. (London; CILT; 1983). pp. 27-40.

Persian (Farsi). Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research (CILT). Language and culture guide: 18. (London; CILT; 1988). pp. 33-41.

V. Shepherd. Oriental studies; including African studies in UK universities, polytechnic and colleges. (Cambridge; Hobson; 1982).

British universities' guide to graduate study; the authoritative source. (London; Association of Commonwealth Universities; Issues 1988-1992).

is also a fundamental concern in similar libraries in Australian [16]. In this respect, the foremost problem lies in the shortage of librarians in charge who actually know Middle Eastern languages

## 2.2.9 TYPE OF MATERIALS AND SIZE OF COLLECTIONS:

### 2.2.9.1 BOOKS:

**TABLE 2.11.A BOOKS BY SIZE**

size	No.	%
<500	16	26
501-1000	8	13
1001-2000	10	16
2001-5000	7	11
5001+	21	34
total	62	100.0

Considering the size of collections by the types of holdings (books, periodicals and 'other materials'), books are the dominant type of material in these collections. In the ranking order of the collections (books), collections with 5001+ volumes of work stand first with 21 cases. This is followed by collections with less than 500 ( <500 ) volumes of work with 16 cases. Next come collections with holdings between 1001 to 2000 volumes of work with 10 cases. Then are collections with holdings between 501 to 1000 volumes of work with 8 cases and finally come collections with holdings between 2001 to 5000 with 7 cases. The largest number of collections (5001+ 21 collections = 33.9%) are either academic or national in type. This is followed by collections with less than 500 volumes of work, which are either public, research or cultural in type. The size of the collections, especially books, is one of the most important and influential aspects in this survey.

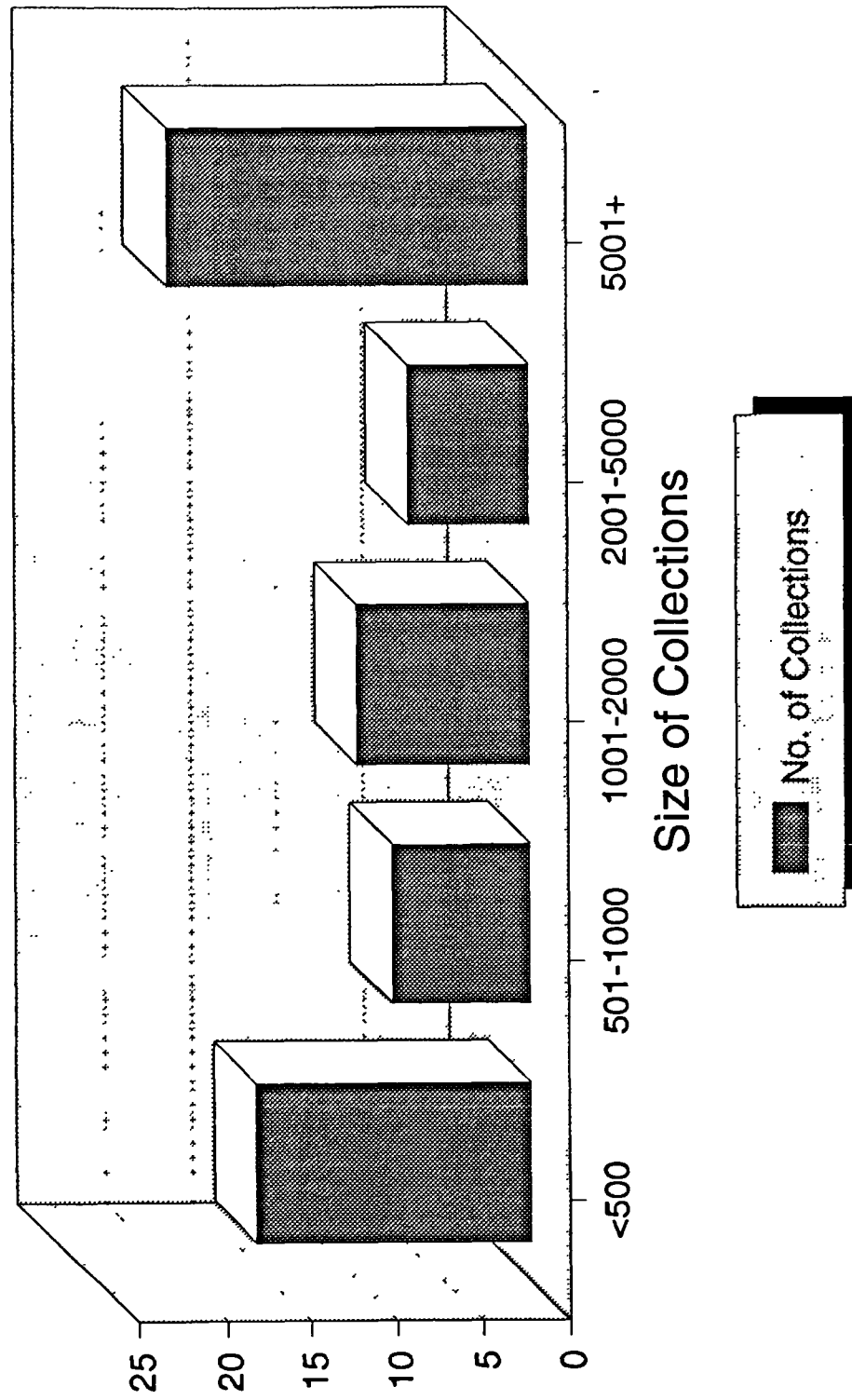
**TABLE 2.11.B SIZE (Books) AND TYPE OF COLLECTION**

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<sup>16</sup>. R. Stone. Information resources in Australia on the Middle East. (Canberra; National Library of Australia; 1986). p.6, p. 69 & p.100.

# CHART 2.11.A (As in TABLE 2.11.A)

## Collections by Size



### 2.2.9.2 PERIODICALS:

The main difference between PERIODICALS and BOOKS is that 22.5% (=14 collections) of the libraries do not hold periodicals, for details see table 2.12.A - 2.12.B below.

**TABLE 2.12.A PERIODICALS BY SIZE**

	No.	%
0	14	23
<15	15	24
16-31	9	14.5
32-47	4	6
48-63	5	8.5
64-89	2	3
90-105	8	13
missing	5	8
total	62	100

**TABLE 2.12.B PERIODICALS, CURRENT TITLES BY SIZE**

	No.	%
0	13	21
<10	14	23
11-21	8	13
22-32	4	6.5
33-43	4	6.5
44-54	5	8
55-	4	6.5
missing	10	16
total	62	100

In collecting periodicals, concerning types of collections and size of holdings, academic libraries ranked first.

**TABLE 2.12.C PERIODICALS BY TYPE OF COLLECTIONS**

	A=academic		R=research		C=cultural		G=government	
	N=national		P=Public					
	A	R	C	G	N	P	No	%
<15	5	3	3	1	1	2	15	27
16-31	6	2	1	--	--	--	9	16
32-47	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	7
48-63	2	1	--	--	2	--	5	9
64-89	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	4
90-105	7	--	--	--	1	--	8	14
TOTAL	25	6	4	1	5	2	43*	77.0*

\*: 43 + 13 NO holdings + 6 missing cases = 62

**TABLE 2.12.D CURRENT TITLES OF PERIODICALS BY TYPE OF COLLECTION**

	A=academic		R=research		C=cultural		G=government	
	N=national		P=Public					
	A	R	C	G	N	P	No	%
<10	4	3	3	1	1	2	14	27
11-21	5	2	1	--	--	--	8	15
22-32	3	--	--	--	1	--	4	8
33-43	3	1	--	--	--	--	4	8
44-54	3	--	--	--	2	--	5	10
55-	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	8
TOTAL	22	6	4	1	4	2	39*	62.9*

\*: 39 + 13 NO holdings + 10 missing cases = 62

### 2.2.9.3 OTHER MATERIALS:

"Other materials" means those that cannot be considered as either printed books or periodicals in this work. They are categorized in this work as: manuscripts and letters, documents (eg. standards, statistical bulletins etc.), theses, audio visual material, maps, microfiches and microfilms. One of the main problems in asking the number of "other materials" was the insufficient information on this type of material produced by librarians, unless they were significant in type, i.e. manuscripts. In this respect, 20 collections (32.3%) did not hold any of these types of materials (17 missing cases = 27.4%).

**TABLE 2.13.A OTHER MATERIALS (size)**

size	No.	%
<100	7	11
101-500	2	3
501-1000	5	8
1001-2000	3	5
2001-3000	6	10
3001+	2	3
TOTAL	25*	40

\*: 25 + 20 NO holding + 17 missing = 62

Amongst different types of materials of this kind, manuscripts have the highest proportion in size. Microfiche holdings come next, followed by documents. The smallest in size of holdings are maps, pamphlets and theses.

**TABLE 2.13.B OTHER MATERIALS BY TYPE**

type	%
MANUSCRIPTS AND LETTERS	73.5
MICROFORMS	10.5
DOCUMENTS, OFF.PUBLICATIONS	10
A/V	5
MAPS, PAMPHLETS, THESES	0.7

The most common combination of different categories of "other materials" collected by libraries is Manuscripts & Documents (1st) then Documents & Audio/Visual materials (2nd) followed by other combinations. The smallest in size of the holdings are theses pamphlets and maps. In only two cases, the Imperial War Museum Library and the Arab League library, are there collections of films related to the Middle East.

Academic, research and national libraries collect most of "other types of materials", as a policy. Some of the collections surveyed do not have a special interest in collecting these type

of materials, especially manuscripts, but they have been donated some materials of this type. In the Australian survey, the concentration of these types of material are in university, state (governmental), special (research) and national library collections [17].

#### 2.2.10.1 LANGUAGE COVERAGE AND SIZE OF THE COLLECTIONS: BOOKS:

In the ranking order of languages, Western languages (mainly English) stands first. This is followed by Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

**TABLE 2.14.A SIZE OF THE COLLECTIONS IN GENERAL**

size	NO.	%
<500	16	26
501-1000	8	13
1001-2000	10	16
2001-5000	7	11
5001+	21	34
TOTAL	62	100

**TABLE 2.14.B SIZE OF WESTERN MATERIALS**

size	NO.	%
<500	21	34
501-1000	10	16
1001-2000	9	14.5
2001-5000	6	10
5001+	16	26
TOTAL	62	100

**TABLE 2.14.C SIZE OF ARABIC MATERIALS**

size	NO.	%
0	20	32
<500	21	34
501-1000	5	8
1001-2000	2	3
2001-5000	6	10
5001+	8	13
TOTAL	62	100

**TABLE 2.14.D SIZE OF PERSIAN MATERIALS**

size	NO.	%
0	28	45
<500	17	27
501-1000	7	11
1001-2000	4	6.5
2001-5000	2	3
5000+	4	6.5
TOTAL	62	100

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<sup>17</sup>. Ibid. pp. 76-77.

**TABLE 2.14.E SIZE OF TURKISH MATERIALS**

size	NO.	%
0	30	48
<500	22	35.5
501-1000	3	5
1001-2000	3	5
2001-5000	1	2
5001+	3	5
TOTAL	62	100

With regard to type and size of collections, in the Australian survey, in a descending ranking of Middle Eastern languages in terms of importance in the size of holdings, first comes Arabic, followed by Turkish then Persian. The order of the same languages in the UK Middle Eastern collections in the three main types (academic, national and research) is Arabic, Persian, and then Turkish. In relation to overlapping of collections' language coverage, Arabic and Persian overlap 100%, while Arabic and Turkish overlap 93.5%. Nearly all the Middle Eastern collections have Arabic sources, except in two cases (the Turkish Community Centre and the Educational Counsellor's Office; Turkish Embassy).

An ad hoc estimate of the total number of holdings (books) in libraries surveyed in this work is over 400,000 volumes of work, considering all languages. The approximate proportion in each language is shown in the table 2.15.A below.

**TABLE 2.15.A APPROXIMATE SIZE OF ALL COLLECTIONS IN ALL LANGUAGES**

language	approx. %	approx. No.
WESTERN	50	200,000+
ARABIC	25	100,000+
PERSIAN	15	60,000+
TURKISH	10	40,000+
total	100	400,000+

In the Australian survey the proportion of holdings in each language is in table 2.15.B below [<sup>18</sup>].

**TABLE 2.15.B NUMBER OF ITEMS HELD IN AUSTRALIAN COLLECTIONS**

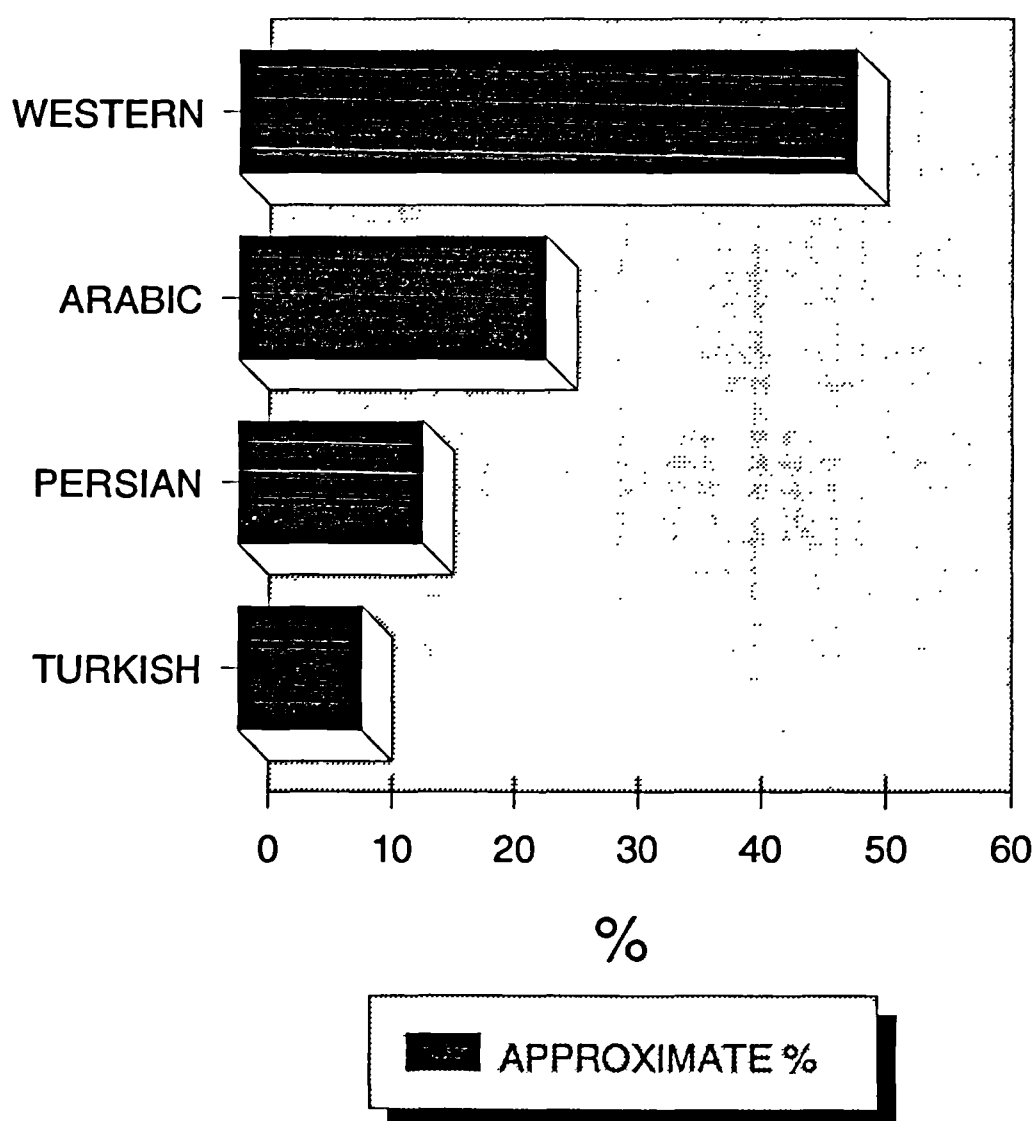
language	%	No. items
WESTERN	74.7	103,494
TURKISH	12.8	17,735
ARABIC	11.6	16,076
PERSIAN	0.8	1,102
total	100	138,407

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<sup>18</sup>. *Ibid.* p.[91] tab. 7.4.

CHART 2.15.A (As in TABLE 2.15.A)  
Estimated Size: Collections by Languages  
(APPROXIMATE TOTAL 400,000+)

LANGUAGES





Comparing the situation in the UK with Australia, the growth in number of holdings in Australia is considerable, despite the long history of Oriental studies in the UK.

#### 2.2.10.2 LANGUAGE COVERAGE AND SIZE OF THE COLLECTIONS: PERIODICALS:

The approximate percentage of holdings in periodicals considering the language and size of collection [<sup>19</sup>] is shown in table 2.16.A below.

TABLE 2.16.A % OF PERIODICAL HOLDINGS, IN GENERAL (by language)

language	%
WESTERN	61
ARABIC	24
PERSIAN	9.5
TURKISH	6

TABLE 2.16.B % OF PERIODICAL HOLDINGS, CURRENT TITLES (by language)

language	%
WESTERN	64
ARABIC	21
PERSIAN	8
TURKISH	7

In the two tables above (2.16.A & 2.16.B) the percentage of holdings in Western has increased by 4.0% in favour of current titles. The increase in Western periodicals and the decrease in Middle Eastern titles shows the replacement of the latter by the former. Comparing the situation above in Western languages with the case of BOOKS, it is reasonable to consider that there is more emphasis on Western languages in periodicals (current information) than books.

In the Australian survey the percentage of periodical holdings according to their language coverage is shown in table 2.16.C below [<sup>20</sup>].

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<sup>19</sup>. For the language coverage of periodicals see tables. 3.16 and 3.17.A.

<sup>20</sup>. R. Stone. Information resources in Australia on the Middle East. (Canberra; National Library of Australia; 1986). p.[84] tab. 7.9.

**TABLE 2.16.C % OF PERIODICALS (by language) IN AUSTRALIA**

LANGUAGE	%
WESTERN published out of M.E.	78.2
WESTERN published in M.E.	10.3
ARABIC	1.2
PERSIAN	0.4
TURKISH	0.2

The results of a comparison between the situation in the UK and Australia, considering the proportions above, could be interpreted as follows: that the existing situation for periodicals (current information) on/in the Middle East supplied by these collections in both countries is heavily reliant on Western sources, whereas in the case of books, there is a more even reliance on different languages.

#### **2.2.10.3 LANGUAGE COVERAGE AND SIZE OF THE COLLECTIONS: OTHER MATERIALS:**

The languages' sequence in "other materials" is different from BOOKS and PERIODICALS. In the two cases above, the leading languages are Western, whereas in the case of "other materials", Arabic, Persian and Turkish are ranked higher.

**TABLE 2.17 OTHER MATERIALS AND LANGUAGES**

language	%
ARABIC	47
PERSIAN	44
TURKISH	8
WESTERN	1

#### **2.2.11 SUBJECT COVERAGE OF COLLECTIONS:**

The overall subject coverage of collections surveyed is shown in table 2.18.A below.

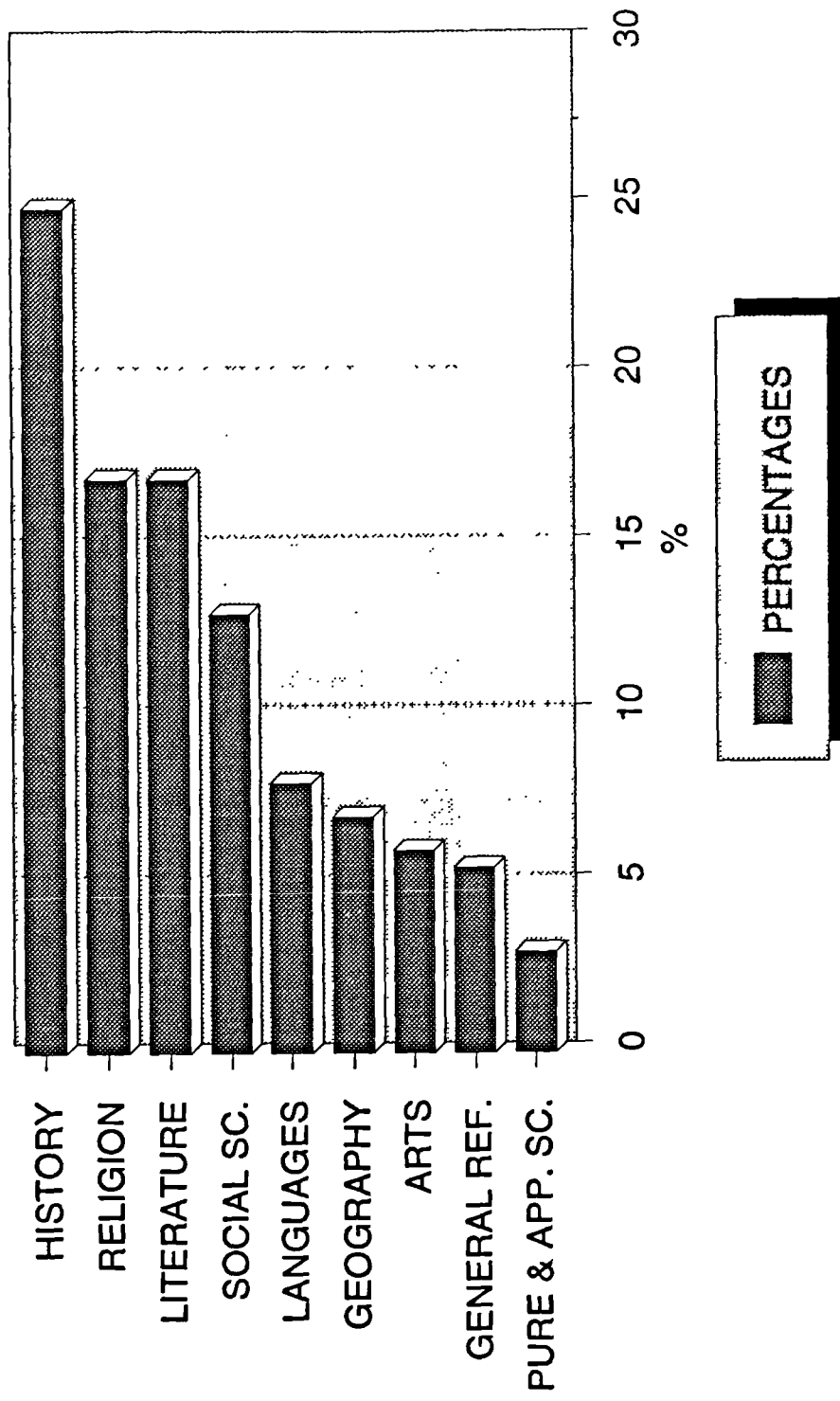
**TABLE 2.18.A GENERAL SUBJECT COVERAGE**

Subjects	%
History	25
Religion	17
Literature	17
Social Sc.	13
Languages	8
Geography	7
Arts	6
General Ref.	5.5
Pure & Applied Sc.	3

The most common combination of subjects in collections surveyed, by order, is as shown in tables 2.18.B - 2.18.H below

# CHART 2.18.A (As in TABLE 2.18.A)

## General Subject Coverage of Collections



**TABLE 2.18.B GENERAL: RANKING OF MAJOR SUBJECT COMBINATION**

Rank	Subject combinations
1	History+Literature/Religion/Languages
2	Literature+History/Languages/Religion
3	Religion+Literature
4	Social Sciences+History
5	Literature+Languages

There are 13 main Western collections with more than 3 major subject holdings, of which 10 are 5001+ in the number of holdings. In the case of Western (English) languages, the subject coverage is as shown in table 2.18.C below.

**TABLE 2.18.C SUBJECT COVERAGE: WESTERN**

Subjects	%
History	28
Social Sc.	21
Religion	10.5
Literature	10
Arts	7
Languages	7
Geography	7
General Ref.	6
Pure & App. Sc.	3

In these 13 main Western collections, there are 3 main subjects. The most common combination in Western collections, in the ranking order, is as shown in table 2.18.D below.

**TABLE 2.18.D  
MAJOR SUBJECT COMBINATION IN MAJOR WESTERN COLLECTIONS**

Rank	Subject combinations
1	History+Religion/Literature
2	Literature+History/Languages/Religion
3	Religion+History/Social Sc./Literature
3	Social Sc.+History

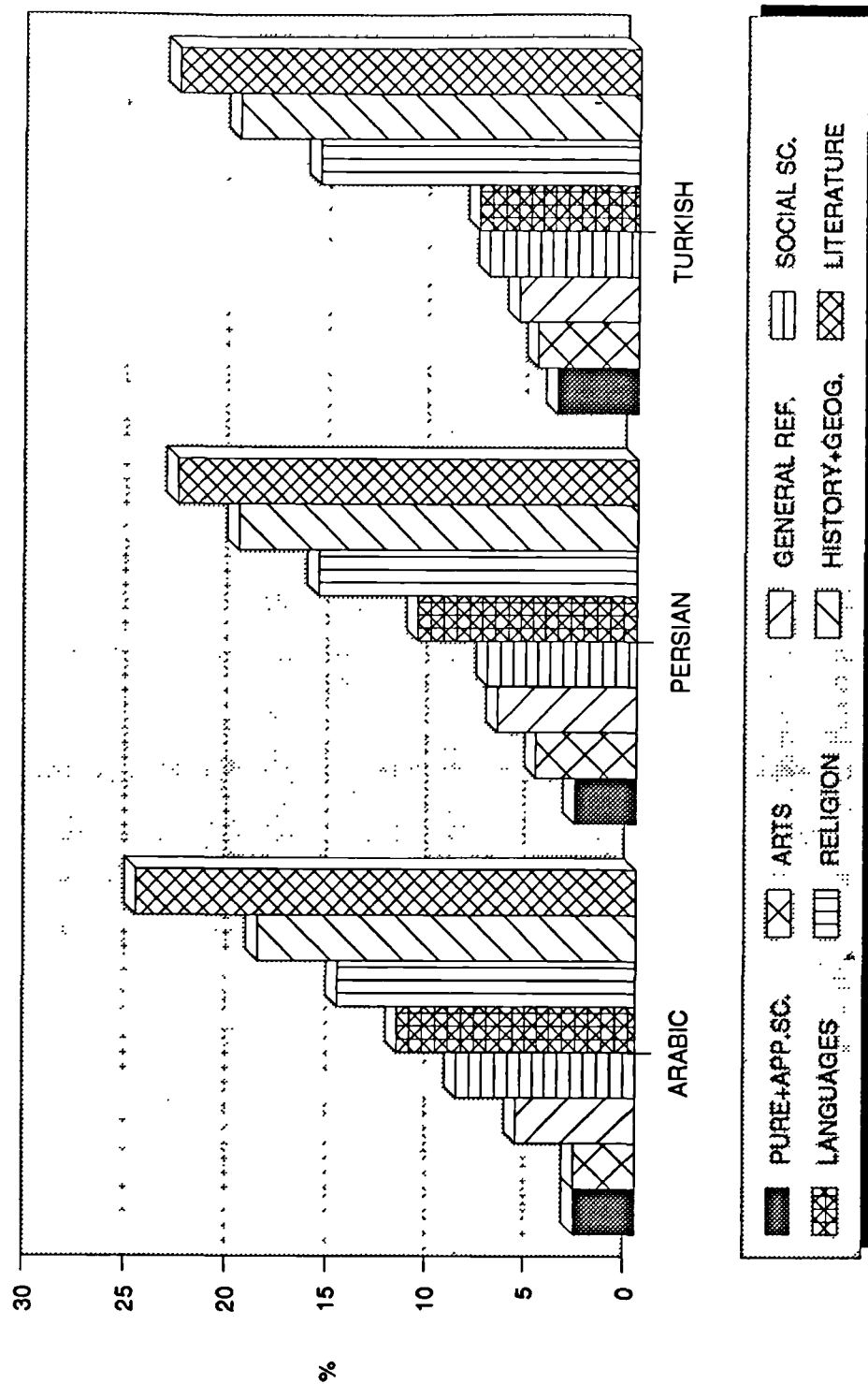
In the case of the holdings in Middle Eastern languages, the order of subject coverage and their percentages (approximate) are as shown in table 2.18.E.

**TABLE 2.18.E SUBJECT COVERAGE OF ARABIC PERSIAN AND TURKISH**

Arabic	%	Persian	%	Turkish	%
Literature	25	Literature	23	Literature	23
History	19	History	20	History	20
Religion	15	Religion	16	Religion	16
Lang.	12	Lang.	11	Geography	9
Soc.Sc.	9	Geography	8	Lang.	8
Geography	6	Soc.Sc.	7.5	Soc.Sc.	7.5
Gen. Ref.	6	Gen. Ref.	7	Gen. Ref.	6
Arts	3	Arts	5	Arts	5
Pur. & App.Sc.	3	Pur. & App.Sc.	3	Pur. & App.Sc.	4

# CHART 2.18.E (As in TABLE 2.18.E)

## Subject Coverage: Arabic Persian Turkish



There are 12 major collections in Arabic, 10 in Persian and 8 in Turkish which cover more than 3 main subjects. The most common combinations in these three languages, in ranking order are as shown in table 2.18.F below.

**TABLE 2.18.F**  
**MAJOR SUBJECT COMBINATION IN MAIN ARABIC COLLECTIONS**

Rank	Subject combinations
1	Literature + History /Languages /Religion
2	History + Literature /Languages
3	Languages + Literature
3	History + Social Sciences

**TABLE 2.18.G**  
**MAJOR SUBJECT COMBINATION IN MAIN PERSIAN COLLECTIONS**

Rank	Subject combinations
1	Literature + History /Languages /Religion
2	History+ Languages /Literature
2	Languages + Literature
3	Social Sciences + History

**TABLE 2.18.H**  
**RANKING OF MAJOR SUBJECT IN MAIN TURKISH COLLECTIONS**

Rank	Subject combinations
1	Literature + History /Religion
2	History + Languages /Literature
3	Social Sciences + History

According to tables 2.18.A - 2.18.H and regarding all languages, history ranks first as the leading subject. This is followed by religion, literature and social sciences. In Western languages history stands first, followed by social science and religion. In Middle Eastern languages the sequence is very similar. In all Middle Eastern languages literature comes first, followed by history (2), and then religion (3).

Recent developments in the Middle East have been the cause of notable volumes of literature all over the world as well as in local languages of the region. According to a similar study to Parker's Report, which took place in the USA, the Middle East has a considerable place compared to other areas of the world for the

number of research publications [21]. Referring to the points above, and considering Parker's recommendations (non-linguistic, non-classical studying of the area), the existing order of subjects could be categorised as 'classical' or 'linguistic'. For improvement of the knowledge relevant to diplomacy and business, as one of the aspects of the subject coverage recommended by Parker, there is a greater need of sources in social sciences. In this respect, it is reasonable to consider that the status of social sciences is probably not adequate to respond to the new needs of 'modern' (non-linguistic, non-classical) study of the Middle East.

#### 2.2.12 CATALOGUES:

Looking into catalogues requires two different approaches in discussing them. One is the technical presentation of the catalogues (eg. Author Title = A/T), the other one is their physical appearance (eg. being presented on cards, microforms or computer).

The author/title (A/T) catalogue has the highest percentage in the technical presentation of catalogues. It is used in 55 collections (88.7%). This is followed by subject catalogue, which is used in 47 collections (75.8%). This kind of catalogue is not used in certain collections. These collections are the cultural ones that do not have trained staff. In this respect, 28 collections have a subject catalogue (45.1%), based either on Library of Congress Subject Headings (17.7%) or other schemes (27.4%). There are 40 collections (64.5%) that use a classified catalogue based on different schemes (eg. Dewey Decimal

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<sup>21</sup>. R. Lambert. "Appendix F", in Beyond Growth; next stage in language and area study. (Washington; Association of American Universities; 1984). p. 330 table F.1 & pp.371-377 tables F.30-33.  
In the source above, the analysis of a five year (1976-1981) research profile (publications) of a group of faculties working on all aspects of the area studies (overseas) in the USA is cited. The Middle East stands in third place with 15.7% of the works (Latin America is first with 23.9% second is East Asia with 19.5%; see table F.1 p.330 in the above reference). In the case of the Middle East, in the above reference see table F.30-33 pp.371-377.

Classification, Library of Congress and In-House). The percentage of collections which do not use a subject catalogue is 16% (10 collections). National and governmental collections come first in having both kinds of catalogues (A/T and subject), followed by research and academic libraries.

**TABLE 2.19.A A/T AND SUBJECT CATALOGUES\* AND TYPES COLLECTIONS**

A=academic      R=research      C=cultural      G=government  
P=public

libraries by type->	A	R	C	G	N	P	No.
A/T Catalogues	32	10	2	1	6	4	55
SUB. Catalogues	27	9	1	1	6	3	47

\*: the numbers above are the positive replies (YES).

In the form of catalogues, card catalogues are used in 48 collections (77.4%). Then comes microform with 23 cases (37.1%). This is followed by computerised catalogues with 22 cases [22]. It is important to know that most of the computerised catalogues cover additions from late 1970s onwards.

**TABLE 2.19.B CATALOGUES\* AND TYPES OF COLLECTIONS**

A=academic      R=research      C=cultural      G=government  
P=public

libraries by type->	A	R	C	G	N	P	No.
Card Catalogues	25	10	3	1	5	4	48
MICROF. Catalogues	13	1	0	1	6	2	23
COMPUT. Catalogues	15	2	0	0	4	1	22

\*: the numbers above are the positive replies (YES).

According to tables 2.19.A and 2.19.B above, and considering types of collections, national ones have most kinds and forms of catalogues. This is followed by governmental and academic types.

Most of the collections (77.4% = 48 collections) have open access to their shelves. 29 collections are entirely open access and 19 are partly closed and partly open. The remaining 14 collections are closed access. Considering that 88.7% of collections have an A/T catalogue and 75.7% have a subject

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<sup>22</sup>. This survey was conducted while many libraries had plans to automate their catalogues. Since late 1980s many library catalogues are available on computer.



catalogue, it is reasonable for readers to have access to sources via catalogues or browsing through shelves. However, 22.6% of the collections still provide no direct access to sources.

**TABLE 2.20 ACCESS TO COLLECTIONS AND CATALOGUES**

catalogues->	A/T	subject
OPEN Access	45%	35.5%
CLOSED Access	16%	18%
CLOSED/OPEN	31%	26%
TOTAL	92%	79.5%

### 2.2.13 TECHNICAL PROCESSING POLICIES:

36 collections (58.1%) use AACR2, whereas 19 use other cataloguing rules (30.6%). This includes AACR1, AACR1 in combination with AACR2, British Library and in-house rules. 27 collections (43.5%) use an international scheme for their subject approach to the shelves, whereas 26 use In-house schemes (41.9%). 23 collections (37.1%) use an international scheme in their classified catalogues, while 17 use In-house (27.4%) and 18 (29.0%) have no catalogue as such. Meanwhile, 28 (45.1%) of the collections use an A/Z subject catalogue. In this respect, 17.7% of collections (11 collections) use the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) and 27.4% of collections (17) use subject heading schemes other than LCSH. The overlap between the two subject catalogues is 22.55% (14 common cases).

In the case of transliteration rules, 27 collections (43.5%) use internationally accepted transliteration rules, while 14 (22.6%) use In-house rules and 12 (19.4%) collections have no use for them (see table 2.21 below).

**TABLE 2.21 CLASSIFICATION, CATALOGUING & TRANSLITERATION USED**

	Yes	No	In-house	missing
AACR2	36	1	19*	6
SUBAS	27**	3	26	6
CLASS	23\$	18	17	4
A/Z	11#	30	17	4
TRANS	27	12	14 -	9

AACR2= cataloguing rules, AACR2  
 SUBAS= subject approach to shelves  
 CLASS= classified catalogue  
 A/Z = A to Z subject catalogue  
 TRANS= transliteration rules

\* :In-house in the cataloguing rules are: AACR1, AACR1+AACR2, BL and other in house schemes.

\*\* :Yes in the subject approach are: DDC, DDC(adopted), LC and UDC.

\$ :Yes in classified are: DDC, DDC(adopted), LC and UDC.

# :Yes in A/Z is LCSH.

According to table 2.21 above, AACR2, as an internationally accepted scheme, is not implemented at a high level. In the subject approach to the shelves, the in-house schemes are used nearly as much as international schemes. Classified catalogues are used more than A/Z. In fact, standardization of Middle Eastern materials, based on internationally used schemes, is not yet fully applied to these collections in the UK. Referring to the points above, it is not groundless to consider that from the international point of view, it is not easy to have access to these sources because no unique scheme is used by these libraries. Another disadvantage, considering the points above, is the delay in adopting any resource sharing scheme between the collections (eg., by making use of the findings of a Conspectus exercise).

Some of the reasons observed in this survey regarding problems in technical processing in Middle Eastern collections in the UK are perhaps because of:

- a) The long history of many of these collections and their immense growth in these years.
- b) Lack of manpower in these collections to implement new schemes.
- c) The unsuitability of international schemes for non-romanised scripts, subject headings and classifications schemes.

#### 2.2.14 UNION CATALOGUES:

The Union Catalogue of Asian Publications (UCAP) [23] was maintained between 1964-1985 and covered acquisitions from Asia by British libraries from 1960. After its closure, the duty of recording Arabic, Persian and Turkish materials was carried out at the University of Exeter (Union List at Exeter University = ULEU). The UCAP has functioned from the beginning as a location list and for inter-library loans. The British Library Lending Division (now the British Library Document Supply Centre) sponsored the UCAP as a project for a while. According to the British Library Ad Hoc Working Party on Union Catalogues and its impact on Oriental materials' report (1983), UCAP was an expensive and time consuming project, with its rota system [24]. Despite UCAP's closure, with reference to 2 reports, there was an increase in the number of requests for materials documented in the UCAP during the period from 1983 [25] to 1986 [26].

The Union Catalogue of Arabic periodicals and newspapers in British libraries (UCAS) was published in 1977 [27]. It covers 29 collections. The Union catalogue of Persian periodicals and

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23. Union catalogue of Asian publications (UCAP). D.E. Hall (Ed.). (London; Mansell; 1971). (4 volumes).

Union Catalogue of Asian publications, 1971 Supplement. D.E. Hall (Ed.). (London; Mansell; 1973).

24. "Union Catalogue and its impact on Oriental materials", in Report of the conference and annual meeting of ACOOM. (London; B.L.; 1983). p. 5.

25. "The Report of the British Library ad hoc Working Party on Union Catalogues and its impact on Oriental materials; paper presented for the 1983 annual meeting of SCONUL ACOOM", in Report of the conference and annual meeting of ACOOM held at SOAS 11 December 1984. (London; ACOOM; 1985). pp. 6-7.

26. M. Smith. "Inter lending of Oriental publication", in Report of the conference and annual meeting of ACOOM held at the Victoria and Albert Museum 15 December 1987. (Durham; SCONUL ACOOM; 1987). pp. 9-11.

27. P. Auchterlonie. Union catalogue of Arabic serials and newspapers in British libraries. P. Auchterlonie and Y. H. Safadi. (London; Mansell; 1977).

newspapers in British libraries (UCPS) was published in 1985 [<sup>28</sup>]. It is a difficult job to compile a union catalogue, but it is even more difficult to keep it up to date. This is the main problem with the union catalogues on Middle Eastern materials in UK libraries. Two other union catalogues have been in the process of compilation since this survey. These are the Union Catalogue of Turkish Periodicals (1993) and the Union Catalogue of Western periodicals on the Middle East in UK libraries (in the process of compilation). Table 2.22.A shows size of the collections by union catalogues and table 2.22.B shows the size of the library holdings by union catalogues

**TABLE 2.22.A UCAP AND ULEU BY SIZE OF THE COLLECTIONS**

	1= <500	2= 501-1000	3=1001-2000	4=2001-5000	5=5001+		
size-->	1	2	3	4	5	No.	%
UCAP	0	0	1	1	13	15	24.2
ULEU	0	0	0	0	10	10	16.1

**TABLE 2.22.B**

**UNION CATs. OF PERIODICALS & SIZE OF THE LIBRARY HOLDINGS**

	1=0-15	2=16-31	3=32-47	4=48-63	5=64-89	6=90-105+		
size -->		1	2	3	4	5	6	No. %
UCAS		0	2	3	2	1	6	14 22.6
UCPS		0	3	3	1	2	6	15 24.2

A cross-tabulation between the type of collections and the union catalogues, shows that mainly academic and national collections are covered.

**TABLE 2.22.C UNION CATALOGUES\* BY TYPE OF COLLECTIONS**

A=academic R=research C=cultural N=national  
P=public

Type	UCAP	UCAS	UCPS	ULEU
	No	No	No	No
A	12	12	12	8
R	1	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	0
N	2	2	3	2
P	0	0	0	0

\*: Numbers in the table are the positive responds (Yes).

<sup>28</sup>. Union catalogue of Persian periodicals and newspapers in British libraries. U. Sims-William (Ed.). (London; Ithaca; 1985).

In table 2.22.C above, it is partly confirmed that the main holdings of periodicals, as well as books, are located in academic and national libraries.

### 2.2.15 ACCESSION LISTS:

An accessions list is a means of keeping users up-to-date on the collections. Not many of the collections surveyed provide an accession list. 53.2% of the collections (=33) have no accession list, whereas 37.1% of the collections(=23) do provide an accession list. This could be interpreted as a low level of demand or lack of manpower or both. According to this survey, a monthly list is most in favour, followed by weekly, bi-annually and quarterly. Those collections that reported positively regarding the production of the accession list, are basically academic and research in type (see table 2.23 below).

**TABLE 2.23 ACCESSION LIST AND TYPE**

A=academic P=public	R=research		C=cultural		N=national	
	YES	%	NO	%*		
A	15		44	16	47	
R	6		54.5	5	45.5	
C	0		0	5	100	
G	1		100	0	0	
N	1		17	4	67	
P	0		0	4	80	

\*: % are out the total number of each type.

### 2.3 NEW CASES

Since the publication of Middle East materials in the United Kingdom and Irish libraries; a directory (1983) some new collections have been established. Some of these collections have been surveyed in this work. The reason for not including these collections (New Cases) in this survey is that their existence was not recognised until after the closing date. Most of these collections did not reply to the questionnaire up to a year after the closing date. Since these seemed to be interesting, they were visited in order to complete this part. Most of these collections were established with private funding and to meet different needs.

### 2.3.1 ANCIENT INDIA AND IRAN TRUST:

Brooklands House, 23 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2BG.

The Trust was established in 1987 by a group of scholars. According to the Trust's leaflet, from the beginning the Trust has aimed to pursue its objectives in two principal ways:

By sponsoring research and travel in the regions concerned, and educational and cultural activities directly connected with them; by establishing a centre to include a library and collection of photographs and documents covering these subjects, based upon the not inconsiderable libraries and photographic collections of the five Trustees.

There has not been much publicity for the existence of the collection so far. Having said that, most of the enquiries are referred through the University of Cambridge, where the collection is known. The size of the collection is 5001+, of which around 1000 of the items are relevant to **ancient Iran** and less than 500 are in Persian. It is the intention of the Trustees to catalogue the collection. A grant has been given by the British Library to bring this idea to fruition. The collection is open to the public for research without charge. There is no policy of lending and the collection is open to access. It is a distinctive collection for its subject coverage.

### 2.3.2 TURKISH COMMUNITY CENTRE:

92-100 Stoke Newington Rd. London N.16 0NY

The Turkish Community Centre was established in 1984 as a private organisation. The principal reason behind its establishment was Turkish community needs in the area (Stoke Newington). As one of the directors said; 'they needed to have a centre where they could share problems and find solutions to them as immigrants or outsiders. Therefore, providing information was one of the main duties'. The main source of income for the Centre is the membership charge, £2 (1988) per person per month. The Centre had about 1000 members in 1988.

Cultural gatherings, talks, language classes and a small library, with 501-1000 books and some periodicals, are among the cultural services provided for the community. The selection of

books is based upon their utilization by all members of the community. Women use the library more than men, reflecting their greater amount of spare time during the day. There are two people in charge of the library, one of whom has had experience of working in a library in Turkey. This seems a great advantage to the library and its users. The most interesting point about this collection is that the Shoreditch public library (**Peitfield Street London N.1 6EX, Community Services Section**), has lent Turkish books to the Centre's library on a long-term basis (6 months and over) [29].

### 2.3.3 IRANIAN COMMUNITY CENTRE:

465 Green Lanes London N.4

The Iranian Community Centre was established in 1983 to serve the needs of Iranian immigrants. The Centre provides information, help and assistance on asylum, housing, welfare benefits, education and community developments. Since its establishment, the Centre has had a collection of books and periodicals for its members. But problems with loans and missing items caused the temporary closure of the collection. The present collection is a new attempt to revive the usage of the library among members. The Centre issues a bi-monthly Newsletter, as well as translating some informative booklets [30]. The library has no space for readers at present. A photocopier is available to readers. The membership is open to all Iranians free of charge, but there are restrictions on some political parties' members. The Centre is funded by the local borough. Most of the books for the library are acquired through London booksellers, which is costly. According to the annual budget of the Centre (£70,000) between £ 2000 to £ 3000 (3% - 4%) of the budget is spent on the acquisition of materials for the library. The collection consists of 500 books at the moment, with a view to expansion.

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<sup>29</sup>. In 1988/89 I spoke to the librarian in charge of the Community Service of the Shoreditch library, he told me that the Library was planning to expand its service for other Middle Eastern languages as well.

<sup>30</sup>. Iranian Community Centre. *Iranian Community Centre annual report, 1984-5*. (London; ICC; 1985). pp.17-24.

One of the Centre's activities is teaching Persian as the mother tongue to Iranian children in the UK. For this reason there is a collection of school textbooks accessible to teachers only.

According to the Iranian Community Centre Annual Report 84/85, most Iranians are settled in North and West London [<sup>31</sup>]. Therefore, the geographical location of the Centre in Haringay is a disadvantage. In the near future, the Centre will be moving to the Euston area, where it will have a more central location.

Since the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the number of Iranian immigrants has increased in the UK. This has led to the establishment of many Iranian cultural groups, especially in the South East. Some of these groups have in recent years, opened several bookshops and even libraries with private membership.

#### **2.3.4 SAUDI ARABIAN INFORMATION CENTRE:**

18 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AQ

The Centre was established in 1983 to provide information on all aspects of Saudi Arabia. The Centre is attached to the Saudi Government's Ministry of Information. In comparison to other collections in NEW CASES, the Centre is an extensive and expensive project. The Centre is open to the public, free of charge. The collection consists of Arabic and English sources. The subject coverage is mainly on Saudi Arabia and related subjects, i.e. Islam and oil. There are between 2001 and 5000 volumes of books in the collection, of which half are in Arabic and half in English. The reading room is very well decorated. Books are recommended to the Centre by the Ministry in Saudi Arabia, but a few are also acquired via bibliographies. There is an in-house subject arrangement on the shelves as well as in-house cataloguing rules.

Publicity is recommended in order to introduce the Centre to scholars. It is also recommended that the collection be catalogued, which, considering the short life of the Centre and the size of the collection (2001-5000), is proof of its rapid growth. Consequently, there is a need for a trained librarian for the collection.

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<sup>31</sup>. Ibid. (1985). p. 4.



### **2.3.5 AL-FURQAN ISLAMIC HERITAGE FOUNDATION LIBRARY**

Eagle House, High Street, Wimbledon, London SW19 5EF

The library of Al-furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation was opened in 1991. It is perhaps the first significant collection in this field in the UK with foreign support. The whole project, the Foundation and its library, is financed by the Saudis.

The prime interest of the collection is to present Islamic topics, especially Qur'anic studies. The library is aimed at scholars and researchers on an international level. Having said that, the library is open to the public for reference. The library has a very large collection (20,000+). The collection's catalogues are computerized and there are professional librarians in charge of the collection. The major types of materials in the collection are books, periodicals and manuscripts. There is no lending policy in this library.

### **2.3.6 INFORMATION OFFICE QATAR EMBASSY:**

115 Queen's Gate, London SW7 5LP AND

### **EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE TURKISH EMBASSY:**

76 Brompton Road London SW3

Some countries of Middle East have an information office or a limited collection of books on their country in their embassy (i.e. **Information Office Qatar Embassy, Educational Counsellor's Office Turkish Embassy, United Arab Emirates Embassy Library and Iraqi Cultural Centre Library** [<sup>32</sup>]). The information produced is very general. However, their main target is tourism and business. Their collections are rarely larger than 1000. Their subject coverage is primarily on the related countries and relevant fields, eg. Islam or oil and other investment resources.

### **2.3.7 BRITISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (BRC) RESOURCE CENTRE LIBRARY:**

4 South Lambeth Road, London SW8

The prime interest of the BRC library is to collect all types of materials, from books to press clippings, on immigrants and

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<sup>32</sup> The Information Office Qatar Embassy and the Turkish Tourist Office Library are included in this survey. The Iraqi Cultural Centre was closed down due to the Gulf crisis in 1990.

refugees. In this respect, all aspects of immigration are considered, but the emphasis is on social and economic issues. The Council provides literature on immigration as well as assisting immigrants with their problems in the UK. The size of the collection is large (2001-5000). The collection consists of books, periodicals, documents, pamphlets and some audio/visual materials. The library has one professional librarian and two library assistants. There is a catalogue to the collection and an automation programme has been in force since 1988/89. The library uses the HURIDOCs scheme (the Human Rights Information and Documentation System). The materials collected by the library are for research. An appointment must be made in advance with the librarian for using the library and there is no policy of lending. There are some items on the Middle East and a few in Middle Eastern languages in the BRC library, which is relevant to the overflow of immigration to the UK from Iran and Iraq.

#### **2.3.8 THE MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION INFORMATION OFFICE:**

Bury House, 33 Bury Street, St James's, London SW1Y 6AX

The Association was founded by a group of British companies in 1961. It started with a small number of companies as members at the time of its establishment and it now has about 450 members. The Association's membership is private. It provides members with information and advice on the Middle East.

"The Association is non-profit-making and is financed entirely by members' subscriptions. The Association tries as far as possible to keep up with business, economic and commercial developments in the Middle East and each member of staff visits a number of countries in the region each year. These visits are the subject of a written report to members and an oral presentation to a meeting of members" [33].

There is a collection of books, reports and other relevant materials adding up to 1000 titles as well as 120 periodicals (current titles) in the Association's library. The collection is open to members only, but academics and researchers with an appointment are welcome to use the collection. There is no loan

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<sup>33</sup>. E. Noble. "Commercial Information services on the Arab Middle East with particular reference to the work of the Middle East Association", in Arab resources: acquisition and management in British libraries. David Burnett (Ed.). (London; Mansell; 1986). pp. 86-87.

system, but the possibility of photocopying is available to some extent. The collection has some limited materials in Arabic and less in Turkish. Nevertheless, the main language of the collection is English. The subject coverage of the collection is mainly in business and economics. There is no catalogue of the items held, but there is a list of holdings on the computer. The subject order of the collection is by country, which, through experience has proved successful for users. The Association has been publicizing its existence and activities through MEED (Middle Eastern Economic Digest) as well as sending letters to different organisations and companies to inform them of their existence and activities. There is a good relationship between the Association and its neighbour, COMMET (Committee on Middle East Trade) as well as the Department of Trade and Industry and other similar organisations. User demand is heavier on reports than on other types of materials. The required information is obtained through different sources like; commercial agencies, research, different departments of the Government and informal networks.

Besides the Information Centre, the Association holds seminars and talks on different aspects of the Middle East, which is open only to members. The Association produces all sorts of information for its members. The validity of the information produced by the Association is acknowledged by the British Government to the extent that it is recognized as an important source of information to the Government.

#### **2.3.9 PROBLEMS OBSERVED WITH NEW CASES' COLLECTIONS:**

1. Very few of the collections (except the BRC library and AL-Furqan Library) have a professional librarian in charge of their collection.
2. Proper publicity has not taken place about most of these collections in order to attract members of the public and scholars.
3. Technical services in these collections are inadequate as a result of the non-professional staff in charge of the collections.

**CHAPTER 3**  
**USER SURVEY OF MIDDLE EASTERN COLLATIONS**

**3. INTRODUCTION:** Since no study had taken place on the "information needs" of the population in the UK interested in the Middle East, except one specialised survey [<sup>1</sup>], it seemed necessary for this research to undertake a survey on the information needs of this specific population. In this regard, the survey aimed especially at discovering the methods used by the relevant population to keep themselves up to date. The population was identified by two main characteristics: 1) those who simply use information, like community members; 2) those who use as well as produce information, like academics and researchers, journalists, people in business, booksellers and publishers and commercial or cultural officers in Middle Eastern embassies. There were other groups of people who could have been included, like diplomats or those within different Departments of the Government, but it seemed unlikely that they would respond. To tackle this task, it was decided to use a questionnaire and interview.

### **3.1 SELECTION OF INSTITUTIONS AND TECHNIQUES OF SURVEY:**

Referring to chapter 3, it was concluded that the majority of the Middle Eastern collections in the UK are academic in type. Therefore, the priority was given to survey the academic population. SOAS library was selected as the sampling library. It was realised that surveying users of SOAS would mostly cover the population in London, and there is a larger population all over Britain interested in the Middle East who should be covered by this survey. For this reason it was decided to circulate a questionnaire to the members of the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies (BRISMES) which seemed to be the only suitable organisation for this purpose. Media came next, for which the BBC's departments of Arabic, Persian and Turkish and some newspapers in Middle Eastern languages were selected, amongst them Keyhan-e Landan and Nimrooz (Persian), Al-Hayat (Arabic) and Milliyet and Hurriyet (Turkish). Names and addresses of book shops and publishers in Britain which specialise in the Middle East were obtained from the Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research's (CILT)

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<sup>1</sup>. M. Katzen. Survey of readers; The IOLR and the Department of OMPB (OC) of British Library. (London; BL; 1986).

publications. In the case of companies, telephone directories were used as a source plus some publications of the Middle East Association which listed their members, together with some other sources like certain periodicals in which companies advertised. Since there is no Arab community centre in the UK, the existence of the Iranian and Turkish community centres made them sampling groups. And, finally, it was decided to call embassies and ask the questions over the phone.

### **3.1.2 QUESTIONS:**

For the members of BRISMES, journalists, booksellers and book shops, questionnaires and the interview text were devised with common questions. For users of SOAS, questions were devised on the practical side of the methods of seeking information with special reference to the library. In remaining cases (except for community members and embassies) the emphasis was on methods used to keep up to date. For the embassies, emphasis was placed on whether they provided information and how they obtained that information. For members of the community, questions were based on their library use, if any, with particular reference to their needs in their own mother tongue.

In all cases, it was decided to use closed questions, because this made it easier to respond in both questionnaires and interviews. This could also increase the rate of response (see Appendix 2 for questionnaires). It was also decided to have the minimal number of questions. It was believed that limiting the number of questions would increase the rate of response. The number of questions in all of the cases stayed below 10, except in the case of SOAS. In this case, since it was possible to meet users face to face in a library, it was decided to find out their attitude to using catalogues as well as hearing about their problems in finding sources and examining their options. The topics covered in the questionnaires and interviews are as follows:

## BUSINESS

1. NAME
2. ADDRESS
3. TYPE OF BUSINESS
4. COUNTRY OF INTEREST
5. LANGUAGES NEEDED
6. MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION
7. USE OF LIBRARIES
8. ADEQUACY OF SOURCES
9. TITLES USED TO KEEP UPDATED
10. COMMENTS ON INFORMATION SOURCES UPDATED

## JOURNALISTS

1. TYPE OF PUBLICATIONS  
BROADCASTING
2. LANGUAGE
3. SUBJECT OF PRODUCTION
4. SOURCE OF INFORMATION
5. USE OF LIBRARIES
6. ADEQUACY OF SOURCES
7. TITLES USED TO KEEP UPDATED
8. COMMENTS

## EMBASSIES

1. OFFICIAL NAME
2. ADDRESS
3. LIBRARY/ INFORMATION CENTRE
4. WHERE DID THEY SEND ENQUIRER
5. PUBLICATIONS
6. METHODS OF OBTAINING INFORMATION
7. USE OF LIBRARIES

## ACADEMIC (SOAS)

1. POSITION
2. FREQUENCY OF USAGE OF LIBRARY
3. IF THEY WERE GIVEN A LIBRARY TOUR
4. PURPOSE OF USING LIBRARY
5. LANGUAGE USED
6. SUBJECT INTEREST
7. TYPE OF MATERIALS USED
8. SATISFACTION WITH CATALOGUES
9. SATISFACTION WITH TRANSLITERATION
10. SATISFACTION WITH CLASSIFICATION
11. USE OF ONLINE SOURCES
12. METHODS OF FINDING SOURCES IN THE LIBRARY
13. PROBLEMS IN FINDING SOURCES
14. IF THEY MISS INFORMATION OR NOT
15. WHAT DO THEY DO IF THEY FAIL TO FIND THE NEEDED SOURCE
16. TRAINING IN HOW TO LOOK FOR INFORMATION
17. WAYS OF LOOKING FOR INFORMATION
18. WHERE (LIBRARY ETC.) THEY OBTAIN INFORMATION
19. USE OF LIBRARIES

## BOOK SHOPS

1. NAME
2. ADDRESS
3. PUBLICATIONS SUPPLIED
4. SUBJECT COVERAGE
5. LANGUAGE COVERAGE
6. MATERIALS FROM WHICH COUNTRIES
7. MAIN SOURCE OF INFO.
8. USE OF LIBRARIES
9. ADEQUACY OF SOURCES
10. TITLES USED TO KEEP

## PUBLISHERS

1. NAME
2. ADDRESS
3. TYPE OF PUBLICATION
3. SUBJECT COVERAGE
5. LANGUAGE COVERAGE
6. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
7. USE OF LIBRARIES
8. ADEQUACY OF SOURCES
9. COMMENTS

## COMMUNITY

1. IF THEY USED LIBRARIES
2. FREQUENCY OF USAGE
3. LANGUAGE INTEREST
4. SUBJECT INTEREST
5. MISSING SOURCES
6. USE OF LIBRARIES
7. COMMENTS

## LEARNED SOCIETY (BRISMES)

1. POSITION
2. LANGUAGE USED
3. SUBJECT INTEREST
4. USE OF LIBRARIES
5. METHODS OF UP DATING
6. ADEQUACY OF SOURCES
7. TITLES READ TO UPDATE
8. COMMENTS

### 3.1.3 PROBLEMS IN CONDUCTING THE SURVEY:

When I actually started to conduct the survey, certain problems occurred. The first regarded surveying community members. I contacted the Iranian Community Centre to ask for their list of members. For political reasons it was not possible for the Community to reveal its members names' and addresses. I then decided to go to the Centre and interview members. But again, many Iranians refused to agree to an interview for political reasons. In contrast, Turkish Community members gave full cooperation, but it was decided to exclude this category because the heavy weighting of answers to the Turkish community would bias the results.

In the case of the business sector, 20 companies were approached to be interviewed, of which just two (2) agreed to an interview. In both cases, the Questionnaire was kept by them and never sent back. On one occasion, when interviewing a journalist, having complained about the difficulty of obtaining agreement from companies and individuals in the business sector, I was told that it was also very difficult for them (journalists) to get agreements for interviewing or, indeed, to get any information from them. On another occasion when interviewing the Middle East Association (See Chapter 3 on Libraries), I was told that all the information provided to companies and individuals, concerning the Middle East, was strictly confidential and even for them it was not that easy to get information from the private or business sector. In a similar study in Australia, it was shown that the business sector obtain information through an 'informal network' [2]. Perhaps it is possible to conclude that the difficulty is in breaking into this network if one is not a member. On the other hand, the political upheaval in the Middle East was another problem in communicating with companies. On all occasions when approaching companies on the telephone, I was asked my nationality which, when revealed, was followed by a the response: "We will think about it".

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<sup>2</sup>. R. Stone. Information resources in Australia on the Middle East. (Canberra; National Library of Australia; 1986). Tables 5.1 & 5.2.



After contacting Middle Eastern embassies in London, it was realized that most of them do not have any active information centre, except the ones mentioned in Chapter 2 (NEW CASES). In most cases, I was referred to the Department of Trade and Industry or the Middle East Association. I, therefore, decided to exclude this group as well.

Regarding publishers and booksellers, the names and address derived from CILT did not seem sufficient. After visiting two publishers to ask for their opinion on the questionnaire, I was told that this type of publisher caters for the market, mainly minorities, and no other consideration is behind their production. I therefore, had to exclude this group from the survey as well as due to lack of information.

I did not face any problems with the remaining categories in this survey, which comprised members of a learned society, users of an academic library and finally, journalists.

### **3.2 A LEARNED SOCIETY:**

#### **THE BRITISH SOCIETY FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES**

With reference to chapter 3, it was disclosed that the nature of collections specializing in Middle Eastern studies is mainly academic. Based upon that conclusion, it seemed appropriate that members of a learned society like the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies (BRISMES) was the right target to be surveyed for their information needs, methods of keeping up to date etc, throughout the UK. Since there is no other comparable institution, BRISMES seemed to be the most appropriate organisation for this part of the study.

Eight questions were devised, of which most were multiple response. The first three questions were basically to identify the position(s), language(s) and subject(s) of interest to the respondents. Question four was about which libraries they used. Question five was on methods of keeping up to date. The next question (6) asked for the names of the top ten titles of sources of any kind (periodicals and newspapers, bibliographies, online services etc.) they used to keep up to date. This was followed by

the only singular response question which asked if they thought information resources/sources on the Middle East in the UK were adequate or not. The last questions asked for any comments or suggested improvements to the supply of information on the Middle East in their field, if they thought of any.

### **3.2.1 ADMINISTRATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS:**

With the kind assistance of the BRISMES, a list of their members was produced in mid-May 1989 with 511 names and addresses. A random selection of every third name was made, the only consideration being that the address was in the UK. 151 names and addresses were selected. The questionnaires were sent out on 22nd May and the closing date was set as 12th of June. The questionnaire was accompanied by a letter to explain the reasons for carrying out the survey.

74 responses were received, of which 70 cases were valid. The rate of success was, thus 46.35%. It was decided that sending a reminder would not help to increase the rate of success. Questionnaires were finally analyzed with an SPSS/PC+ (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) a few months after the last response was received, in early September 1989.

### **3.2.2 POSITION/ ACTIVITIES:**

It was asked what the position of the respondents was, considering their interest in the Middle East. The majority of respondents were involved in research or writing on the Middle East (84.3%). Next was the teaching profession (57.1%), followed by personal interest (17.1%) and studying (14.3%). The smallest group was business (7.1%) (see table 3.1 BRISMES below).

**TABLE 3.1 BRISMES ACTIVITIES OF RESPONDENTS**

POSITION	Frequency	%
Research and writing	59	84
Teaching	40	57
Personal interest	12	17
Studying	10	14
Journalism	6	9
Business	5	7
*Other	6	9

\*: including Librarian 4.3%, Media 2.9%, Rural Development 1.4%.

Since research and writing was the most popular interest of the respondents, a cross tabulation between research and writing and other occupations shows an interesting result (see table 3.2 below).

**TABLE 3.2 BRISMES**

Occup.->	Teaching	Personal Interest	Studying	Journal.	Business
Research	90%	100%	60%	84%	80%

According to the tables above (3.1 and 3.2) most people, whatever their occupations, are also involved in research and writing. This gives the impression that the majority of the population interested in the Middle East are interested from an academic point of view.

### 3.2.3 LANGUAGE:

It was asked what language(s) were used to look for materials/ sources/ information. Since this survey took place in the UK, it was not unexpected to find that English was known by all the respondents (100%). Next came Arabic and French with 68.6% each, followed by the following main languages: German with 40%, Persian 30%, Italian 24.3%, Turkish 15.7% and Spanish 14.3% (see table 3.3 for all the languages).

**TABLE 3.3 BRISMES Languages**

LANGUAGES	Frequency	%
English	70	100
Arabic	48	69
French	48	69
German	28	40
Persian	21	30
Italian	17	24
Turkish	11	16
Spanish	10	14
Slavonic*	6	8.5
Hebrew	3	4
Greek	2	3
Syric	2	3
Other**	3	4

\* : Slavonic including Russian and Hungarian

\*\* : Armenian 1, Pushtu 1, Chinese 1.

### 3.2.4 SUBJECT:

Respondents were asked what their subject(s) interests were concerning the Middle East. The results were analyzed according to the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) scheme. The results show

that social sciences come first with 61.4%. This is followed by history and geography with 48.5%. Religious topics and individual countries come third, both with 24.2%. In the case of individual countries, Iran with 10% and Turkey with 4.3% are the most popular regions (see table 3.4 below).

**TABLE 3.4 BRISMES SUBJECT INTEREST**

SUBJECTS	frequencies	Total	%
000 General		4	6
MSS studies	1		
Bibliographies	2		
Printing	1		
100 Philosophy		5	7
Philosophy, general	1		
Philosophy, Middle East	4		
200 Religion, Islam		17	24
Islam in general	12		
History of Islam	2		
Shi'sm	1		
300 Social Sciences		43	61
Social sciences,	4		
Sociology of Middle East	7		
Political sciences,	11		
Politics of Middle East	3		
International relation	4		
Politics of Turkey	2		
Palestine	1		
Defence in Middle East	1		
Economics	2		
Law	3		
Women	3		
Folklore	1		
Social Anthropology	1		
400 Languages		10	14
Languages in Middle East	6		
Arabic	3		
Persian	1		
5+6 Applied Sciences		4	6
Medicine and Health	1		
Agriculture	2		
Oil	1		
700 Arts		4	6
Middle Eastern Arts	3		
Islamic Arts	1		
800 Literature		12	17
Middle East in general	7		
Arabic	3		
Persian	2		
900 History and Geography		34	48.5
Ancient Middle East	6		
Geography of Middle East	5		
History	6		
950 History of Middle East	17		
(Individual Countries		17	24)
Afghanistan	1		
Egypt	1		

TABLE 3.4 BRISMES SUBJECT INTEREST (cont.)			
SUBJECTS	frequencies	Total	%
Iran	7		
Iraq	1		
Lebanon	1		
Palestine	2		
Turkey	3		
Yemen	1		

### 3.2.5 LIBRARIES USED:

Respondents were asked which main libraries were used relevant to their needs concerning the Middle East. The results were analyzed according to 5 main categories of libraries: academic, national, government, public and special. The final option was 'other types' in which the respondent could signify any other type. Considering the categories above, 93% use academic libraries, followed by 38.6% usage of national collections. This order is followed by 23% usage of governmental libraries. The least used libraries were public ones with 7.1% (see table 3.5 below).

TABLE 3.5 BRISMES TYPE OF LIBRARY USED

TYPE OF LIBRARY	Frequency	%
Academic	65	93
National	27	39
Governmental	16	23
Special	8	11.5
Public	5	7
Other*	4	6

\*:This category mainly includes private collections.

This is similar to the results cited in chapter 3, where it was concluded that Middle Eastern collections are mainly academic in nature in the UK. Considering actual libraries, the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) Library is used more than the rest with 56%. This is followed by the British Library, mainly Oriental Collections and partly the India Office Library and Records with 37%. Both SOAS and Oriental Collections stand ahead of all other libraries in terms of usage (see table 3.6 for details).

TABLE 3.6 BRISMES NAME OF THE LIBRARIES USED

Name	Place	Frequency %	
SOAS	London	39	56
British Library	London	26	37
Oriental Coll.	" "	[22]	[31]
IOLR	" "	[4]	[6]
Middle East Centre, St. Antony's College	Oxford	10	14
Public Record Office	London	10	14
Durham University Library	Durham	8	11
Exeter University Library	Exeter	7	10
Bodleian Library	Oxford	7	10
Cambridge University Library	Cambridge	6	9
Royal Institute of International Affairs	London	5	7
Edinburgh University Library	Edinburgh	5	7
National Library of Scotland	Edinburgh	5	7
London School of Economics	London	4	6
Manchester University Library	Manchester	3	4
St. Andrew's University Library	Scotland	3	4
Institute of Archaeology, UCL	London	3	4
University of London Senate House Library	London	3	4
Personal Collections	---	3	4
Society of Central Asian Studies	London	2	3
Leeds University Library	Leeds	2	3
London Library	London	2	3
International Institute for Strategic Studies	London	2	3
Gulf Centre for Strategic Studies	London	2	3
Institute of Advanced Legal Studies	London	2	3
Wadham College Library	Oxford	2	3
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	London	2	3
Warburg Institute	London	2	3
Wellcome Institute	London	2	3
Institute of Oriental Studies	Oxford	2	3
Chelsea Public Library	London	2	3
Royal Anthropological Institute	London	2	3
Oxford Institute for Energy Studies Library	Oxford	2	3
Institute of Commonwealth Studies	London	2	3
Newcastle University Library	Newcastle	2	3

According to the table above, the majority of libraries used are in London, followed by Oxford and Cambridge. This is similar to the conclusion made in chapter 3 where it was concluded that

London has more resources on the Middle East than any other part of the UK, followed by Oxford and Cambridge.

### 3.2.6 METHODS OF UPDATING:

Respondents were asked which methods they use for keeping up to date. The majority (88.6%) use journals. Next come references in books (72.9%). This is followed by a set of methods with close percentages: informal networks and attending conferences (both 68.6%), reading newspapers and visiting the area (Middle East) identical with 65.7%, browsing in libraries with 64.3% and finally, references in articles with 62.9%. The least used method was online services with 2.9%. It is interesting that some of respondents mentioned that they did not even know there were online services before reading the questionnaire (see table 3.7 below for details).

**TABLE 3.7 BRISMES METHODS OF UP DATING**

METHODS	Frequency	%
Journals (Weekly etc.)	62	89
References in Books	51	73
Informal Network	48	69
Attending Conferences	48	69
Newspapers	46	66
Visiting the Area	46	66
Browsing in Libraries	45	64
References in Articles	44	63
Bibliographies	38	54
Accession List of Libraries	22	31
Indexing Journals	17	24
Abstracting Journals	16	23
*Other	7	10
Online and Data Banks	2	3

\*: Including Publisher's catalogues and Book shops 4, Embassies 1, Information Offices 1, and Broadcasting Services 1.

The above table shows as one would expect that frequently published sources are more often used for keeping up to date than other sources. Therefore, one might conclude that periodicals are one of the main sources of information. The following section, "Sources used for updating", confirms the supposition above, because 99% of the total sources listed for updating are journals and newspapers.

### 3.2.7 SOURCES USED FOR UPDATING:

225 sources of various natures, in all languages were listed. The majority of sources were journals (90%), followed by newspapers mainly in English, with 9%. Amongst the titles, least mentioned was

the online service of Dialog (Middle East File 1.4%). Out of the total sources, those which were cited up to 5 times are listed below (for the full list, see Appendix 2). Since the population in this survey are members of BRISMES, it is not surprising to see the BRISMES Bulletin at the top of the list with 37.1% (see table 3.8 for details).

**TABLE 3.8 BRISMES TITLES OF SOURCES FOR UP DATING**

NAME	Freq.	Place	%
BRISMES Bulletin	26	UK	37
Quarterly Index Islamicus	22	UK	31
International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies	20	UK	29
The Middle East Journal	18	US	26
Middle East International	13	UK	19
SOAS Bulletin	13	UK	19
Middle East Economic Digest	11	UK	16
Middle East Studies	10	UK	14
Der Islam	10	GER	14
The Middle East	7	UK	10
Arabica	7	NV	10
Studia Islamica	7	FR	10
UK national Newspapers (general)	7	UK	10
Iranian Studies	6	US	9
Le Monde	5	FR	7
Survey of World Broadcasting BBC	5	UK	7
Financial Times	5	UK	7
Independent	5	UK	7

The majority of the titles listed above are published in the UK and USA, and most of them deal with current affairs and social studies.

### 3.2.8 ADEQUACY OF SOURCES:

Respondents were asked if they thought that information sources on the Middle East in the UK are adequate considering their area of interest. The result reveals that the majority, that is 55.7%, are satisfied, whereas 33% are dissatisfied, and 8.6% answered both Yes and No to this question.

**TABLE 3.9 BRISMES ADEQUACY OF SOURCES**

	Frequency	%
YES	39	56
NO	23	33
YES & NO	6	9
missing	2	3
TOTAL	70	100



**3.2.9 COMMENTS:**

29% of the respondents gave no comments while 71.5% made interesting statements on information sources. 42.5% of the comments made correspond to the lack of access to publications of all sorts (in libraries?). The fact that interaction and exchange of information is needed between libraries in the UK and the Middle East and the USA was the next most frequently reported comment (12%). A need for more comprehensive collections and services comparable with those in the USA made up 11% of comments. 8.5% regretted the lack of a database on Middle Eastern materials in UK libraries, and another 8.7% noted the lack of adequate book review literature for Middle Eastern studies. Complaints about the lack of financial support for libraries in the UK accounted for 7%. Problems in the inter-library loan system in the UK comprised 5% of the comments (see table 3.9.A. below).

**TABLE 3.9.A BRISMES COMMENTS**

Comment	Total %
Middle Eastern Materials needed	42.5
More library interactions	12
Improving library collections & services	11
A Database on Middle Eastern materials	8.5
Review literature	8.5
Financial support to libraries	7
Improving inter-library loan system	5
Other	3.5

**3.2.10 INITIAL CONCLUSION:**

It seems that although those surveyed have different interests and occupations, they are mostly involved in research and writing. Here, one can argue that despite the fact that BRISMES is a society open to members of the public, academics comprise the majority of the members of the society.

Considering languages, English is the leading language used by the population surveyed. This corresponds to the titles listed as sources used for keeping up to date, most of which are in English.

The Middle East has been a focus of world news in the past 10 years for its socio-political upheavals. It is, therefore, not unexpected to see that the majority of the population surveyed are interested in the social, economic and political aspects of the

region. It is also possible to conclude here that Middle Eastern studies is entering a transitional phase, where social sciences will play a more authentic role in its study, compared to the past, when the study of the Middle East was more concerned with historical aspects.

Although 60% of the addresses of the population surveyed are outside London (all over the UK), over 60% of the listed libraries used by the population are in London. Despite the long history of the Cambridge and Oxford libraries in this field, one can suggest that nowadays, London has a more central role in Middle Eastern studies in the UK.

Published materials, in general, are one of the chief sources used for updating among the population surveyed. The results of the survey also show that more frequently published sources (i.e. periodicals) are used most. Therefore, one may conclude that periodicals or even news items are one of the main sources of information in this area. No one mentioned the use of online services like Textline or Profile both of which cover most of the relevant periodicals in this field. The population surveyed appears unaware of the available online services relevant to their needs.

Although the survey shows that satisfaction with information sources is above 50%, the **COMMENTS** disprove this rate. Referring to the various remarks, around 64% are dissatisfied with the information sources. Generally speaking, comments correspond to one major point: that library collections and services do not adequately meet the population's information needs.

The overall results show the great influence of libraries and their holdings, especially academic libraries, on the respondents. It can be concluded, therefore, that any changes or improvements in library provisions will have a major impact on their information seeking and this is supported by the comments made about improving library services and holdings, giving more financial support and developing co-operation with libraries outside the UK.

### 3.3 AN ACADEMIC COLLECTION

#### USERS OF SOAS LIBRARY

With reference to previous chapters, one of the main characteristics of Middle Eastern collections appears to be in the academic environment. Accordingly, it seemed important to carry out a survey of users' within the academic environment. The purpose of this part of the study was to find out about users information needs within the academic environment, while they were using the library. A survey of the readers of the India Office Library and the Oriental Collection of the British Library which covers similar areas was conducted by May Katzen in 1986. This seems to be the only similar study to have been done in the UK [<sup>3</sup>].

The largest academic collections were chosen from the third chapter. The Library of School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) seemed to be most suitable in terms of its collection coverage and situation. The reasons for its suitability may be summarised as follows: it accepts members of the public as users as well as the members of School itself (this could give a better opportunity of sampling a wider group of users); it has open access to shelves and the classification used is an adaptation of DDC based on regions and languages. It also has a Middle Eastern Reading Room which would make the matter of identifying users with a Middle Eastern interest easier. Finally, it was cheaper to conduct the survey in one location (i.e. London). With the kind permission of SOAS librarians this survey was made possible.

It was decided to conduct the survey at different times of the day in order to examine different groups. The date was chosen at a time when students were not involved with exams. The survey was mainly carried out from January to February and July to August 1989. At different times of the day, and mainly three days a week, the users of SOAS library were interviewed. A total number of 90 users were approached, of whom 60 agreed to be interviewed. Accordingly, the rate of success was 66%. Observation showed that the library was busy between the lunch hour up to 3 o'clock. Users, other than internal members of SOAS, use the library in the

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<sup>3</sup>. M. Katzen. Ibid. (1986).

evenings. It appeared that the majority of those who did not agree to be interviewed were external users who were short of time.

### 3.3.1 NATURE OF INTEREST:

The majority of interviewed users were postgraduates (48%) followed by undergraduates (30%). Altogether, 9 (15%) external users were interviewed (see table 3.10 below).

**TABLE 3.10 SOAS POSITION**

Position	Frequency	%
Postgraduate	29	48
Undergraduate	18	30
Staff	4	7
Other*	9	15

\* including Personal Interest, Business and Research

### 3.3.2 ORGANISATION:

The study shows that the library is used as much by non-SOAS members as by SOAS members. Internal members of the library made up 53% of the total interviewees. Other than that, interviewees came from varied institutions, organizations and companies, mostly with insignificant frequencies (see table 3.11 below).

**TABLE 3.11 SOAS ORGANISATION**

Organisation/Institution	Frequency	%
SOAS	32	53
UCL	6	10
Royal Holloway & Bedford New College	2	3
Birkbeck College	2	3
Trading companies	2	3
Other* (1 case each)	9	15
Missing	7	12

\* including: Isma'ili Institute, Birmingham University, Paris School of Oriental Studies, Architectural Association, London School of Economics, City University, Islamic foundation, British Museum and self employed.

### 3.3.3 FREQUENCY OF USING THE LIBRARY:

Most of those who were interviewed used the library more often than once a week (63.5%), followed by once a fortnight with 15% (see table 3.12 below).

**TABLE 3.12 SOAS FREQUENCY OF USING THE LIBRARY**

	Freq.	%
Rarely	3	5
Less than once a month	4	7
Once a fortnight	9	15
Once a week	6	10
More often	38	63
TOTAL	60	100

### 3.3.4 LIBRARY TOUR:

Respondents were asked if they had been given a tour when they first started to use the library. The result reveals that 52% were given a tour and 48% were not.

### 3.3.5 PURPOSE OF USING THE LIBRARY:

The purpose of using the library was the next question. The result shows a range of different reasons from writing theses (48.4%), as the major reason, to writing a report, as the minor one. Others included writing essays (26.7%), personal interest (20%) and writing articles or books etc. (see table 3.13 below).

**TABLE 3.13 SOAS PURPOSE OF USING THE LIBRARY**

	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
Writing theses	29	48	34.5
Writing essay	16	27	19
Personal interest	12	20	14
Writing book/article	11	18	13
Reference use only	11	18	13
Writing a report	3	5	3.5
*Other	2	3	2

### 3.3.6 LANGUAGE(S) USED:

After English, as the leading language (100%), Arabic is the next most popular language (53%), followed in order by Persian (30%), French (17%) and Turkish (6.7%) (see table 3.14 below).

**TABLE 3.14 SOAS LANGUAGE(S) USED**

	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
English	60	100	44.5
Arabic	32	53.3	24
Persian	18	30.0	13
French	10	16.7	7.5
Turkish	4	6.7	3
German	3	5.0	2
Italian	2	3.3	1.5
*Other	6	10.0	7.5

### 3.3.7 SUBJECT INTEREST:

Users' subject interest was asked next, as an open ended question. The result was analyzed according to the DDC scheme which reveals that the largest group of users is interested in history and geography, in combination, or as independent subjects, followed by social sciences. Almost no one showed an interest in pure and applied sciences and philosophy, as independent subjects, unless as a subdivision of Islam (see table 3.15 below for general profile

of users' subject interest, and for the profile of users subject interest, see table 3.15A).

**TABLE 3.15 SOAS SUBJECT INTEREST GENERAL PROFILE**

DDC order	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
General (000)	2	3.3	2
Philosophy (100)	0	0.0	0
Religion, mainly Islam (297)	14	23.5	15
Social sciences (300)	21	34.0	23
Language (400)	5	8.5	5.5
Pure and App. sc. (5+600)	0	0.0	0
Arts (700)	7	11.6	8
Literature (800)	14	23.5	15
History (900)	28	40.3	25

**TABLE 3.15.A SOAS SUBJECT INTEREST DETAILED PROFILE**

	Subject DDC order	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
000	Librarianship	1	2	1
	Press and publications	1	2	1
200	Christian missionary	1	2	1
297	Islam in general	8	13	9
	Isma'ilism	3	5	3
	Islamic tradition+Qur'an	1	2	1
	Zoroastrianism	1	2	1
300	Politics	3	5	3
	Politics and economics	4	8	4
	Politics of Middle East	3	5	3
	Politics of Turkey	1	2	1
	Politics of Egypt	1	2	1
	Economics of Middle East	1	2	1
	International relations	1	2	1
	Law	3	5	3
	Islamic law	3	5	3
400	Middle Eastern lang.	1	2	1
	Arabic lang.+linguistics	3	5	3
	Persian lang+linguistics	1	2	1
700	Urban planning, Iran	1	2	1
	Urban planning, Saudi	1	2	1
	Islamic art	1	2	1
	Islamic art+archaeology	1	2	1
	Islamic monuments	1	2	1
800	Middle Eastern lit.	2	3	2
	Arabic literature,	6	10	6.5
	Arabic poetry	1	2	1
	Persian literature	4	7	4
	Turkish literature	1	2	1
915	Ancient history & archaeology	1	2	1
920	Geography in general	1	2	1
	Geography of Middle East	1	2	1
949-	Late Medieval history	1	2	1
	Armenia	1	2	1
	Iberia	1	2	1
	India	1	2	1

**TABLE 3.15.A SOAS SUBJECT INTEREST DETAILED PROFILE (cont.)**

Subject DDC order	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
Middle East +N Africa	10	17	11
Iran	2	3	2
Egypt	1	2	1
Turkey	2	3	2
Arabian peninsula	1	2	1
North Africa	1	2	1

**3.3.8 MATERIALS USED:**

The information reveals that books are used more than other materials (95%). According to the survey, the least used materials are manuscripts and archives (5%) and almost no one uses official publications or audio visual materials (see table 3.16 below for details).

**TABLE 3.16 SOAS MATERIAL USED**

	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
Books	57	95	51
Periodicals	31	52	28
Theses	15	25	13.5
MSS & Archives	5	8	4.5
Official Pub.	0	0	0

**3.3.9 CATALOGUES:**

Respondents were asked if they were satisfied with the catalogues. This included author title, subject, book/printed (pre 1978) and the microfiche catalogue to periodicals as well as the University of London Union Catalogue of Monographs on microfiche and finally, the computerised catalogue for Latin scripts on JANET (Joint Academic Network). 75% of users expressed their satisfaction with the A/T catalogue, while 18% expressed dissatisfaction with the same. 53% were satisfied and 30% dissatisfied with the subject catalogue. Few of the users had used the microfiche catalogue. In just two cases, users had used the book/printed catalogue (3.3%). Although it is possible to search on JANET for items held by SOAS from all over Britain, according to this survey, no one had used the online catalogues (see table 3.17A for details). The reasons stated for dissatisfaction varied, but the main reason given was that it was confusing and difficult to appreciate how the system applied to the catalogues (see table 3.17B for reasons).

**TABLE 3.17A SOAS CATALOGUES SATISFIED**

	Yes	%	No	%	N/A	%
Author Title Cat.	45	75	11	18	4	7
Subject Cat.	32	53	18	30	10	17
Microfiche Cat.	5	8	--	--	55	92
Book Cat.	2	3	--	--	58	97
Computer Cat.	--	--	--	--	60	100

24 people (40%) made more than one comment regarding their dissatisfaction on using the catalogues, author/title (A/T) and subject (see table 3.17B below).

**TABLE 3.17B SOAS CATALOGUES REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION**

	%* A/T	%* Subject
Reasons:		
Confusing/Difficult to Understand	12	8
Not Detailed	5	8
Needs Cross reference	-	3
Cannot Find Many things	3	5
Not Systematic	2	2
Does not lead to the book you want	-	2
Could Be Much Better	-	2
Should Be Computerized	-	2

\* = percentages are calculated from the total number of people interviewed.

This survey was carried out before the SOAS library's catalogues were computerized. Since the introduction of a computerized catalogue, some of the problems noted here may well have been solved. From my own experience, computerization has made it much easier to search for works by a particular author, classification or subject in SOAS library, than it was previously.

### 3.3.10 TRANSLITERATION:

Respondents were asked if they were satisfied with the transliteration rules used in cataloguing. The result reveals that a majority of 61.7% are satisfied with the transliteration used in SOAS, whereas 23.3% are not satisfied. Various reasons were given, of which being confused was the major one (see tables 3.17C and 3.17D for details).

**TABLE 3.17C SOAS TRANSLITERATION RULES: SATISFACTORY**

	Yes	%	No	%	N/A	%
Transliteration rules	37	62	14	23	9	15



12 people made comments regarding their dissatisfaction with the transliteration rules used in SOAS library. Their reasons for dissatisfaction are given as in table 3.17D

**TABLE 3.17D SOAS TRANSLITERATION RULES: NOT SATISFACTORY REASONS**  
%\*

Reasons:	
Confusing/ Strange	17
Not Correct/ Misleading	3

\* = percentages are calculated from the total number of people interviewed.

### 3.3.11 CLASSIFICATION SCHEME:

Following the above questions on catalogues, respondents were asked if they were satisfied with the classification scheme used in SOAS Library. The study shows that 63.3% were satisfied, whereas 33.3 were not satisfied. The main reasons given was confusion (see table 3.18 and 3.18A for details).

**TABLE 3.18 SOAS CLASSIFICATION SCHEME**

	Freq.	%
Satisfied	38	63
Dissatisfied	20	33
N/A	2	3

22 people made more than one comment on the classification scheme used in the SOAS library (see table 3.18A below).

**TABLE 3.18A SOAS CLASSIFICATION: DISSATISFACTORY REASONS**

	%*
Reasons:	
Confusing	18
Not Systematic	10
Books on the Same Subject are	
Scattered All Over the Library	8
Cannot Understand/Strange	3
It is Old Fashioned	2
Numerical order not user friendly	2
Artificial Divisions	2

\* = percentages are calculated from the total number of people interviewed.

### 3.3.12 UNION CATALOGUES:

Respondents were asked if they had used any of the relevant union catalogues and if so, if they were satisfied. These included Union Catalogue of Asian Publications (UCAP), Union Catalogue of Arabic Serials and Newspapers (UCAS), Persian Union Catalogue of Serials and Newspapers (UCPS) and the Joint Academic Network (JANET). The

study shows that very few users knew about the union catalogues. In total, 8 people said that they had used the union catalogues. UCAP had been used by 3 users, another 3 users had used UCAS (5% each), while UCPS and JANET had been used by one respondent each (1.7% each). Out of the above number, just two were dissatisfied, one with UCAP and one with UCAS. The reason given was that UCAS and UCAP are out of date (see tables 3.19, 3.19A and 3.19C below for details).

**TABLE 3.19 SOAS: ALL UNION CATALOGUES USED AND NOT USED**

	Used	%	Not Used	%
All Union Catalogues	8	13	52	84

**TABLE 3.19A SOAS: UNION CATALOGUES SATISFIED**

	Yes	%	No	%	Total
UCAP	2	3	1	2	3
UCAS	2	3	1	2	3
UCPS	1	2	--	--	1
JANET	1	2	--	--	1

### 3.3.13 FINDING MATERIALS IN THE LIBRARY:

Respondents were asked which source they used to find materials in the library. Sources included author/title and subject catalogue, browsing through shelves, consulting librarian, tutor or colleagues. The result shows that the author/title catalogue is used more than other sources (83.3%), followed by browsing through shelves (56.6%) and subject catalogue (33.3%) (see table 3.20).

**TABLE 3.20 SOAS FINDING MATERIALS IN THE LIBRARY**

	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
Author Title Catalogue	50	84	38
Browse through Shelves	34	57	25.5
Subject Catalogue	20	34	15
Consulting Librarian	14	23	10
Consulting Colleagues	11	18	8
Consulting Tutor	8	13	6

### 3.3.14 PROBLEMS IN FINDING SOURCES:

Consequently, it was asked if respondents had problems in finding sources they needed in the library. The information reveals that 50% sometimes have problems and 25% usually have problems in finding sources in the library, whereas 23% said they had not had problems in finding sources (see table 3.21 below).

**TABLE 3.21 SOAS PROBLEMS IN FINDING SOURCES IN THE LIBRARY**

	Freq.	%
Sometime had problems	30	50
Had problems	15	25
No problem	14	23
N/A	1	2

### **3.3.15 REASONS FOR HAVING PROBLEMS IN FINDING SOURCES IN THE LIBRARY:**

Respondents were asked what the reason(s) was/were for having problems in finding sources in the library, with three possible answers (catalogue was not helpful, the source was misshelved, the library did not hold the source) and one open space for other possibilities (other...). The majority responded that the books were misshelved (45%) (see table 3.22 for details).

**TABLE 3.22 SOAS REASONS FOR PROBLEMS IN FINDING SOURCES**

	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
Misshelved	27	45	40
Library did not hold	19	32	28
Catalogue not helpful	11	18	16
*Other	10	17	15

\*: Including 4 users saying not enough copies and the rest being confused by the classification system used in the library.

### **3.3.16 MISSING SOURCES:**

In connection with the previous question, respondents were asked if they thought they were missing some sources which were not available in the library. The majority (35%) said 'sometimes' and 28.3% said 'yes' they thought the library does not hold what they expected it to have. 33.3% said that they did not think the collection had 'missing' (lacking?) elements.

**TABLE 3.23 SOAS MISSING SOURCES**

	Freq.	%
Sometimes	21	35
No	20	33
Yes	17	28
missing	2	3

### **3.3.17 AREAS OF MISSING SOURCES (LANGUAGE, SUBJECT, TYPE OF MATERIALS):**

Regarding the question on missing sources, it was asked in what areas respondents thought there was missing material, considering language, subject and type of material. The information reveals that the main language in which it is thought sources are missing

is Arabic with 19 cases, followed by English with 12 cases and Persian with 5 cases. In terms of subject, social sciences is the leading 'missing' subject with 12 cases, followed by history with 8 and literature with 7 cases. The most frequently mentioned type of material is books with 21 cases, followed by periodicals with 14 (see tables 3.24A - 3.24C for details).

**TABLE 3.24A SOAS MISSING RESOURCES: LANGUAGE**

	Freq.	%
Arabic	19	32
English	12	20
Persian	5	8
*Other	4	7

\*: Including French, Italian, Armenian, Kurdish one each.

**TABLE 3.24B SOAS MISSING RESOURCES: SUBJECT (DDC)**

	Freq.	%
297 Islam general	2	3
Isma'ilism	2	3
Zoroastrianism	1	2
300 Politics+Economics		
of ME	7	12
Politics of Turkey	1	2
Politics of Sudan	1	2
Int. Relations	1	2
Law (Islamic)	1	2
400 Grammar	1	2
Arabic lang.+lign	1	2
700 Islamic art + arch.	4	7
800 Arabic lit.	5	8
Persian lit.	2	3
900 Geography of ME	1	2
History, general	1	2
History of ME	4	7
Iberia	1	2
Kurdistan	1	2

**TABLE 3.24C SOAS MISSING RESOURCES: TYPE OF MATERIAL**

	Freq.	%
Books	21	35
Periodicals	14	23
*Other	3	5

\*:Including Audio visual (tape), Theses and Official publications

### 3.3.18 FAILING TO FIND THE NEEDED SOURCES:

Respondents were asked what they did when they failed to find the source(s) they were looking for. The result shows that the majority (63.4%) 'consult the library staff', followed in order by 'going to other libraries' (48.4%), and 'looking for an alternative' (31.7%). Very few respondents said they would ask for an 'inter-

library loan' or 'give up' the idea of looking for that source (8.4% each) (see table 3.25 for details).

**TABLE 3.25 SOAS FAILING TO FIND THE NEEDED SOURCES**

	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
Consulting Library Staff	38	63	39
Going to Another Library	29	48	30
Looking for an Alternative	19	32	19
Inter-Library Loan	5	8	5
Give Up	5	8	5
*Other	2	3	2

\*: Including Asking Colleagues + It Has Never Happened one each.

### 3.3.19 TRAINED TO LOOK FOR INFORMATION:

Respondents were asked if they had been trained or introduced to any source on 'how to look for information'. The result shows that the majority (55%) were neither trained nor introduced to any source on how to look for information, whereas 45% were familiar with how to look for information.

**TABLE 3.26 SOAS TRAINED TO HOW LOOK FOR INFORMATION**

	Freq.	%
No	33	55
Yes	27	45

### 3.3.20 FINDING OUT INFORMATION ON THE NEEDED SUBJECT:

Regarding the importance of knowing what source(s) respondents use to find information on the subject they need, the study shows that the majority (75%) follow 'references in books', followed in order by chasing 'references in articles' (53.4%) and looking for 'book reviews' (45%). The least used source was shown to be using 'online data banks' with 3.3% (see table 3.27 for details).

**TABLE 3.27 SOAS FINDING OUT INFORMATION ON THE NEEDED SUBJECT**

	Frequency	%Responses	%Cases
References in Books	45	75	22
References in Articles	32	53	16
Book Reviews	27	45	13
Bibliographies	27	45	13
Consultation of Lib. Staff, Tutors, Colleagues	23	38	11
Library Accession List	23	38	11
Abstracting Journals	9	15	4.5
Commercial Catalogues (Publishers)	9	15	4.5
Indexing Journals	5	8	2.5
Online Data Banks	2	3	0

### 3.3.21 WHERE TO OBTAIN THE NEEDED INFORMATION:

As one of the final questions, respondents were asked where they obtained the information they needed. The result shows that the majority of 76.7% use SOAS as the main library to obtain the information they need, followed in order by, 'personal contact' as a means of obtaining information (46.7%) and using 'other libraries' (40%) as another source for obtaining information. 'At Work' (libraries) was the least (15%) used source mentioned for obtaining information (see table 3.28 for details).

**TABLE 3.28 SOAS WHERE TO OBTAIN THE NEEDED INFORMATION**

	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
SOAS	46	77	33
Personal Contact	28	47	20
Other Libraries	24	40	17
Personal Collection	21	35	15
Commercial Agencies			
(Book Shops)	13	22	9
At Work (libraries)	9	15	6

### 3.3.22 WHICH OTHER LIBRARIES USED?

As the final question, respondents were asked which other library(ies) they used. The result shows that the Oriental Collection British Library (OCBL) is used more than the other libraries (33.4%), followed in order by Senate House Library (30%), the Reading Room of the British Library (20%) and the London School of Economics (15%) (see table 3.29 for details).

**TABLE 3.29 SOAS OTHER LIBRARIES USED**

	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
OCBL	20	33	18
Senate House Library	18	30	16
Reading Room BL	12	20	11
London School of Economics Library	9	15	8
Kensington Public Library	3	5	3
Isma'ili Institute	3	5	3
Public Record Office	3	5	3
Bodleian Library	3	5	3
Institute of Archaeology Library (UCL)	3	5	3
St. Antony's Library			
Middle East Centre (Oxford)	3	5	3
Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Library	2	3	2
London Library	2	3	2
RIBA Library	2	3	2
UCL Library	2	3	2

TABLE 3.29 SOAS OTHER LIBRARIES USED (cont.)

	Freq.	%Responses	%Cases
Birkbeck College Library	2	3	2
Institute of Classical Studies Library	1	2	0
Bedford Public Library	1	2	0
University of Durham Middle East Centre Library	1	2	0
Institute of Education Library London	1	2	0
Saudi Arabia Information Centre Library	1	2	0
Regents Park Mosque Library	1	2	0
Finsbury Islamic Library	1	2	0
Croydon Reference Library	1	2	0
Chatham House Library	1	2	0
Public Library (No Name Given)	1	2	0
Lesciester University Library	1	2	0
Islamic Foundation Library	1	2	0
Royal Holloway & Bedford Lib	1	2	0
Kent County Library	1	2	0
Oriental Inst. (Oxford)	1	2	0
Swiss Cottage Library	1	2	0
India Office Library	1	2	0
V & A Library	1	2	0
City University Library	1	2	0
BLISS	1	2	0
Cambridge University Library	1	2	0

**3.3.23 COMMENTS:**

More than half of the total population surveyed (44 = 73%) made comments on the library and its services. The most common remark made was their satisfaction with the library and its services (37%). Users' satisfaction was over one-third of the total population surveyed. The remarks made by users to show their satisfaction varied between a range from OKay to Brilliant, One of the Best, etc. It is important to say that these comments were made at the time when SOAS library was not automated and the library did not have its new security system (see table 3.29A below).

TABLE 3.29A SOAS COMMENTS

	%*
<b>Library General</b>	
Praised the Library (with different comments)	37
Not as good as it could be	5
<b>Staff</b>	
Helpful Staff/ Must Praise Staff	3
Staff Not Accessible	2
<b>Collection</b>	
More Money to Buy Books We Need	2
Lots of Materials in Arabic that are not bought	2
Why Materials are bought in Languages (eg. Russian) that are not used	2
Books are a bit Old for Literature	2
Accession List is Out of Date	2
French and German Books are Old	2
Not much Materials on Post Iranian Revolution Literature	2
Periodicals not Sufficient	2
Buy some Current Books on Economics	2
The Library / Arabic Section Needs a Systematic Classification	7
<b>Computerization</b>	
The Catalogues must be Computerized	5
<b>Services General</b>	
Materials are not Shelved in the Right Place and at the Right Speed	5
More and Cheaper Photocopiers	5
Security System is Offensive	2
Everyone Can come to the Library and Steal Books	2
<b>Services and Users</b>	
Longer/ More Opening Hours	3
Users are not Consulted for Regulations Laid	2
Finning must be on the Money basis and not on Restrictions of Taking Books Out	2
£50 Membership too High	2
<b>Conservation of Materials</b>	
Rare Books are not looked After	2
Students are Rough with Books	2
<b>Physical Aspects</b>	
Layout of the Library is Confusing	2
Clear Signs to Show the Right Section	2
* = percentages are calculated from the total number of people interviewed.	

### 3.4 JOURNALISTS

In the past 10 years, the Middle East has been one of the most news making areas of the world. A simple study of 2 years of the "Guardian Weekly" which covers Le Monde, the Washington Post and the Manchester Guardian showed that nearly every issue has had an in-depth article on the Middle East. It was, therefore, decided to interview those who are involved with the field of news production and broadcasting to find out methods of updating and finding



information on that area. Journalists from different newspapers and a few magazines (basically in Middle Eastern languages and published in London) and radio reporters or broadcasters were interviewed. Members of the Arabic, Persian and Turkish sections of the BBC and journalists from various papers, national and minor ones, were contacted. 35 individuals from different papers and broadcasting companies were approached of whom 20 agreed to be interviewed. Unfortunately, none of the national papers' journalists accepted to be interviewed. Members of the following organisations were amongst the interviewees: BBC (Arabic, Persian and Turkish Sections), Milliyet paper (Turkish), Avand and Poyeshgaran (Persian) and Al-Hayat (Arabic). Altogether, 55% of the interviewees were from the BBC, 45% from newspapers and less frequently published periodicals. The interview text for this part of the study was similar to the questionnaire sent to the members of BRISMES, with some changes according to the needs of this specific area (see Appendix 2). The study revealed the following results as below.

#### **3.4.1 LANGUAGES USED:**

Respondents were asked what language(s) they use relevant to their need in publishing/broadcasting. The result shows that 45% use Arabic, 35% Turkish and 20% Persian (see table 3.30 below).

**TABLE 3.30 JOURNALISTS LANGUAGES USED**

	Freq.	%
Arabic	9	45
Turkish	7	35
Persian	4	20

#### **3.4.2 SUBJECT INTEREST:**

Subjects used in production show that social sciences are outstanding ahead of the rest. This represents the current affairs of the Middle East with 75%, including the politics and economics of the Middle East (see table 3.31 below for details).

**TABLE 3.31 JOURNALISTS SUBJECTS INTERESTED**

		Freq.	Total	%
300	World Current Affairs (=CA)	2	15	62
	CA of the Arab World	1		
	CA of Iran	2		
	CA Turkey	4	-	
	Politics of the Arab World	1		
	Politics of Turkey	3		
	Women Study	2		
400	Teaching English by Radio	1	1	4
500+600	Science and Industry, Turkey	1	1	4
700	Persian Art	2	3	12.5
	Sports, Turkey	1		
800	Persian Literature	2	2	8
900	History of Middle East	1	2	8
	History of Iran	1		

**3.4.3 METHODS OF UPDATING:**

The next question was on methods of updating for finding information on subjects concerning the Middle East. The result reveals that using periodicals is most popular with 13 cases, followed in order by, reading newspapers and using informal networks (12 cases each), using books (11 cases), and news agencies (10 cases). This shows that published sources are more frequently used than other means and methods of updating (see table 3.32 for details).

**TABLE 3.32 JOURNALISTS METHODS OF UP DATING**

	Freq.	%
Periodicals	13	19
Newspapers	12	17
Informal Network	12	17
Books	11	16
New Agencies	10	14
Conferences	6	9
Online Information	3	4
*Other	2	3

\*Other includes interviewing people & reference sources one each.

**3.4.4 LIBRARIES USED BY TYPE:**

Respondents were next asked if they use libraries for their information needs. In terms of the type of library, the information shows that the library within the organisation (in house library)

is used more with 12 cases, followed by academic libraries with 11 cases, see table 3.33.A.

**TABLE 3.33.A JOURNALISTS LANGUAGES USED**

	Freq.	%
Own Library	12	37.5
Academic Libraries	11	34
National Libraries	3	9
Public Libraries	3	9
Special Libraries	2	6
Governmental Libraries	1	3

### 3.4.5 LIBRARIES USED BY NAME:

Within the same question, respondents were asked if they could name the libraries they use. The list of libraries used most frequently shows that the BBC library is used by all of the BBC staff most of the time for the services they provide. Next is SOAS which is used by the majority of 7 (for details see table 3.33.B).

**TABLE 3.33.B JOURNALISTS LIBRARIES USED BY NAME**

	Freq.	%
BBC Library	11	31
SOAS	7	20
Chatham House Library	3	8.5
LSE	3	8.5
BL Reading Room	3	8.5
City Library (London)	2	6
St Antony (Oxford)	1	3
Milliyet Paper Library	1	3
Turkish Newspaper		3
BL Oriental Collection	1	3
Public Record Office	1	3
Raylish Public Library	1	3
Norwich		
North London Poly Lib	1	3

### 3.4.6 ADEQUACY OF INFORMATION RESOURCES:

Respondents were asked if they think that information resources are adequate or not, concerning their needs and area of interest. The result shows that 50% think they are not adequate, while 45% believe they are (table 3.34.A).

**TABLE 3.34.A JOURNALISTS ADEQUACY OF INFORMATION RESOURCES**

	Freq.	%
Not Adequate	10	50
Yes Adequate	9	45
Indifferent, N/A	1	5

**3.4.7 ADEQUACY BY TYPE OF MATERIAL(S) EXPECTED:**

In the same question as above on adequacy of information resources, respondents were asked if they could specify what type of material(s) they expected they could not find. The result shows that books are expected in 9 cases, followed by periodicals in 6 cases and data banks with 3 cases (see table 3.34.B).

**TABLE 3.34.B JOURNALISTS TYPE OF MATERIALS EXPECTED**

	Freq.	%
Books	9	50
Periodicals	6	33
Data Banks/ Online Information	3	16

**3.4.8 ADEQUACY LANGUAGE(S) EXPECTED:**

For a similar reason to the above, it was asked if respondents could specify what language(s) they would expect to find information in. The study shows that Turkish and English are more frequently expected with 4 cases each. Next to them is Arabic with 3 cases, and finally Persian with 2 cases (see table 3.34.C).

**TABLE 3.34.C JOURNALISTS LANGUAGES EXPECTED**

	Freq.	%
Turkish	4	31
English	4	31
Arabic	3	23
Persian	2	15

**3.4.9 ADEQUACY OF SUBJECTS EXPECTED:**

In relation to the adequacy information resources, respondents were next asked what subjects they expected to find the documents to deal with. The survey shows that subjects dealing with social sciences are more frequently expected with 8 cases, followed by history with 4 cases, and art and literature with 3 cases each (see table 3.34.D for details).

**TABLE 3.34.D JOURNALISTS SUBJECTS EXPECTED**

	Freq.	%
300		
Social Science General; Middle East	1	40
Politics of Iran	1	
Politics of Turkey	2	
Politics of Middle East	1	
Economics of Turkey	1	
Women	2	
700		
Persian Art	2	15
Architecture of Turkey	1	

TABLE 3.34.D JOURNALISTS SUBJECTS EXPECTED (Cont.)

	Freq.	%
800		
Persian Literature	2	15
Turkish Literature	1	
900		
History of Middle East	2	20
History of Turkey	2	
*Other	2	10
* including All Subjects related to the Arab World and New Publications not found, in general, one case each.		

## 3.4.10 LIST OF TITLES READ/USED FOR UPDATING:

Finally, respondents were asked to name a maximum of 10 titles of journals, periodicals, data banks etc. which they use or read to update themselves concerning their jobs. Considering the type of material, the study shows that a great majority of listed titles are newspapers and periodicals with 94 cases, followed by data banks with 3 cases, and radio stations and reference sources with 2 cases each. This shows a great difference between the types of materials used for updating (for the listed titles see table 3.35).

TABLE 3.35 JOURNALISTS LISTED TITLES READ/ USED FOR UP DATING

	Freq.	%
Nokta (Turkish, Turkey)	7	7
Cumhuriyet (Turkish, Turkey)	6	6
Milliyet (Turkish, Turkey)	6	6
Economist	6	6
Hurriyet (Turkish, Turkey)	5	5
Financial Times	4	4
MEED	3	3
Tarikh va Toplom (Turkish, Turkey)	3	3
Daily Telegraph	3	3
Guardian	3	3
SWB	3	3
Fasl-e Ketab (Persian, London)	2	2
Neemeyeh Digar (Persian, London)	2	2
Ketabe Joum'ah (Persian, Swiss)	2	2
Adineh (Persian, Iran)	2	2
Hounar va Adabiyat (Persian, Germany)	2	2
Iran Nameh (Persian, USA)	2	2
Kibirador (Turkish, West)	2	2
Toplom va Bilim (Turkish, Turkey)	2	2
Independent	2	2
Times	2	2
International Herald Tribune	2	2
Al-Sharq-e Vsta (Arabic, London)	1	1
Al-Hayat (Arabic, London)	1	1
Al-Arab (Arabic, London)	1	1
MEES	1	1
New Scientists	1	1
Merip Report	1	1
Economic Panorama	1	1

**TABLE 3.35 JOURNALISTS LISTED TITLES READ/ USED FOR UP DATING**  
(cont.)

	Freq.	%
Flight International	1	1
Dateline (Turkey Hurriyet in London)	1	1
Dawn (English, Pakistan)	1	1
News Week (USA)	1	1
Keyhan (Persian, Iran)	1	1
Keyhan-e Havayee(Persian, Iran)	1	1
Resalat (Persian, Iran)	1	1
Gunes (Turkish, Turkey)	1	1
Tercuman (Turkish, Turkey)	1	1
Ikibinadora (Turkish, Turkey)	1	1
Demokrat Economist (Turkish, Turkey)	1	1
Observer	1	1
Kessing Contemporary Archives	1	1
Jung-e Pak (Urdu, Pakistan?)	1	1
Frontliner Post (Afghani, Afghanistan)	1	1
News Bulletin (English, Afghanistan Embassy in London)	1	1
Radios	1	1
Radio Tehran	1	1
Online BBC News Room	1	1
Textline	1	1
FT Profile	1	1
Europa Publications	1	1
Reference Sources General	1	1

### 3.5 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE THREE CASES

All three parts of the survey discussed in this chapter, are drawn together in this section in order to make general conclusions. Following are the results.

#### 3.5.1 RATE OF SUCCESS:

**TABLE 3.36 GENERAL: RATE OF SUCCESS**

	BRISMES	SOAS	JOURNALISTS	Total
Approached/Sent	151	90	35	276
Received	74	N/A	N/A	74
Agreed/Valid	70	60	20	150
-----	----	----	----	----
Rate of Success	46%	67%	57%	54%

With reference to table 3.36 above, the rate of success in general is 54.3%. The highest rate of success is for SOAS with 66.7%, followed by JOURNALISTS.

#### 3.5.2 POSITION/ OCCUPATION:

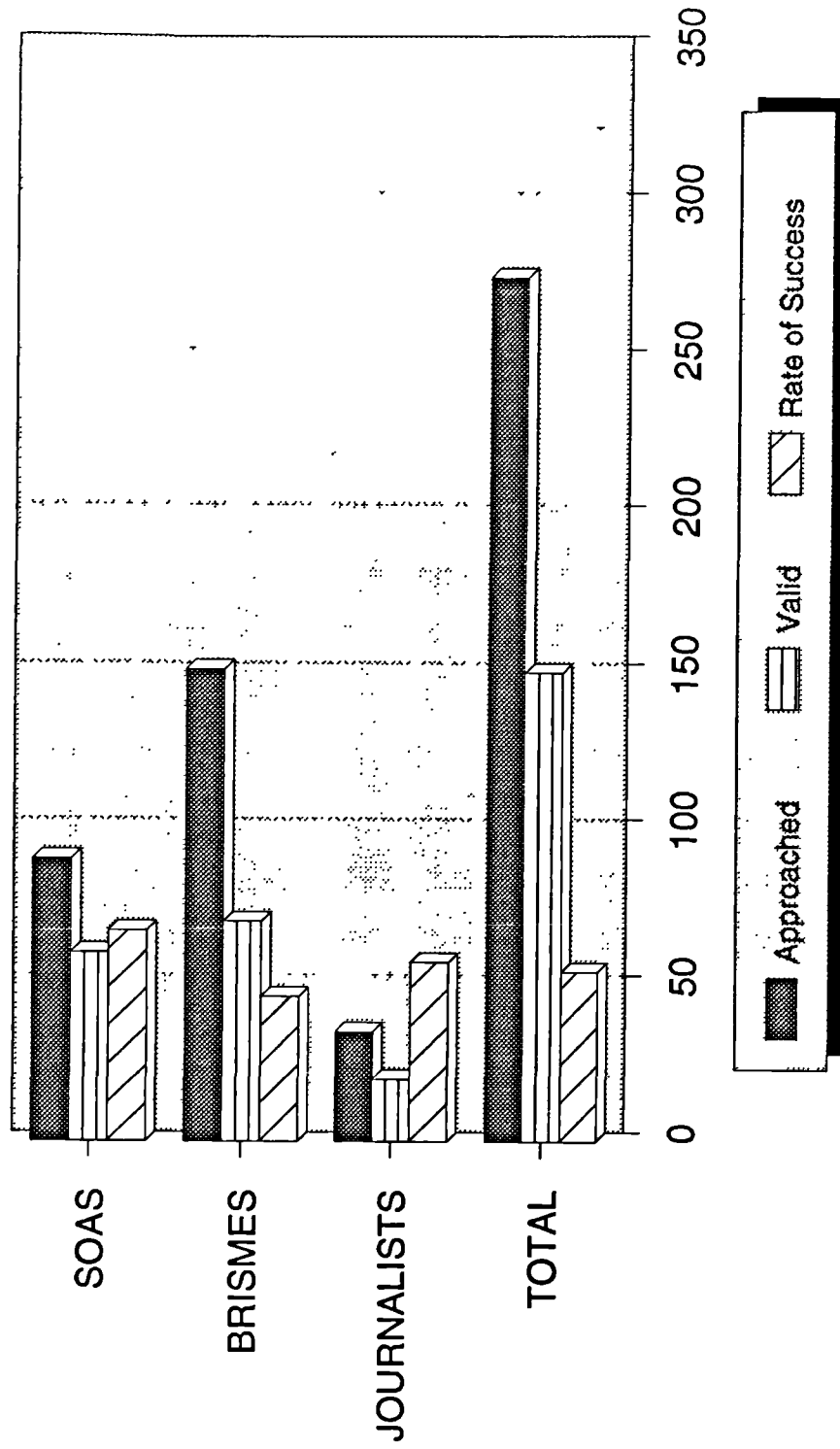
**TABLE 3.37.A GENERAL: POSITION/ OCCUPATION**

	BRISMES	SOAS	JOURNALISTS	Total	%
Research+ Writing	59	2	--	61	28
Studying	10	47	--	57	26
Teaching	40	4	--	44	20
Journalist	6	--	20	26	12
Personal Int.	12	4	--	16	7
Business	5	4	--	9	4
Other	6	--	--	6	3

The occupation/position of the population surveyed shows that a total of 74% (including Research+Writing, Studying and Teaching) have an academic interest. Whereas, 4.1% appear to have a business interest. According to this survey, it can be concluded that Middle Eastern Studies is more of an academic than a common interest.

# CHART 3.36 (As in TABLE 3.36)

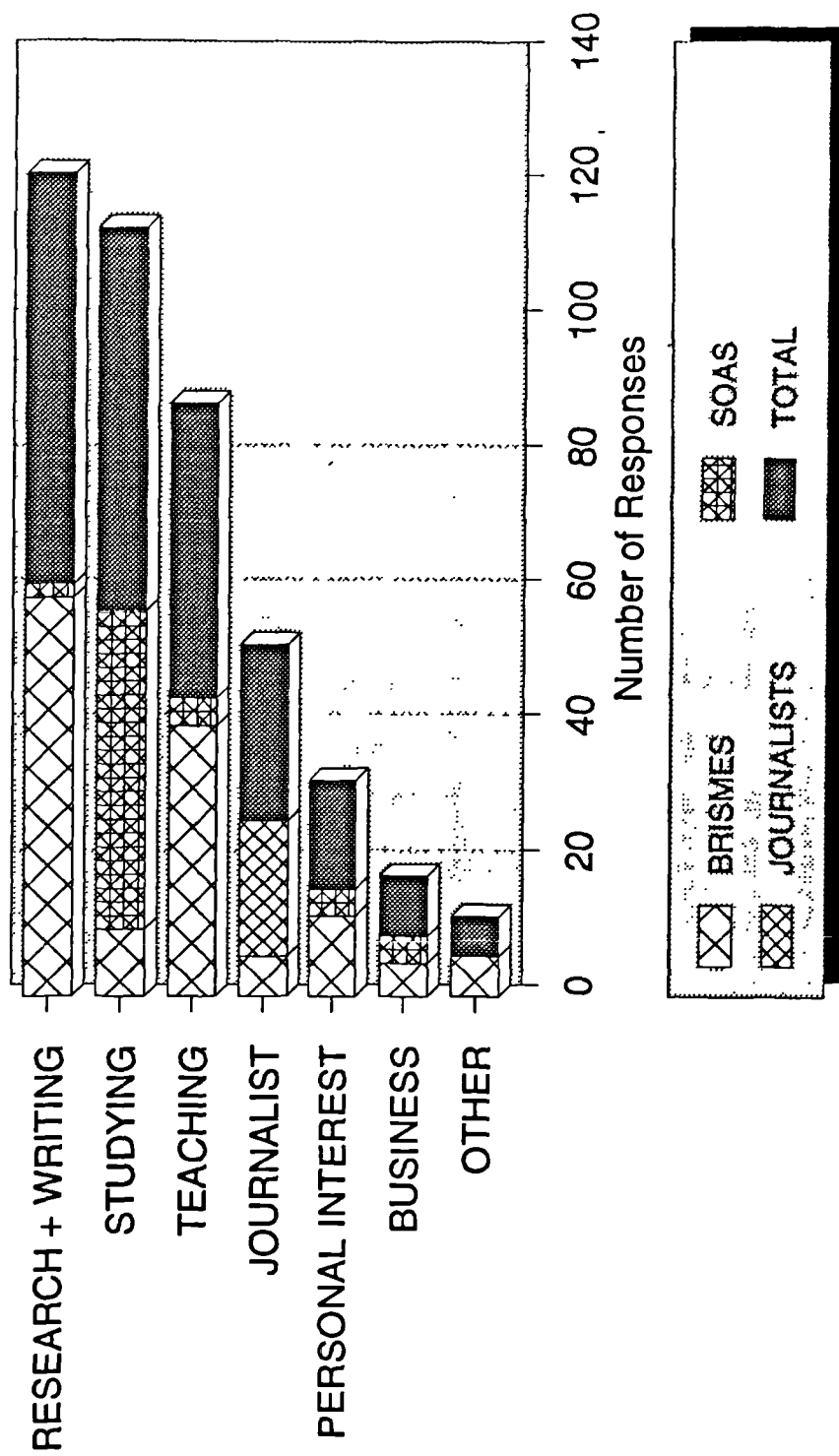
## User Study Rate of Success





# CHART 3.37.A (As in TABLE 3.37.A)

## Position / Occupation of Users Surveyed



### 3.5.3 LANGAUGE:

**TABLE 3.38.A GENERAL: LANGAUGE**

	BRISMES	SOAS	JOURNALISTS	Total	%
English	70	60	20	150	35
Arabic	48	32	9	89	21
French	48	10	--	58	13
Persian	21	18	4	43	10
German	28	3	--	31	7
Turkish	11	4	7	22	5
Italian	17	2	--	19	4
Spanish	10	--	--	10	2
Slavonic	6	--	--	6	1
Hebrew	3	--	--	3	1

With reference to table 3.38.A above, after English which is used and known by all the population surveyed (34.8), Arabic seems to be the most popular Middle Eastern language with 20.6%. Persian is the second most popular Middle Eastern language, and 4th in general with 9.9%. French is as popular as Arabic, among the population surveyed from the BRISMES members, whereas the population surveyed in SOAS Library use Middle Eastern languages more than European ones.

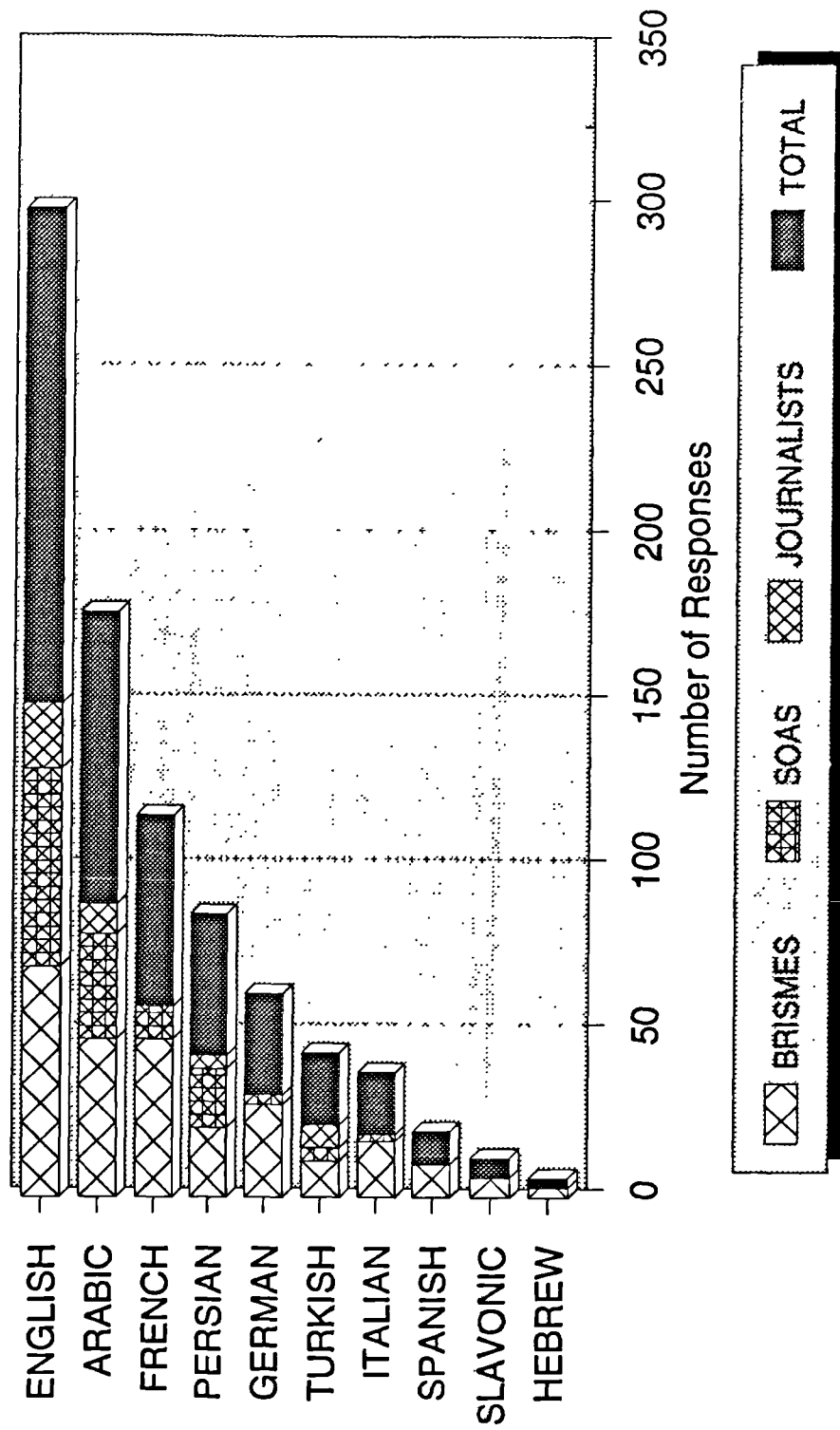
### 3.5.4 LIBRARIES BY TYPE:

**TABLE 3.39 GENERAL: LIBRARIES BY TYPE**

	BRISMES	SOAS	JOURNALISTS	Total	%
Academic	59	53	11	120	47
National	27	33	3	63	25
Special	8	7	14	29	11
Government	16	4	1	21	8
Public	5	10	3	18	7
Own library	4	--	--	4	1.5

With reference to table 3.39 above, academic libraries are used by nearly half of the population surveyed (47%). This is followed in order by national libraries, special libraries (eg. BBC, Wellcome Institute etc.), government libraries and public ones. Personal collections/own libraries, are used less than any other type. In the case of JOURNALISTS, libraries at work are used more often as a source of information supply, like the BBC staff who use the BBC libraries. It is interesting to note that there is a sizable gap between the use of academic libraries and the rest, especially personal collections/own libraries. This may be because academic collections have a more comprehensive subject coverage than other collections, including national type.

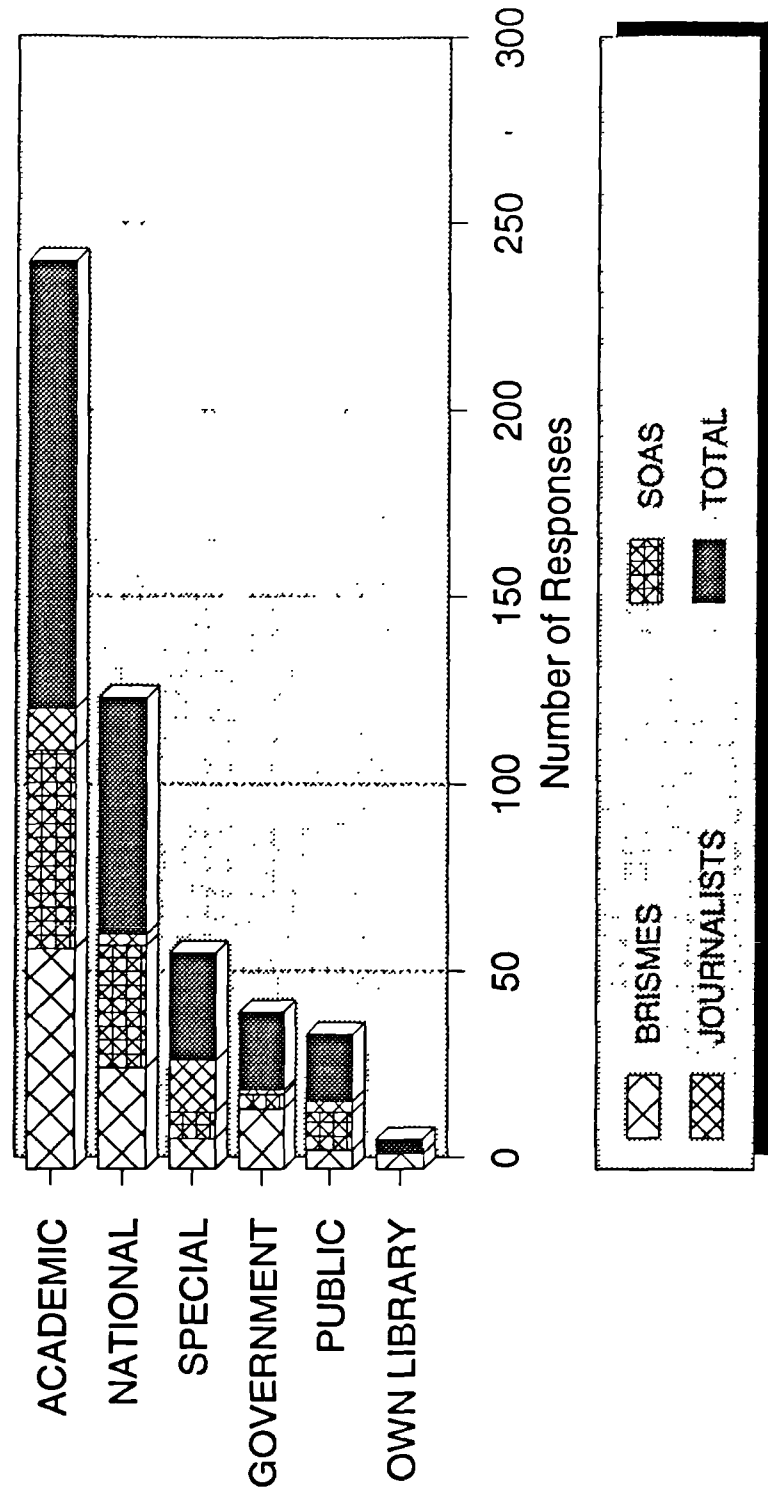
CHART 3.38.A (As in TABLE 3.38.A)  
General Language Interest: User Survey



# CHART 3.39 (As in TABLE 3.39)

## Libraries Used by Type:

### User Survey



## 3.5.5 LIBRARIES BY NAME:

TABLE 3.40.A GENERAL: LIBRARIES BY NAME

	<u>BRISMES</u>		<u>SOAS</u>		<u>JOURNALISTS</u>
OAS	39	SOAS*	46	BBC	11
LOC+	22	BLOC	20	SOAS	7
IOLR	4	SENATE HO.	18	CHATHAM HO.	3
T. ANTONY's	10	BLRR	12	LSE	3
RO	10	LSE	9	BLRR	3
DURHAM UN.	8	KENSINGTON PUB.	3	CITY LIBRARY	2
EXETER UN.	7	ISMA'ILI INST.	3	ST. ANTONY	1
BODLEIAN	7	PRO	3	MILLIAT PAP.LIB	1
CAMBRIDGE UN.	6	BODLEIAN	3	BLOC	1
CHATHAM HO.	5	INST.ARCH.UCL	3	PRO	1
EDINBURGH UN.	5	ST.ANTONY	3	RAYLISH PUB.	1
SE	4	INST.ADV.LEGAL.	3	NLP	1
		STUDIES			

: This frequency is derived from Q.No.18 in the SOAS survey where it was asked WHERE DO YOU OBTAIN THE INFORMATION YOU NEED? and as an option 'THIS LIBRARY' (=SOAS) was left for the respondent to answer. The rest of the frequencies in the SOAS column are derived from Q.No.19 where it was asked WHAT OTHER LIBRARIES DO YOU USE FOR A SIMILAR PURPOSE?

TABLE 3.40.B GENERAL: TOTAL LIBRARIES BY NAME, TYPE &amp; LOCATION

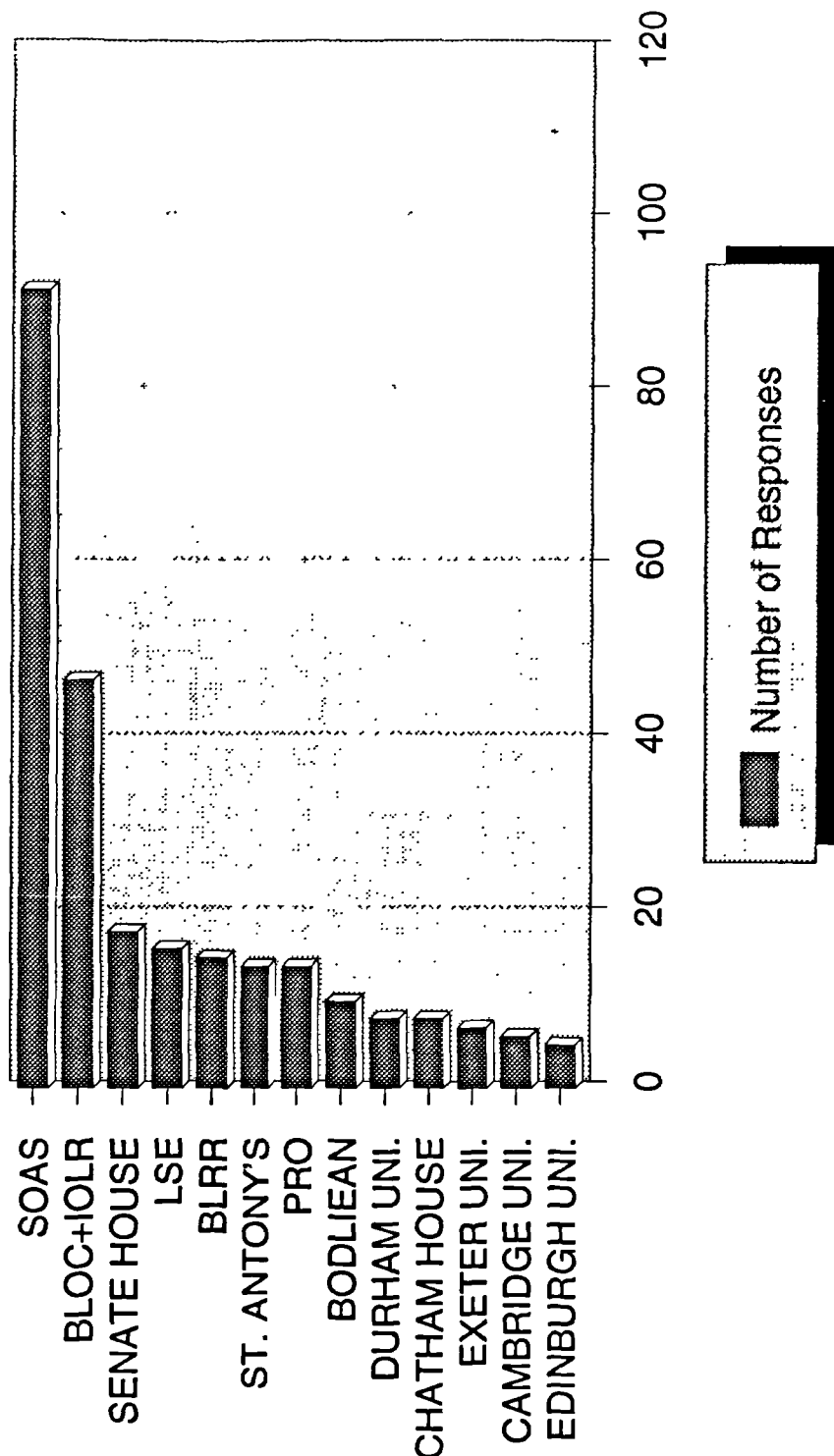
ANK	TOTAL	%	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
SOAS	92	35.5	ACADEMIC	LONDON
BLOC+IOLR	47	18	NATIONAL	LONDON
SENATE HOUSE	18	7	ACADEMIC	LONDON
LSE	16	6	ACA/NAT.	LONDON
BLRR	15	6	NATIONAL	LONDON
ST. ANTONY's	14	5.5	ACADEMIC	OXFORD
PRO	14	5.5	GOVERNMENT	LONDON
BODLEIAN	10	4	ACADEMIC	OXFORD
DURHAM UN.	8	3	ACADEMIC	DURHAM
CHATHAM HO.	8	3	GOVERNMENT	LONDON
EXETER UN.	7	3	ACADEMIC	EXETER
CAMBRIDGE UN.	6	2	ACADEMIC	CAMBRIDGE
EDINBURGH UN.	5	2	ACADEMIC	EDINBURGH

Considering individual libraries by name, SOAS is used by more people in the population surveyed (35.5%). This is followed in order by ; BLOC, Senate House library, LSE, BLRR, St. Antony in Oxford, PRO, etc. Nearly all of the top collections are located in London and, in type, the majority are academic.

CHART 3.40.B (As in Table 3.40.B)

Libraries Used by Name:

User Survey



## 3.5.6 METHODS OF UP DATING:

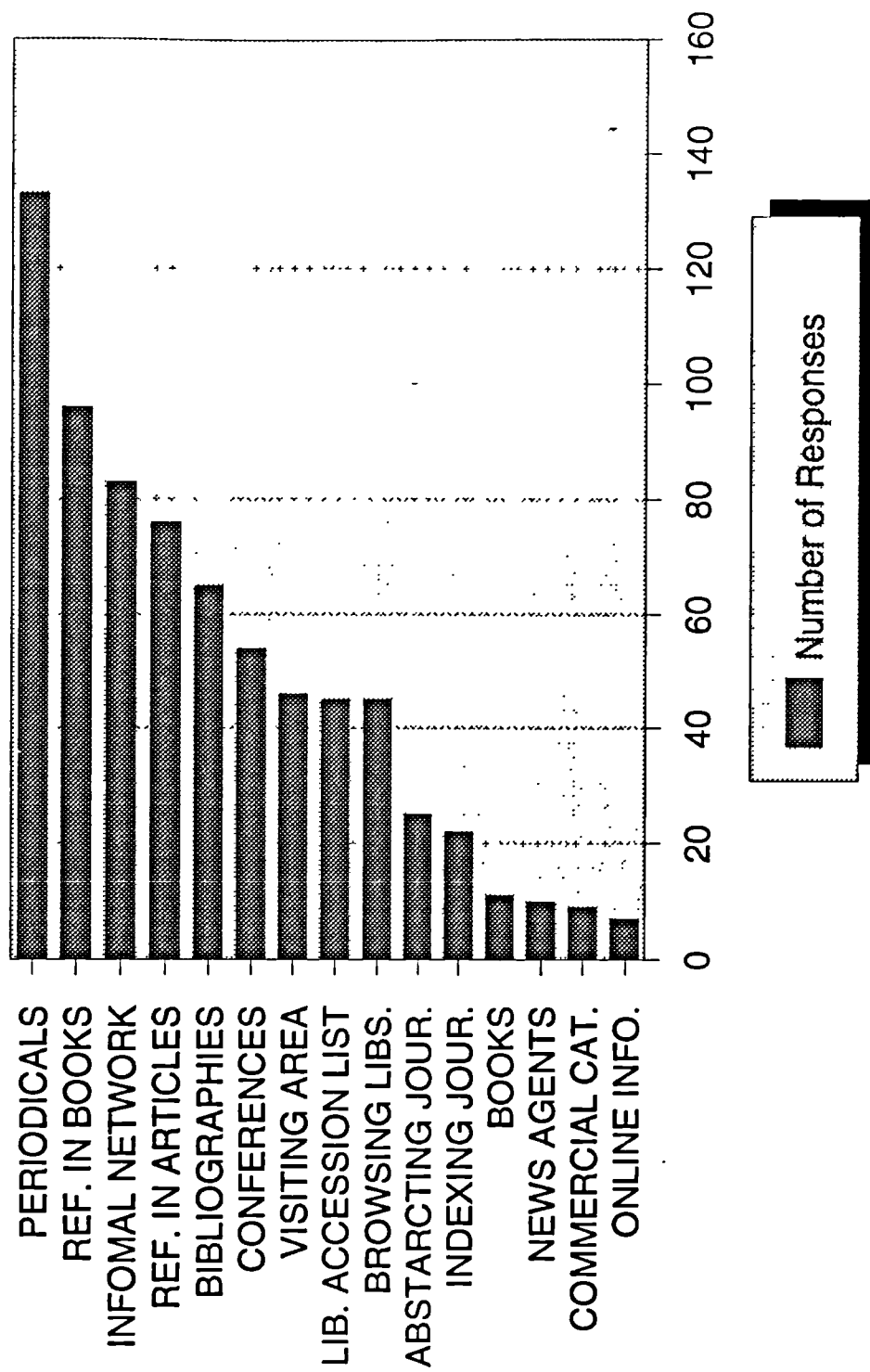
TABLE 3.41.A GENERAL: METHODS OF UP DATING

<u>BRISMES</u>		<u>SOAS</u>		<u>JOUR</u>	
Periodicals	62	Ref. in Books	45	Periodicals	13
Ref. in Books	51	Ref. in Artic.	32	Newspapers	12
Informal Net.	48	Book Reviews	27	Informal Net.	12
Conferences	48	Bibliography	27	Books	11
Newspapers	46	Informal Net.	23	News Agents	10
Visiting Area	46	Lib.Acc.list	23	Conferences	6
Browsing Libs.	45	Abstract.Jour.	9	Online Inf.	3
Ref.in Artic.	44	Commercial Cat.	9	Other	2
Bibliography	38	Indexing Jour.	5	---	--
Lib.Acc.list	22	Online Inf.	2	---	--
Indexing Jour.	17	---	--	---	--
Abstract.Jour.	16	---	--	---	--
Online Inf.	2	---	--	---	--
Other	6	---	--	---	--

TABLE 3.41.B GENERAL: METHODS OF UP DATING, TOTAL

	Total	%
Periodicals	133	18
Ref. in Books	96	13
Informal Net.	83	11
Ref.in Artic.	76	10
Bibliography	65	9
Conferences	54	7
Visiting Area	46	6
Lib.Acc.list	45	6
Browsing Libs.	45	6
Abstract.Jour.	25	3
Indexing Jour.	22	3
Books	11	1.5
News Agents	10	1
Commercial Cat.	9	1
Online Inf.	7	1
Other	8	1

CHART 3.41.B (As in TABLE 3.41.B)  
Methods of Up Dating: User Survey





With reference to table 3.41.B above, the result shows that the formal methods of updating and some of the informal ones stand next to each other at the very top of the list. However, in general, the formal methods (eg. References in Books and Articles, Bibliographies, Newspapers and Journals etc.) are still more preferred than the non formal techniques, including Informal Networks and Visiting the Area. Adding up the informal methods (Informal Networks and Visiting the Area) gives 17.5% of the total against 82.5%. With reference to table 3.41B, periodicals are used more than other sources (18.2%). This category includes Journals and Newspapers in table 3.41.B. However, if we consider the item References in Articles as also including periodicals, this percentage will increase to 28%. Here, one can easily conclude that periodicals are the prime source of updating for the population surveyed.

The study shows that a very small percentage of the population surveyed use Indexing and Abstracting journals, whereas a larger group follow up References in Books and Articles, or read Journals and Newspapers and check out Bibliographies in order to keep up to date. This could be due to the limited number of indexing and abstracting journals available. Finally, electronic information, Online, is hardly used at all (0.9%). Looking at table 3.41.B, perhaps one could conclude that the new methods of information services are not yet well recognised in this field. This includes use of indexing, abstracting and online services. In general, traditional methods of chasing a footnote or a reference in book or article are still preferred to newer ones.

About two thirds (72%) of the preferred methods above are closely relevant to printed matters in nature, including References in Books and Articles, Journals and Newspapers, Library Accession Lists, Browsing through Libraries, Abstracting and Indexing Journals, Books and Commercial Catalogues. Whereas, 28% are of none printed matters in nature, including Informal Networks, Visiting the Area, Conferences, News agents and Online services. Around a quarter (23%) of the preferred methods above could be categorised as Bibliographic services. This covers Bibliographies, Library Accession Lists, Abstracting and Indexing Journals, Commercial

Catalogues and Online services, of which just 4.5% of the 23% above are electronic and the rest are published.

### 3.5.7 PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS LISTED:

**TABLE 3.42 GENERAL: PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS LISTED**

	<u>BRISMES</u>			<u>JOUR.</u>	
	Total	%		Total	%
Brismes Bulletin	26	13	Nokta (Turkish)	7	11
Q. Index Islamicus	22	11	Cumhuriyet("")	6	9.5
Int. Jour. M.E. St.	20	10	Milliyet (")	6	9.5
The Middle East J.	18	9	Economist	6	9.5
Middle East Int.	13	6.5	Hurriyet(Turkish)	5	8
SOAS Bulletin	13	6.5	FT	4	6
MEED	11	6	SWB	3	5
Middle East Stud.	10	5	Guardian	3	5
Der Islam	10	5	Tarikh va Toplom(	3	5
The Middle East	7	3.5	Daily Telegraph	3	5
Arabica	7	3.5	MEED	3	5
Studia Iranica	7	3.5	Independent	2	3
UK national papers	7	3.5	Fasl-e Ketab(Pers.)	2	3
Iranian Studies	6	3	Neemeyeh Digar("")	2	3
Le Monde	5	2.5	Ketabe Joum'ah (")	2	3
SWB	5	2.5	Adineh (Persian)	2	3
FT	5	2.5	Times	2	3
Independent	5	2.5	Int. Herald Tribune	2	3

The result shows that Journalists naturally use newspapers as a source of information supply, and mostly in authentic languages, whereas academics are more inclined to use scholarly periodicals. However, in general, newspapers are also used by academics. The few common journals and newspapers between the two groups are, in order: MEED, SWB and UK national papers including the FT and Independent.

### 3.5.8 SUBJECT PROFILE:

**TABLE 3.43.A GENERAL: SUBJECT PROFILE**

	DDC	<u>BRISMES %</u>	<u>SOAS %</u>	<u>JOURNALISTS %</u>
General	000	3	1	--
Philosophy	100	3	--	--
Religion	200	14	15	--
Social Sci.	300	34	23	62.5
Language	400	8	5	4
Pur+App.Sci.	5/600	3	--	4
Arts	700	3	5	12.5
Literature	800	9	15	8
Hist.+Geogr.	900	26	25	8
Individual Country	11		--	--

**TABLE 3.43.B GENERAL: SUBJECT PROFILE TOTAL**

	DDC	%
Social Sciences	300	40
History + Geography	900	20
Literature	800	11
Religion	200	10
Arts	700	7
Language	400	6
Pur.+App.Sciences	5/600	2
General	000	1
Philosophy	100	1

Considering the result in table 3.43.B, social sciences and history are the main two subjects in demand among the population surveyed. These two subjects account for more than 50% of the total subject profile above. In the academic group, social sciences and history are close to each other, whereas amongst journalist, social sciences is far ahead of other subjects.

### 3.5.9 ADEQUACY OF INFORMATION SUPPLY:

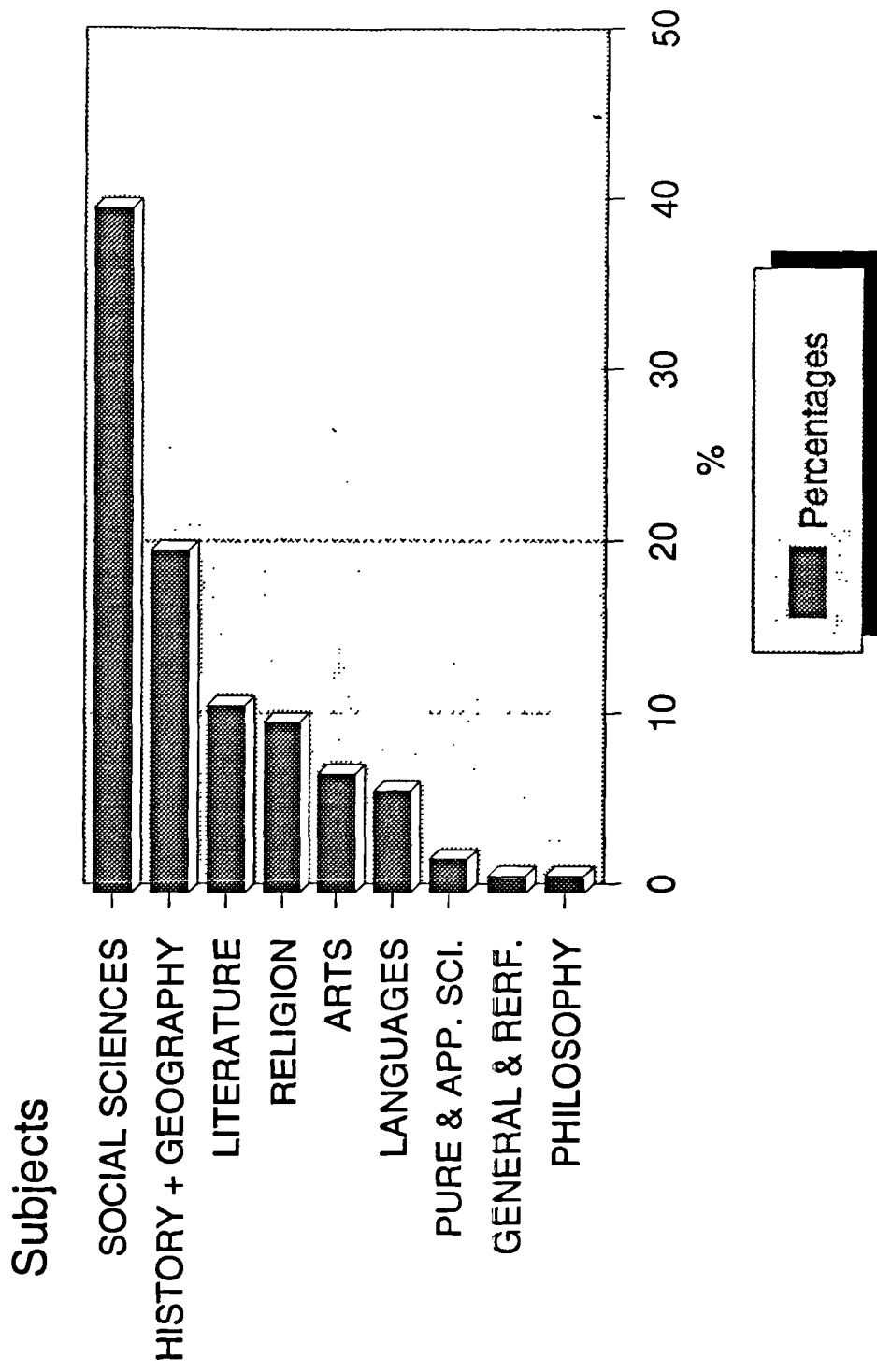
**TABLE 3.44 GENERAL: ADEQUACY OF INFORMATION SUPPLY**

	<u>BRISMES</u>	<u>JOURNALISTS</u>	Total	%
Yes is Adequate	39	9	48	53
No not Adequate	23	10	33	37
Yes & No	6	--	6	7
Indifferent/Missing	2	1	3	3

The result shows that over half (53%) of the population surveyed are satisfied with the information supply compared with less than half (37%) who are not satisfied. However, considering the Comments made in each section (see Comments in each section) the rate of satisfaction might be less than half, because many of those who have indicated they are satisfied, have contradicted this opinion in their comments.

# CHART 3.43.B (As in TABLE 3.43.B)

## General Subject Interest: User Survey



### 3.6 COMPARISON WITH OTHER STUDIES

Two main works with the same focus of study were selected for comparison in this work. The first study is by Stone 1986 [4]. This took place in Australia where the author surveyed three main groups with an interest in the Middle East: academic and government; business; and community members. The other study is by Katzen 1986 [5] 1986, who surveyed users/readers of the India Office Library and Records (IOLR) and the Department of Oriental Manuscript and Printed Books (OMPb) (renamed Oriental and India Office Collections British Library). However, full comparison was not possible due to different factors selected by each study plus the fact that, in many cases, neither of the studies present tables with figures, percentages or frequencies of the population's opinions. As an example, subject interests of the population surveyed are not fully listed/cited or put into a table with percentages or numbers in Katzen's study. So, wherever possible, tables were compared, otherwise, if figures were presented in the text, a comparison was made in this way.

#### 3.6.1 RATE OF SUCCESS:

With reference to page 14 of Stone (1986), the rate of success is quoted below. Considering table 3.36 in this study which indicates a success rate of 54.3% in general, the rate of success in this work is higher than that of Stone.

#### STONE 1986, RATE OF SUCCESS: p.14

	ACADEMIC/GOVERNMENT	BUSINESS	COMMUNITY
Sent	246	165	50
Valid Resp.	102	65	10
% Success	41%	39%	20%
TOTAL RATE of SUCCESS in Stone's study is 38%			

Katzen does not present a table, but in a minute of the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the British Library Humanities and Social Sciences Division numbered HSSAC 88/5, p.1, she

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4. R. Stone. Information resources in Australia on the Middle East. (Canberra; National Library of Australia; 1986).

5. M. Katzen. Survey of readers; The IOLR and the Department of OMPB (OC) of British Library. (London; BL; 1986).

indicates that: "172 people completed the Q. which was given to all readers of IOLR and OMPB", of which 64 people were interviewed in the second part of her study. If this assumption is correct, this would give a success rate of 37.2%. Considering both studies, the rate of success is still better in this work.

Bearing in mind that the studies by Stone and Katzen, were both conducted with the support of a national body which would perhaps encourage respondents to participate, the rate of success in this study is considered to be a great success!

### 3.6.2 POSITION OCCUPATION:

With reference to tables 2, 7, 11 and 14 in Katzen's study [<sup>6</sup>] and considering table 3.37 **GENERAL: POSITION** in this study, the results are similar. The comparison shows that people with an academic interest comprise the majority of the population surveyed. It is not illogical to conclude here that Middle Eastern Studies is an academic phenomenon and this is one of the main characteristics of the population surveyed in the UK. With reference to the same tables, people with a business interest comprise a very low percentage. Consequently, it is less likely that people with a business interest will be members of organizations like BRISMES, which can be categorised as academic, and this specific group would use libraries like SOAS or BLOC less often.

### 3.6.3 LANGUAGE:

According to tables 4 and 9 in Katzen's study [<sup>7</sup>] and with reference to table 3.38 **GENERAL: LANGUAGES** in this study, Middle Eastern languages are used more by the population surveyed in this work. Referring to both studies, the key languages are, in order: English, French, Arabic, Persian and Turkish. In order to have a clearer picture of the relation between the key languages, figures in both studies were summed up, with the result given in table 3.45 below.

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<sup>6</sup>. M. Katzen. Ibid. (1986). p.6 & 5, p.13, p.20 and p.49.

<sup>7</sup>. M. Katzen, Ibid. (1986). p.10, p.17.

**TABLE 3.45 COMPARISON: LANGUAGES**

LANGUAGE	%
English	33
French	26
Arabic	20
Persian	14
Turkish	7

**3.6.4 LIBRARIES BY TYPE:**

In terms of using libraries by type in this study (table 3.39), and comparing the result with Stone's table 4.5 [<sup>8</sup>], an interesting result is revealed. Table 4.5 in Stone's study is based on the responses of an academic and government user group. The order of the types of libraries used by the two groups shows, somehow, an opposite result in the order of importance or use of libraries by their types in each group. Academics in Australia tend to use more of the following libraries, in order; personal collections, academic libraries, government libraries, collections at work, national and public libraries and commercial information. In contrast, here (table 3.39), the academics use, in order; academic, national, government, special, public and finally own collections as sources of information supply. With reference to table 3.40.A, **LIBRARIES BY NAME**, it is interesting to note that in just two cases, Journalists named The City Library, which is a well known collection for business information.

**3.6.5 LIBRARIES BY NAME:**

Considering table 3.40.B and with reference to Katzen's section on **USE OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS APART FROM IOLR/OMP** (p.8 & p.14), there are libraries in common between the two studies. However, Katzen does not present any order or figure for the frequency with which the libraries were named by readers. The libraries in common are the Public Records Office, SOAS, Bodleian and Cambridge University Library.

**3.6.6 METHODS OF UPDATING:**

With reference to table 3.41.D in this study and TABLE 5.2 in Stone's study on **SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN MAINTAINING A TRADE LINK WITH THE MIDDLE EAST: RANKED BY BUSINESS AND TRADING USERS GROUP**,

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<sup>8</sup>. R. Stone, Ibid. (1986). p.29.

as below and similar to some extent to TABLE 5.1 in the same study, the following results were obtained.

**TABLE 5.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN MAINTAINING A TRADE LINK WITH THE MIDDLE EAST: RANKED BY BUSINESS AND TRADING USERS GROUP**

	No. of Citation	Ranked
Visit to the M.E.	54	1
Reliance on Agency in M.E.	40	2
Informal Network	39	3
Seminars/ Conferences	32	4
Published Sources	32	4
Chamber of Commerce	27	5
Industry Organisation	24	6
Library Information System	20	7
in-house		
Library Information System	18	8
external		

Although the groups surveyed and the options selected in Stone's and in this study are not fully compatible, one can nevertheless conclude that business-orientated people mostly use Informal Networks, whereas in the academic group, published or formal information is preferred. In other words, what is used as an updating method by academics is hardly relevant to the business world and vice versa. Consequently, one can conclude here that of the services available, according to the population surveyed in this work, they are mostly geared to academic needs. It is realised here that surveying users of SOAS or BRISMES, it is inevitable that one will not get respondents with business interests since these institutions do not cater for business needs.

### 3.6.7 JOURNALS:

With reference to TABLE 3.42.A in this study and TABLE 4.3 in Stone's study entitled MAJOR NEWSPAPERS CITED TWICE OR MORE FOR CURRENT AWARENESS ON THE MIDDLE EAST BY ACADEMIC & GOVERNMENT USERS; RANKING and TABLE 4.4 on MAJOR SERIALS... and in the same work on page 47 referring to 'TOP NOTED PERIODICALS LISTED BY 'BUSINESS TRADING GROUP MENTIONED' the following results are obtained. In the case of major serials there are some titles in common between the two studies; for instance: International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies, Middle East Journal, Middle East, Middle East International, MEED, with more or less the same position in both studies. Concerning newspapers, academics cited a lesser number of papers than Journalists in this work, although there are



still some UK national papers named in their listings. In the case of Journalists, since all of those who agreed to be interviewed were working for Middle Eastern publications or broadcasting for the Middle East, the result shows that more publications in Middle Eastern languages have been listed by them.

### 3.6.8 SUBJECT:

Considering the subject interest of the population surveyed, and with reference to tables 3.43 in this study and table 4.1 in Stone's, the following is concluded. It is important to say here that since the table in Stone's was not compatible with the one here, similar subject groups from Stone's study were put together, considering the DDC order used in this work, and the result is given in table bellow.

**SUM UP OF THE SUBJECT PROFILE OF GOVERNMENT AND ACADEMIC USER  
GROUP, original TABLE 4.1 STONE**

	Freq.	%
Social Sciences	82	66
Religion	23	18
History	18	14
Arts	2	2

The result of the comparison shows that social sciences is in greater demand than other subjects. In this work, history is second, whereas in Stone's it comes third. Religion is second in Stone's study, whereas is it third in this work. In this study, people with an interest in social sciences, as in the first position, are closer to those interested in history, as in the second position, whereas in Stone's survey, there is a large gap between the first position (social science) and the rest. It is not wrong to conclude here that being interested in social sciences (1st), history (2nd & 3rd) and religion (2nd & 3rd) could be a common characteristic in Middle Eastern Studies.

### 3.6.9 ADEQUACY OF INFORMATION SUPPLY SOURCES:

With reference to Stone's study [<sup>9</sup>] '66% are satisfied against 34% dissatisfied in the Business and Trading group', and in the academic government group he writes that '58% found information

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<sup>9</sup>. R. Stone. Ibid. (1986). p.48.

supply Fair to Good, 13% found their source of information Just Adequate, and 28% considered it as Poor' [<sup>10</sup>]. The comparison shows that more people are satisfied in Australia than in the UK. In other words, the rate of satisfaction in this study, although close to the one in Stone's study is still lower.

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<sup>10</sup>. R. Stone. Ibid. (1986). p.30.

**CHAPTER 4**  
**INFORMATION RESOURCES AND THE INFORMATION NEEDS OF USERS:**  
**A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

#### 4. OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY:

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to discover the subject coverage of some major bibliographical tools on the Middle East and their relevance to users information needs, as well as collections' subject coverage.

With reference to the results in chapter 3 on surveying users, it was revealed that periodicals are the major source of updating (see Tables 3.7, 3.27, 3.32, 3.41.A & 3.41.B in chapter 3). Therefore, in this chapter some major sources such as indexing journals and directories periodicals are analyzed and then compared with the results from chapters 2 (collections) and 3 (user survey).

The basis of this chapter is a comparative study of the existing available information sources on the Middle East and the information needs of users resulting from chapter 3. Information sources in this work means indexing and abstracting journals, union catalogues and directories of periodicals, directories on theses and periodicals on the Middle East. In addition, the results from other chapters (eg. chapter 2 on collections) are compared with each other in this chapter.

This comparison was done to discover if users' expectations are met by the available sources and resources. For this purpose, a set of tests and cross examinations were conducted, in which common areas were examined against each other. Two main categories were selected for this analysis and these were tested against the results from the user survey in chapter 3. The first group was published reference materials (sources) and the second, the libraries (resources) and their holdings, by subject.

Published reference sources were analyzed first to reveal their potential data on certain aspects such as date, language and subject coverage. This data was examined along with similar data derived in chapter 3 (user survey). Indexing and abstracting journals and union catalogues were examined in this study, similar to the comparison done for resources, such as libraries and their holdings, which surveyed in chapter 2.

To be able to conduct a comparative study between the results from chapter 3 (user survey) and the potential data in published sources, a set of parameters were assigned. The same parameters were used in the analysis of selected published sources in this work.

Certain data presented in records/entries in reference bibliographical publications on the Middle East were measured. For example, in an indexing journal, the language or subject of each record could be considered as a parameter in each record/entry, which could be measured to reveal the strength and coverage in subject or language of that indexing journal. Measurement means calculating the frequency of different forms of one parameter, such as different languages, subjects or date of publication in one source.

#### **4.1 METHODOLOGY:**

The general methodology used in this chapter is the application of statistical analysis to the potential data in bibliographical sources, similar to the one used in bibliometrics. Each bibliographical source was measured with the help of the SPSS/PC+ programme, and in each case, the results of the analysis are discussed and then compared with the results of previous chapters. Regarding statistical analysis, percentages are used to compare data and one of the forms used for statistical tests, is cross-tabulation.

##### **4.1.1 SELECTION OF SOURCES:**

Major reference bibliographical sources for periodicals in Middle Eastern and non-Middle Eastern languages, were selected for this study. The selected sources were then analyzed and measured for further investigation and comparison. The criteria for selection were based on the results derived from chapter 3 (user survey), where the information reveals that the population surveyed use periodicals more than other sources for keeping up to date. An attempt was made to select the most comprehensive and characteristic sources possible for this analysis. These included an indexing journal for Western publications (The Quarterly index Islamicus), an indexing journal for Arabic publications (Al-

Fihrist), a national directory of periodicals (A Directory of Iranian Periodicals), union lists of Middle Eastern periodicals in UK libraries and other sources, as well as sources such as indexes and list of theses submitted to UK universities on the Middle East [1]. For this examination, three different categories of reference

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- <sup>1</sup>. P. Auchterlonie, Union catalogue of Arabic serials and newspapers in British libraries. P. Auchterlonie and Y. H. Safadi. (London; Mansell; 1977).

Union catalogue of Persian serials and newspapers in British libraries. U. Sims-Williams (Ed.), with an introduction by J. Gurney. (London; Ithaca; 1985).

Periodicals in Turkish and Turkic Languages: a union list of holdings in UK libraries. M.I. Waley (Ed.). (Oxford; MELCOM; 1993).

Union catalogue of Western periodicals on the Middle East in British libraries. Compiled by Diana Ring. NOT PUBLISHED YET.

Al-Fihrist; index to Arabic periodical literature. (Beirut; 1981- ).

P. Soltani. A Directory of Iranian periodicals; 1968-1989. Assisted by Reza Eqtedar. (Tehran; National Library of Iran; 1989).

W. Behn. Twenty years of Iranian power struggle; a bibliography of 951 political periodicals from 1341/1962 to 1360/1981 with selective locations. (Berlin; Adiyok; 1982).

I. Afshar. Index Iranicus. (Tehran; L'Universite de Tehran; Gibi; 1961- ). 3 vol: vol.1: 1910-1958; vol.2: 1959-1966; vol.3: 1967-1971.

P. Sluglett. Theses on Islam, the Middle East and North-West Africa 1880-1970; accepted by universities in the United Kingdom and Ireland. (London; Mansell; 1983).

The Arab world; a catalogue of British theses 1971-December 1987; British Theses Service (BRITS). (London; British Library; 1988).

British Society for Middle Eastern Studies Newsletter (BRISMES Newsletter). Issues 1988-1990.

Index to theses accepted for higher degrees by the universities of Great Britain and Ireland and the Council of National Awards. (London; Aslib; 1976- ). Volumes for 1988-1990.

sources on periodicals were selected, including 1) indexing and abstracting journals, 2) union catalogues of periodicals, 3) directories of periodicals.

#### 4.1.2 INDEXING & ABSTRACTING JOURNALS IN NON-MIDDLE EASTERN LANGUAGES:

Regarding indexing and abstracting journals, two major sources in non-Middle Eastern languages on the Middle East were identified, the Quarterly index Islamicus [<sup>2</sup>] and Middle East abstract and index [<sup>3</sup>]. A comparison between the above two named sources was made and the result revealed that there is a minimum of 5 years delay in listing publications in the Middle East abstract and index. This was the major cause for rejection of the Middle East abstract and index. It was also concluded that, analyzing any data that dated back to 5 years ago, would have not been compatible with the results from other chapters. Other sources such as Current contents of periodicals on the Middle East [<sup>4</sup>] were also considered in the examination, but they were not as comprehensive as "Index Islamicus". The Quarterly index Islamicus was selected as the leading indexing source for its good coverage of publications as well as languages, retrospective coverage and finally its regularity of publication.

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University Microfilms International (UMI). Research on Middle East history. (Godstone; UMI; 1989).

University Microfilms International (UMI). Research on Terrorism. (Godstone; UMI; 1989).

University Microfilms International (UMI). Research on Religion. (Godstone; UMI; 1988).

- <sup>2</sup>. The Quarterly index Islamicus. G.J. Roper (Ed.) [compiled at University of Cambridge]. (London; Mansell; 1976- ). Issues 1984-1988.
- <sup>3</sup>. Middle East; abstract & index. (Pittsburgh; Northumberland; 1978 - ).
- <sup>4</sup>. Current contents of periodicals on the Middle East. (Tel Aviv; Tel Aviv University; 1980- ).

## 4.2 INDEX ISLAMICUS:

The Quarterly index Islamicus is assumed to be the most comprehensive indexing journal in its field. Its most obvious advantage is that it is published frequently. It lists publications (monographs and articles) on Islamic countries and their related subject areas which are published mainly in non-Middle Eastern languages.

The analysis was based on different levels, from simple counting of number of articles and books listed to measuring entries in terms of different variables, such as subject, date of publication, language etc. Another advantage of this measurement was to be able to compare the coverage of periodicals in the above indexing journal with the titles listed by the population surveyed in chapter 3, as well as other similar surveys.

A simple study of the Index showed that the years 1984-1988 could be grouped as one period for the following reasons. The above five years looked to be the most appropriate period for its unity in subject groups presented in the index. In this respect, The Quarterly index Islamicus started a new classification in the early 1980s that is very close to the DDC scheme. Another reason was that the above mentioned years provided more recent data than previous years. This selection of years also made the comparative study between the results in chapter 3 and this analysis more realistic, because they both covered data from the same decade.

Altogether, 22,913 entries were checked in the above period (1984-1988) to discover changes in publications in different years in relation to various subjects. The result of the measurement is shown in Table 4.1. The highest percentages for monographs were found in 1984 issues and for articles were found in 1988 issues.

**TABLE 4.1 INDEX ISLAMICUS 1984-1988**

	84	%	85	%	86	%	87	%	88	%	TOTAL
M	993	21.4	918	19.8	865	18.7	825	17.8	1002	22	4623
A	3608	19.7	3779	20.6	3824	20.9	3590	19.6	3490	19.8	18290
T	4601	20	4696	20.5	4689	20.4	4415	19.2	4512	19.6	22,913
M=monographs			A=articles		T=total						



The classification of the Index (1984-1988) consists of 47 subject entries. In addition, one topic (number 48\* in the list below) has been added since mid 1988 (see Table 4.2 below).

**TABLE 4.2.A LIST OF SUBJECT IN INDEX ISLAMICUS 1984-1988**

1. Islamic stud. & bib.	25. Egypt
2. Education	26. Sudan
3. Religion/theology	27. Sub-Sahara
4. Law	28. Jordan
5. Philosophy/sciences	29. Palestine/conflict
6. Art/architecture	30. Lebanon
7. Music/drama/ Western art and literature	31. Syria
8. Geography/ travel/ muslims in	32. Iraq
9. Socio/demog/anthropology/ folklore	33. Arab. Penin/SA/Yemen
10. Archaeology/epigraphy/ numismatics/photography	34. Gulf
11. History	35. Turkey
12. Economics	36. Turkic language
13. Politics/current affair/ media/military	37. Turkish literature
14. The Arabs; the arab world	38. Balkans/Greece/Cyprus
15. Arabic lang	39. Caucasus/Crimea/E.USSR
16. Arabic lit	40. Kurds
17. Muslims in Spain	41. Iran
18. The Maghrib	42. Persian languages
19. Berber lang.+ lit	43. Persian literature
20. Mauritania/W.Sahara	44. Afghanistan/Pathans
21. Morocco	45. Cent. Asia
22. Algeria	46. Muslims of S. Asia
23. Tunis/Mus. Sici. It. Malt	47. Muslims of E.&S.E. Asia
24. Libya	48*. Muslim minorities elsewhere

Since many of the subjects in the Index's classification are broad (like Islamic Studies and the Arab World etc.) and some are narrow (like the name of countries and languages) the breakdown of the 5 years issues of the index above was presented in a cumulated order based on DDC. This was done to enable further comparison with the results from other chapters in this work. The cumulated subject disciplines consist of 11 main topics as follows:

**TABLE 4.2.B CUMULATED SUBJECTS FROM INDEX ISLAMICUS BASED ON DDC**

- 1.Islamic st. & bibliography
- 2.Religion
- 3.philosophy and sciences
- 4.Art + archit.+ drama +music
- 5.Sociology + politics.  
+ law + education
- 6.History + geography +  
archaeology
- 7.Languages and literatures
- 8.The Arab world...
- 9.North African regions
- 10.Asian Middle East
- 11.Other regions

The result of the breakdown, according to the above scheme and considering the type of publication, is shown in table 4.3.

**TABLE 4.3 INDEX ISLAMICUS 84-88 SUBJECT BY TYPE OF PUBLICATION**

	Monographs		Articles	
	No.	%	No	%
1.Islamic studies...	374	8	1328	7.2
2.Religion	447	9.6	1100	6
3.philosophy...	130	2.8	489	2.6
4.Art and +...	234	5	1336	7.3
5.Sociology +...	309	6.6	980	5.3
6.History +...	330	7	1559	8.5
7.Languages +...	615	13.3	513	2.8
8.The Arab world...	96	2	1747	9.5
9.North Africa	565	12.2	2537	13.8
10.Asian Middle East	975	15.1	4257	23.2
11.Other regions	548	11.8	2444	13.3

Generally speaking, the number of articles is greater than monographs, considering the period of the study. In descending order, regarding articles, the first five subject are the Middle East (1st) as a general subject, followed by North Africa (2nd), Other regions (3rd), the Arab world (4th) and finally History and geography. In the case of monographs, again Middle East, as a general subject, is first, followed by languages and literature (2nd), North Africa (3rd), Other regions and religion (5th).

It is not unusual to see the Middle East at the top in the period 1984 to 1988 when it is realised that issues such as Palestine accounted for 1,197 entries (6.5%) of the total number of articles. Other countries within the region; Turkey (789 titles= 4.3%) and Iran (491 titles= 2.6%), which together with Palestine makes 2477 entries or 13.5% of the total articles. The sum of the

first four grouped subjects (1. Islamic studies and bibliographies + Religion + Philosophy... + Art and architecture...), which could all be grouped as the cultural values of Islam and Islamic regions, make 25.6% of the total monographs and 23% of articles, whereas the sum of the Middle East, North Africa and Other regions make 45% of monographs and 50% of articles.

The simple counting of entries did not reveal much information on its own in this study. Therefore, it was decided to choose two particular years of the Index for a detailed analysis. This decision was based on the fact that conducting a detailed analysis for the whole period from 1984 to 1988 was an extensive job (22,913 entries). A simple survey was conducted to see the changes of different variables in each year. The observation revealed that there was not much difference between continuous years, but there was a more obvious contrast between the years 1984 and 1988 (see Table 4.1). The above selection also had the advantage of considering the year 1988 which contained more recent and up to date data.

A group of variables was selected to apply to a more detailed analysis. The selected variables were: language, year of publication, type/format of the publication, subject and name of the journals which the articles were cited in.

A policy was assigned for each variable. For language, the script in which the work appeared was taken as the data. For example, for languages spoken in Central Asia (like Tadzhiki etc.) the script in which the work was written was selected and not the language itself. Also, if there was a bilingual work (like dictionaries, English to Arabic) the first language was taken as the data. However, the above criterion was based on the limited possibilities which were due to the key words in the title. In a few cases, the key words in the title did not give much information on the language (eg. name of a person). In this situation, the case was considered as a missing case. The subject variable was left to the classification of the Index with the addition of checking the key words in the titles of each entry to test its accuracy concerning the subject. Consequently, out of the 48 subject

headings of the Index, 31 headings were selected (No. 1 to 16, 28 to 37, and 40 to 44 including, entry 25, Egypt as the major country in North Africa). For further comparison, see Table 4.2.A). The year of publication was decided to be the last and most recent date. For example, if there was a reprint of a monograph or an article which had been published in other journals in the past and this was indicated in the information under the entry, the last date was chosen as the data. In the case of the articles, if they were a chapter or part of a monograph, the monograph's title was not considered as equivalent to a journal; however, the case was still considered as an article. Of the total 4525 entries in the four issues of the Index in 1984, 3637 (=80.37%) were relevant according to the selection policy above, regarding subjects. The percentage of repetition of the same entry under different subjects in that year was less than 2%.

#### 4.2.1 MONOGRAPHS AND ARTICLES '84:

76.8% of the total entries were articles (=2792 entries), while 23.3% were monographs (=845 entries). 50% of the above number of articles were a chapter of book, whereas the other 50% were derived from periodicals (see table 4.4 below).

**TABLE 4.4 INDEX ISLAMICUS '84 TYPE**

	Frequency	%
Articles	2792	76.8
Monographs	845	23.2
TOTAL	3637	100.0

#### 4.2.2 YEAR OF PUBLICATION '84:

In the cited publications of the above year, there was a major 2 to 4 years delay in listing publications. 85.4% of the listed works in '84 belonged to the years 1980-1982 (see table 4.5.A below).

**TABLE 4.5.A INDEX ISLAMICUS '84 YEAR**

	Frequency	%
1982	1356	37.3
1983	1123	30.9
1981	626	17.2
1980	175	4.8
1984	131	3.6
1979	109	3.0
1978	45	1.2
1977	36	1.0
1976-1963	36	1.0
TOTAL	3637	100.0

According to table 4.5.B, below, the concentration of cited materials, by date of publication, for the year 1984 is between 1981 and 1983. One of the reasons for the above concentration, (1980-1983) could be the fact that in the period 1979 to 1981 the Middle East had one of its most dynamic socio-political phases, which included the Islamic Revolution in Iran (1979), its impact on West-Middle East relationships, the occupation of the US Embassy in Tehran in 1980, and finally the Iran-Iraq war which started in 1981.

**TABLE 4.5.B INDEX ISLAMICUS '84 YEAR BY TYPE**

	MONOGRAPHS	ARTICLES	%
1963-1977	4	68	2.1
1978	1	44	1.1
1979	11	98	3
1980	16	159	4.8
1981	86	540	17.2
1982	417	939	37.3
1983	265	858	30.9
1984	45	86	3.6
TOTAL	845	2792	
%	23.2%	76.8%	100

#### 4.2.3 LANGUAGES '84:

The majority of the works are written in English (64.1%), followed by German (13.0%), French (12.2%), Russian (=Cyrillic script 4.8%), Italian (2.9%) and Spanish (2.2%). The rest, including the North European group of languages (Danish etc.), Arabic and Portuguese comprise less than 1% of the total. One could argue that the dominance of English is basically because the Index is compiled in Britain and most of the cited sources checked by the compiler are available within British libraries.

**TABLE 4.6 INDEX ISLAMICUS '84 LANGUAGE**

	Frequency	%
English	2332	64.1
German	474	13.0
French	444	12.2
Russian	174	4.8
Italian	104	2.9
Spanish	79	2.2
Other	9	0.1
Missing	21	0.6
TOTAL	3637	100.0

#### 4.2.4 SUBJECT '84:

Considering the subject by checking the key words in the title with the subject classification of the Index, showed a high percentage of accuracy. The selected subjects, including works on Egypt, revealed the following information. The Asian Middle East, in general, came first (30.6%). Within the above geographical boundary: Palestine comprised 6.9% of the total published works, followed by Turkey and Iran (5.4% each). The rest fell below 5 per cent including Egypt (4.5%) (see Table 4.7 below).

**TABLE 4.7 INDEX ISLAMICUS '84 SUBJECT**

Asian Middle East	30.6%
Languages +...	11.3%
Islamic studies...	11.1%
Sociology +...	11.0%
Religion	9.4%
Art and +...	7.9%
History +...	7.5%
Philosophy...	3.6%
The Arab world...	3.1%

#### 4.2.5 JOURNALS CITED '84:

319 titles of journals were cited in the 1984 issues. All the entries were checked against Ulrich on CD-ROM, as well as other sources [5], to find out about the subject coverage, language and

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<sup>5</sup>. Ulrich plus; [Ulrich on CD-ROM]. (New York; Bowker; 1991).

SOAS library catalogue (card to 1985, online available on **LIBERTAS** 1986-1992), University of London Periodicals Union List.

"List of periodicals under survey". Middle East journal. Middle East Institute: Washington D.C. Vol. 35, No. 4, Autumn 1981, pp. 686-689.

Middle East and Islam, a bibliographical introductions. Diana Grimwood-Jones (Ed.). Revised and enlarged edition. (Zug; Inter Documentation Company; 1979).

S. Reeva. The Modern Middle East: a guide to research tools in the social sciences. (Boulder Colorado; Westview; 1987).

R. M. De Vore. The Arab-Israeli conflict: a historical, political, social and military bibliography. (Santa Barbara: California; CLIO Books; 1976). pp 16-21.

country of publication of the periodicals. There was a major problem in searching the titles of the Index on Ulrich's CD-ROM. In many cases a title searched on the database matched more than one record. This was due to the fact that there were other periodicals with the same name published in different countries with similar subjects. A general study took place later for journals listed in the '84 and '88 issues of the Index, which comes later (see **Journals listed in issues '84 and '88**). Out of the total 4521 entries in the 1988 issues of the index Islamicus, 3254 (72%) matched the requirements, considering the subject coverage of this study.

#### 4.2.6 MONOGRAPHS AND ARTICLES '88:

75.6% of the total entries were articles (=2459 entries) and 24.4% were monographs. 67% (=1651 entries) of the above number of articles were chapters in monographs and the rest, 33% (=808 entries) were articles derived from periodicals.

**TABLE 4.8 INDEX '88 TYPE**

	Frequency	%
Articles	2459	75.6
Monographs	795	24.4
TOTAL	3254	100.0

#### 4.2.7 LANGUAGE '88:

Similar to the result in '84, English was the dominant language with 66.3%, followed in order by; French with 18.1%, German with 7.8%, Italian with 3.7% and Spanish with 2.6%. The rest fell below 2% (see table 4.9 below).

**TABLE 4.9 INDEX '88 LANGUAGE**

	Frequency	%
English	2156	66.3
French	588	18.1
German	255	7.8
Italian	121	3.7
Spanish	84	2.6
Other	19	0.7
Missing	31	1.0
TOTAL	3254	100.0

#### 4.2.8 YEAR OF PUBLICATION '88:

Considering the year of publication, the concentration was on the years 1987 to 1988. The year '87 comprised 44.1% (=1434 entries) of the total. Next was publications in 1986 with 34.8% (=1132 entries). Publications in 1988 comprised 21.1% of the total.

**TABLE 4.10.A INDEX '88 YEAR**

	Frequency	%
1987	1434	44.1
1986	1132	34.8
1988	683	21.0
1985-84	5	0.0
TOTAL	3254	100.0

The results of '88 compared with those of '84 show that the 2 to 4 years delay in citing publications was reduced. In other words, more recent publications were covered in the issues of '88 compared with the year 1984.

#### 4.2.9 SUBJECT '88:

Regarding subject presentation, the result of '88 showed that the Asian Middle East was still on top, followed by language and literature, sociology, art and architecture and islamic studies.

**TABLE 4.11 INDEX '88 SUBJECT**

	Frequency	%
Asian Middle East	1087	34.7
Language and Literature	404	12.9
Sociology + ...	342	10.9
Arts and Architecture	271	8.6
Islamic studies...	258	8.2
History & Geography	239	7.6
Religion	223	7.1
Arab world	174	5.5
Philosophy	127	4.0

The result of '88 (Table 4.11) compared with the result in '84 (Table 4.7) showed that in the year 1984, Islamic Studies was in third place, followed by Sociology, whereas in '88 Sociology was in third position, followed by Arts (4th) and Islamic Studies (5th). These changes were perhaps due to the fact that political interest in the Middle East had increased compared to the year '84. It is also suspected that political interests were one of the main factors in the increase or decrease of publications on the Middle East. The upheaval over the Gulf crisis in 1990/91 is a good



example of when one might expect great changes in the level of social and political interest on the Middle East.

#### **4.2.10 JOURNALS LISTED '88:**

224 journal titles were cited in the issues of 1988, of which 66 were in common with the issues of 1984. Therefore, 158 new titles were listed in 1988. All the entries were checked against Ulrich on CD-ROM and other sources [<sup>6</sup>] to find out about the subject coverage, language and country of publication of periodicals (see **Journals listed in issues '84 and '88** below).

#### **5.2.11 JOURNALS LISTED IN ISSUES '84 and '88:**

Unlike some indexing and abstracting journals, The Quarterly index Islamicus does not publish its own checklist of periodicals. There is no published literature that lists the periodicals examined by compilers of the index Islamicus. Therefore, I cannot really say if the listed journals retrieved from this study comprise a complete checklist for the years '84 and '88. However, the study reveals that 477 titles were listed in the two specific years studied, 1984 and 1988 (see Appendix 3: List of Periodicals from index Islamicus '84 & '88). A total of 360 journals were found in the Ulrich's list of periodicals (including the supersede and ceased titles). Some other journals were found in the SOAS library catalogue and lists of periodicals (see previous footnote). A total of 371 titles were fully examined. The findings reveal the country, language and subject of listed periodicals. This makes 78% of the total 477 titles listed in the years 1984 and 1988.

#### **4.2.12 JOURNALS LISTED IN ISSUES '84 & '88 BY COUNTRY:**

The study reveals that 27.4% of journals are published in the USA and 23.6% in the UK. This makes 51% of the total journals listed. Journals published in France comprise 9.5% and Germany 8.9% of the total publications. Other significant countries are Italy with 4.1% and the Netherlands with 3.3%. The rest fall below 2% (see table 4.12.A for details).

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<sup>6</sup>. See footnote 5 in this chapter.

**TABLE 4.12.A INDEX '84-'88 PERIODICALS BY COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION**

	Frequency	%
USA	101	27.4
UK	87	23.6
France	35	9.5
Germany	33	8.9
Italy	15	4.1
Netherlands	12	3.3
Pakistan	7	1.9
Israel	6	1.6
Canada	5	1.4
Spain	5	1.4
Turkey	5	1.4
Switzerland	4	1.1
Others*	56	14.4

\*=including Denmark, Egypt, Iraq, Czechoslovakia, Jordan, Kenya, Austria, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bulgaria, India, Japan, Tunisia, USSR, Sudan, Iran, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Oman, Malaysia, Korea, Poland, Mexico, Greece, Cyprus, South Africa, Australia and United Nations.

#### 4.2.13 JOURNALS LISTED IN ISSUES '84 & '88 BY LANGUAGE:

An analysis of the language of periodicals was conducted taking note of the fact that some periodicals are published in more than one language. In this respect, English has the leading position with 68%. Publications in French are 16% of the total. This is followed by publications in German (6.5%), Arabic (5%), Italian and Spanish 2% each, and finally Turkish (1%). The rest fell below 1% (see table 4.12.B for details).

**TABLE 4.12.B INDEX '84-'88 PERIODICALS BY LANGUAGE**

	Frequency	%
English	283	68
French	67	16
German	27	6.5
Italian	8	2
Spanish	8	2
Turkish	5	1
Others*	20	4.5

\*= Others including: Russian, Polish, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Persian, Armenian, and Urdu.

#### 4.2.14 JOURNALS LISTED IN ISSUES '84 & '88 BY SUBJECT:

Identifying the subjects of periodicals is not an easy task. The subjects presented in this section are based on the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). Ulrich on CD-ROM provides the DDC order as well as the Library of Congress. In this study, the former was selected. It should also be mentioned that many periodicals are

grouped and classified in more than one class or category. In this study, any additional subject was included.

The result reveals that history has the highest place with 38% (including history, oriental studies, geography and archaeology). Social sciences, in general, comes next with 29% (including politics, international affairs, law, economics, education and anthropology). Religion accounts for 9% and arts comes next with 7.5%. This is followed by literature (5%) and languages (4%), classes 500 and 600 together comprise 3.7% while book trade, publishing and library and information science comprise 3.5%. Last comes philosophy with 1.3% (see table 4.12.C for details).

**TABLE 4.12.C INDEX '84-'88 PERIODICALS BY SUBJECT**

	Minor Subjects		Major Subject/Class	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Book trade, Publishing, Lib.+Info.Sci.			16	3.5
Religion			40	9
Islam	27	5		
Social Sciences			133	29
general	22	5		
politics	46	10		
law	43	9		
economics	11	2.5		
education	6	1		
anthropology	4	0.8		
Languages			18	4
Pure & App. Sciences			17	3.7
Arts			34	7.5
Literature			24	5
History & Geography			174	38
hist.+oriental st.	149	33		
geography	15	3		
archaeology	10	2		

#### 4.2.15 INITIAL CONCLUSION:

The study shows that most publications listed in the Index are published on both sides of the Atlantic (USA and UK). More than 50% of the sources listed are from these two countries above. Thus no other individual country accounts for such a high percentage. Consequently, as the study shows, the dominant language is English (see table 4.12.B). By comparing Tables 4.12.A and 4.12.B there are similar situations, in general, between the frequencies of the country of publication and the languages in publications.

With reference to Table 4.12.C, the study shows that the majority of listed periodicals deal with the historical aspects of this field. It is interesting to note that the title of the indexing journal refers to a religious context, but the strength of the subject is more on the historical side. After history comes social sciences. The total sum of the frequencies of certain subjects (philosophy, religion, languages, arts, literature, and history) which could represent the cultural values, comprise 67% of the total subjects displayed in Table 4.12.C. This is against 29% which represents social sciences from the indexing journal. One could argue that The Quarterly index Islamicus' coverage of cultural, and particularly historical subjects is stronger than its coverage of DDC class 300. The delay in listing publications is reduced from 4 years to 2 years which is an important achievement.

#### **4.3 PERIODICALS LISTED BY BRISMES MEMBERS:**

In the fourth chapter, 3 categories of people were examined for their information needs, regarding their interest in the Middle East. In that survey, two of the groups were asked to list sources they used for keeping up to date. These two groups BRISMES members and journalists. The list provided by journalists was mainly newspapers, whereas the list of sources produced by BRISMES members was more varied. The BRISMES list was selected because of its variety in format as well as subject coverage.

A study was conducted to reveal the subject and language coverage as well as the country of origin of periodicals listed by the BRISMES members. The Ulrich on CD-ROM and other sources [7] were checked to reveal the required information. In this respect, 149 titles were fully identified, which makes 67%, and 59 other titles were partly identified. This means that some of the titles were found for their subject or language, but not for their country of publication or vice versa. The result is as follows.

##### **4.3.1 COUNTRIES OF PUBLICATION: BRISMES MEMBERS:**

The majority (50.5%) of publications are Anglo-American. 31.5% of the listed publications originate from the UK and 19% from the USA.

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<sup>7</sup>. See footnote 5 in this chapter.

Publications from other major countries are France, Germany and Lebanon (5.5% each). These are followed by the Netherlands and Israel (4% each), Turkey (3.5%), Egypt (3%), Iraq, Austria, Kuwait and Iran (2% each). Other countries account for less than 2% (see table 4.13.A for details).

**TABLE 4.13.A BRISMES LIST OF PERIODICALS: COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION**

Country	Freq.	%
UK	47	31.5
USA	28	19
FRANCE	8	5.5
GERMANY	8	5.5
LEBANON	8	5.5
NETHERLANDS	6	4
ISRAEL	6	4
TURKEY	5	3.5
EGYPT	4	3
IRAQ	3	2
KUWAIT	3	2
IRAN	3	2
OTHER *	20	13

\* = Other includes Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Italy, India, USSR, Sudan, Pakistan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Cyprus, Greece, Australia, United Nations and Syria.

#### **4.3.2 LANGUAGES OF PUBLICATION: BRISMES MEMBERS:**

This study is done with the consideration of those publications that are published in more than one language. The result shows that the majority of publications are in English (68%), followed by French (12%), Arabic (10%), German and Persian (4% each) and Turkish (2%). The rest fell below 2% (see table 4.13.B).

**TABLE 4.13.B BRISMES LIST OF PERIODICALS: LANGUAGE OF PUBLICATION**

Language	Freq.	%
English	107	65
French	20	12
Arabic	17	10
German	7	4
Persian	6	4
Turkish	4	2
Other	3	2

#### **4.3.3 SUBJECTS OF PUBLICATIONS: BRISMES MEMBERS:**

In this section, subjects of the listed titles were measured according to the number of times they were reported. Each title was checked against Ulrich on CD-ROM, library holdings and other sources on periodicals (see previous footnote). The subject coverage was analyzed according to the DDC class scheme.

The result reveals that the majority of the listed items are in social sciences (43%), followed by history (29%), religion (14%), general reference (7%), languages (3%), literature (2%), and pure and applied sciences (0.6%). No listed item was reported in arts or philosophy (see table 4.13.C).

**TABLE 4.13.C BRISMES LIST OF PERIODICALS: SUBJECT**

Subject	Minor Subjects %	Major Subjects%
General Reference + Publisher's cat.		7
Religion (mainly Islam)		14
Social Sciences		43
General	26	
Political sci.	2	
Economics	14	
Law	1	
Languages		3
Pure + Applied Sciences		0.6
Arts		0
Literature		2
History		29

#### 4.4 COMPARISON WITH THE AUSTRALIAN SURVEY 1986

In 1986, a study was conducted in Australia on information resources on the Middle East [<sup>8</sup>]. The study was done through a set of questionnaires. As one of the questionnaires, a periodical checklist was sent out to libraries [<sup>9</sup>] to examine their coverage of periodicals relevant to the Middle East. In this section, that checklist is used as a sample to compare with the results of this research. The periodical checklist is analyzed here for its subject and language coverage as well as the country of origin of the periodicals. This checklist will be referred to as **Stone's list** hereafter. 228 titles were listed in Stone's list, of which 208 (91%) seemed relevant to the interest of this study. The policy to select relevant titles was simply based on excluding titles on Hebrew and Judaic studies. Ulrich on CD-ROM and some other sources on periodicals and library holdings were checked (see previous footnote) to uncover the subject and language coverage as well as

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<sup>8</sup> R. Stone. Information resources in Australia on the Middle East. (Canberra; National Library of Australia; 1986).

<sup>9</sup> R. Stone. Ibid. (1986). [p.78] & [p. 88].

the country of origin of the periodicals. 196 titles were found. This makes 94% of the selected titles.

#### 4.4.1 COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: STONE'S LIST:

The study shows that the majority (48%) of publications are Anglo-American. This is followed by publications from Lebanon (8%), Egypt, France and Kuwait (5% each), Turkey (4%), and the Netherlands, Syria and Iraq (3% each). The remaining countries fell below 2% (see table 4.14.A for details).

**TABLE 4.14.A STONE'S LIST: COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION**

Country	Freq.	%
UK	56	29
US	37	19
Lebanon	16	8
Egypt	10	5
France	9	5
Kuwait	9	5
Turkey	8	4
Netherlands	6	3
Syria	5	3
Iraq	5	3
Other*	35	16

\* = Other includes: Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Jordan, Spain, Austria, Italy, Israel, Tunisia, Iran, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Mexico, Cyprus, Algeria and Libya.

#### 4.4.2 LANGUAGE OF PUBLICATION: STONE'S LIST:

60% of the publications are in English. This is followed by Arabic with 17%, French (12%) and Turkish (3%). The rest fall below 2%, see table 4.14.B for details.

**TABLE 4.14.B STONE'S LIST: LANGUAGE OF PUBLICATION**

Language	Freq.	%
English	138	60
Arabic	40	17
French	28	12
Turkish	7	3
Other*	16	7

\* = Other includes: German, Italian, Spanish and Persian.

#### 4.4.3 SUBJECT OF PERIODICALS: STONE'S LIST:

The subject analysis in this study is based on the DDC discipline. Regarding the subject of Stone's list, it is dominated by social sciences with 55%. This is followed by history (26%), literature and religion, mainly Islam (6% each), and languages and pure and applied sciences (3% each). The remaining subjects fell below 1% (see table 4.14.C for details).

TABLE 4.14.C STONE'S LIST: SUBJECT

	Minor Subjects		Major Subjects	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Book+Publishing,			3	0.5
Religion (mainly Islam)			13	6
Social sciences			127	55
Social sci(general)	54	24		
Political sci.	21	9		
Law	1	0.7		
Economics	49	22.5		
Education	2	1		
Languages			6	3
Pure & Applied Sci.			6	3
Arts			1	0.5
Literature			13	6
History			59	26

#### 4.4.4 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE 3 CASES

A comparison is made here between the results of the 3 analyses of the lists of periodicals from index Islamicus, BRISMES list and the Australian Survey (Stone's list). These three cases come from different backgrounds and the comparison is made here to find out more about them. The result is as follows.

##### 4.4.4.1 COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION:

In all 3 cases, Anglo-American publications seem to dominate with 60% of total publications analyzed in this work. This is followed by France (8%), Germany (7%), the Netherlands and Lebanon (4%) each, Turkey (3%), and Italy, Egypt and Kuwait (2% each). The remaining countries fell below 1% (see table 4.15.A below).

TABLE 4.15.A. 3 CASES: COUNTRY OF PUBLICATIONS

Country	Total%	Index I.%	BRISMES%	Stone%
UK	32	24	31.5	29
US	28	27	19	19
France	8	9.5	5.5	5
Germany	7	9	5.5	--
Nether.	4	3.3	4	3
Lebanon	4	--	5.5	8
Turkey	3	1.4	3.5	4
Italy	2	4	--	--
Egypt	2	--	3	5
Kuwait	2	--	2	5
Other*	7	*	*	*

\* = Other varies in each case. The significant countries are: Iraq, Pakistan, Israel, Canada, Syria, Spain and Iran.

According to table 4.15.A., periodicals from all 3 cases are stronger in Anglo-American publications. However, publications from



the Middle East are better represented in BRISMES and Stone's lists. Here, one could argue that the index Islamicus' coverage of Middle Eastern publications is not well represented.

#### 4.4.4.2 LANGUAGES:

Regarding the languages from the listed periodicals in the three cases, 66% were in English. This is followed by French with 15%, Arabic (8%), German (5%), Turkish (2%), Italian and Spanish (1% each). The rest fall below 1%, see table 4.15.B for details.

**TABLE 4.15.B. 3 CASES: LANGUAGES OF PUBLICATIONS**

Languages	Total%	Index I.%	BRISMES%	Stone%
English	66	68	65	60
French	15	16	12	12
Arabic	8	--	10	17
German	5	6.5	4	--
Turkish	2	1	2	3
Italian	1	1	--	--
Spanish	1	2	--	--

Regarding the results in table 4.15.B, a similar conclusion could be drawn to that which resulted from table 4.15.A. The language coverage of the index Islamicus seems to be stronger for the non-Middle Eastern sources compared with BRISMES and Stone's.

#### 4.4.4.3 SUBJECT:

Regarding the subject coverage of the three cases, social sciences come first with 42%, while history [<sup>10</sup>] is next with 31%. Thereafter, in order come, religion (mainly Islam) with 10%, literature with 4%, reference works, languages and arts with 3% each and pure and applied sciences with 2% (see table 4.15.C).

**TABLE 4.15.C. 3 CASES: SUBJECTS OF PERIODICALS**

Subjects	Total%	Index I.%	BRISMES%	Stone%
General works	3	3.5	7	0.5
Religion (Islam)	10	9	14	6
Social sciences	42	29	43	55
Languages	3	4	3	3
Pure+App. Sciences	2	3.7	0.6	3
Arts	3	7.5	--	0.5
Literature	4	5	2	6
History	31	38	29	26

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<sup>10</sup>. In this grouping history is mainly the history as in class 900 as well as Oriental studies. A very low percentage belongs to geography or other subjects in this discipline.

According to table 4.15.C, social sciences and history seem to have the leading role in the three lists. Perhaps one could argue that these two subjects are the most important subjects in this field. Periodicals of a social science nature are better represented in BRISMES and especially in Stone's list. However, periodicals of a historical nature are better covered by the index Islamicus. Regarding other disciplines, there is harmony between the three cases. A breakdown of social sciences shows that periodicals in social sciences, in general, and economics are not as well represented in index Islamicus as in the two other sources. Having said that, index Islamicus' coverage in sources of politics and law is better than the two other sources (see table 4.15.D).

**TABLE 4.15.D. 3 CASES: SUBJECT (SOCIAL SCIENCES)**

Subjects	Total%	Index I. %	BRISMES%	Stone%
Social Sci. General	18	5	26	24
Politics	7	10	2	9
Economics	13	2.5	14	22.5
Law	4	9	1	0.7
Education	1	1	--	1

The initial result from this part of study is that most publications in the field of Middle Eastern studies are Anglo-American, which is a common characteristic between the three cases. The Index Islamicus is not as strong in covering Middle Eastern publications as the two other sources. Also, the coverage of index Islamicus for social sciences is not as strong as for sources of a historical nature. Therefore, if we consider the list produced by the BRISMES members as a sample list of the population in this field, their requirements are not fully met by index Islamicus' subject coverage.

#### **4.4.4.4 COMMON CASES BETWEEN BRISMES, INDEX ISLAMICUS AND STONE'S LIST**

Another test was conducted to discover the common titles in the three cases. All titles listed in the three lists were checked against each other to find the common titles. This revealed that BRISMES' list had 45 cases (29%) in common with Stone's list and 44 cases (30%) in common with the index Islamicus' list of periodicals.

Regarding the subjects, a cross-tabulation was made between the common cases and their subject coverage. This revealed the following: the BRISMES' list, had more common cases in social sciences compared with Stone's list, but more common cases in history compared with index Islamicus. In the case of other subjects, the results were close (see table 4.16.A for details).

**TABLE 4.16.A. BRISMES COMMON CASES BY SUBJECT**

Subject	% Index I.	% Stone
General works (Reference)	2	2
Religion (mainly Islam)	9	7
Social Sciences (all)	22	46
" general	--	13
" politics	14	11
" economics	2	22
" law	4	--
Languages	4	2
Pure + App. Sciences	--	--
Literature	2	2
History	59	40

According to the table above (5.16.A), history stands high above the average in index Islamicus. One can easily see here that index Islamicus is a strong historical source for a population such as BRISMES members. Regarding the breakdown of social sciences in the table above, index Islamicus' coverage of periodicals in politics is stronger than all other subjects in this subject group. The coverage of Stone's list is stronger in economics compared with other disciplines in this subject group, regarding BRISMES members' interests.

As discussed earlier (COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE 3 CASES, TABLE 4.15.C) one could perhaps argue here that if history and social sciences are the two key subjects in Middle Eastern studies, there is a more moderate coverage of both subjects in Stone's list than index Islamicus.

#### **4.4.4.5 COMMON CASES BETWEEN INDEX ISLAMICUS AND STONE'S LIST**

48 cases were found in common between the two sources. This makes 23% of the total list of Stone's titles of periodicals and 11% of the total listed titles in index Islamicus. This reveals there is little in common between the two lists! However, regarding the subjects of the common titles, history has the majority of common titles at 48%. Other major disciplines are social sciences (all)

with 21%, Islam with 11%, literature with 10% and languages with 5% (see table 4.16.B for details).

**TABLE 4.16.B. INDEX ISLAMICUS & STONE'S COMMON CASES BY SUBJECT**

Subject	%
General works (Reference)	1
Islam	11
Social Science (all)	21
general	5
politics	6
economics	8
law	2
Languages	5
Pure & App. Sciences	3
Literature	10
History	48

#### **4.4.4.6 INITIAL CONCLUSION:**

At this point, the following findings could be concluded: there are not enough indexing and abstracting journals and publications available in the field of Middle Eastern studies to cover all aspects in this field. This was also mentioned by the population surveyed (see chapter 3, BRISMES Comments), where a database or reviews of publications in this field was one of the most reported needs. The leading indexing source in this field, The Quarterly index Islamicus, has a strong coverage in history. It shows that the above named source is kept more up to date than before. In this survey on the above indexing journal it was revealed that relatively more of the publications of 1987 and 1986 are listed in the issues of 1988 than the period of 1982-1983 in the issues of 1984. The result of the survey of BRISMES members showed a strong interest in social sciences through the publication titles listed in their responses. In this respect, their expectations are not fully met by an indexing journal such as index Islamicus. Their list of publications also reveals that their interest in publications in Middle Eastern languages is not fully covered by index Islamicus. I would also like to mention that studies such as this one could always help to devise a more appropriate and realistic acquisition policy based on facts.

#### 4.5 THE DISTRIBUTION OF PERIODICALS IN THE UK LIBRARIES

##### 4.5.1 MIDDLE EASTERN PERIODICALS IN THE UK LIBRARIES:

So far, the study has revealed information on the coverage of bibliographic tools, such as indexing journals. Here, an attempt has been made to discover the distribution of materials held by libraries in the UK regarding Middle Eastern studies. This part of the study is the result of an examination to test different dimensions of union catalogues by applying statistical analysis to assess their potential information on the distribution of materials.

In this analysis, two main sources were studied for further investigation: 1) The Union catalogue of Asian publications (UCAP) [11] and 2) the union catalogues of periodicals in Middle Eastern languages in British libraries [12]. It was not in the capacity of this research to analyze UCAP's extensive volumes and due to the time this would have required. Another disadvantage of UCAP was that its published volumes cover publications that date back to the early '70s. After that the new entries, regarding the Middle East

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11. Union catalogue of Asian publications (UCAP). D.E. Hall (Ed.). (London; Mansell; 1971). 4 volumes.

Union Catalogue of Asian publications, 1971 Supplement. D.E. Hall (Ed.). (London; Mansell; 1973).

12. P. Auchterlonie. Union catalogue of Arabic periodicals and newspapers in British libraries. P. Auchterlonie and Y. H. Safadi. (London; Mansell; 1977).

Union catalogue of Persian serials and newspapers in British libraries. U. Sims-Williams (Ed.). (London; Ithaca; 1985).

The "Union catalogue of Turkish periodicals in British libraries" was in the process of publication, but with the kind permission of the compiler, M I Waley, the measurement of the union catalogue was made possible. The above work was published in 1993:

Periodicals in Turkish and Turkic Languages: a union list of holdings in UK libraries. M.I. Waley (Ed.). (Oxford; MELCOM; 1993).

The "Union catalogue of Western periodicals on the Middle East in British libraries" is also in the process of compilation, but with the kind permission of the compiler, Mrs Diana Ring the measurement was made possible.

(on cards?) were transferred to Exeter university. Analyzing UCAP would have been an enormous job which could easily be the subject of a research project in its own right. Therefore, it was decided to analyze the union catalogues of periodicals on the Middle East (in European languages as well as on the Middle East and in Middle Eastern languages) in British libraries in this part of the study. Data is revealed on the strength and weakness of the distribution of periodical holdings in terms of location, language of publication, years of issues, subject and unique titles held. Later, some indexing journals and directory of periodicals in Middle Eastern languages are also analyzed and checked against library holdings.

#### **4.5.1.1 OBJECTIVES:**

- To examine the possibility of applying statistical analysis to the union catalogues, for obtaining information on the distribution of materials;
- To give an overall view of the distribution of periodical holdings in Middle Eastern languages in British libraries;
- To assess the strengths and weaknesses of these holdings.

#### **4.5.1.2 METHODOLOGY:**

The method of statistical analysis is employed in this study with the use of a Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS/PC+) to measure the union catalogues. The selected variables were the location of the records, languages of publications, year (volumes/runs) of titles held, subjects covered as far as it was possible to assess, and the unique titles held.

#### **4.5.1.3 COVERAGE:**

Both Middle Eastern languages (Arabic, Persian and Turkish) and Western ones are covered in this study. The geographical coverage is the Asian Middle East plus Afghanistan, with the exception of Israel. In the main, titles published weekly and monthly, or less frequently are included.

#### 4.5.1.4 BACKGROUND:

In 1987-88 a survey was conducted on "Middle Eastern information resources in the UK" for which questionnaires were sent out to various libraries (chapter 2). The result of the survey showed that, in many cases, it was not possible to estimate the Middle Eastern holdings in number and subject for various reasons. Accordingly, an investigation was carried out to find other sources of information to assist in this study on the distribution of materials. In this respect, the existence of the union catalogues for periodicals on the Middle East and in Middle Eastern languages in UK libraries appeared to be the appropriate source of information for the above requirement: two published union lists of periodicals, one for Arabic [13] and the other for Persian [14], and the forthcoming union list of Turkish periodicals [15].

According to this work two other similar surveys, but with dissimilar approaches and expectations to the one here, used similar sources for their studies. Behn (1975) examined a selected percentage of Persian books from Iran published between 1954 and 1966 against the holdings of Middle Eastern collections in West Germany through the Zentralkatalog der Orientalia (Oriental union catalogue) [16]; and Auchterlonie (1986) surveyed Arabic books published in certain Middle Eastern countries between 1974 and 1976

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13. P. Auchterlonie. Union catalogue of Arabic periodicals and newspapers in British libraries. P. Auchterlonie and Y.H. Safadi. (London; Mansell; 1977).

14. Union catalogue of Persian serials and newspapers in British libraries. U. Sims-Williams (Ed.). (London; Ithaca; 1985).

15. The Turkish union catalogue of periodicals was in the process of compilation, but with the kind permission of the compiler, M I Waley, the measurement of the union catalogue was made possible. The compiler estimated that there may be up to 10% variations in the data contained in the finished catalogue as compared with the result that was analyzed, but I feel that this will not materially distort this research's conclusion.

16. W.Behn. "Persian library resources in Germany and their acquisition and bibliographical control", in BRISMES Bulletin. 1975, 2 (ii). pp. 108-112.

against the holdings of Middle Eastern collections in Britain through the Union catalogue of Asian publication (UCAP) [17]. Both researches reveal valuable information on Middle Eastern collections in the West, however neither include periodicals.

#### 4.5.1.5 ARGUMENT:

Although union catalogues have had a long history [18], they have hardly been investigated for the potential data they hold. By definition, union catalogues or union lists contain bibliographical records of holdings reported by different institution or libraries as participants in the compilation of a single list of holdings [19]. Hanson (1981) assigns three main functions to union catalogues: 1) location of materials; 2) coordination of library resources; and 3) bibliographic information [20]. By analyzing the data in a union catalogue, it was assumed that information would be obtained on the distribution of materials (diagram 5.1).

DIAGRAM 5.1

Participants' Holdings Report Records-----> Union Lists -----|  
Distribution of Materials <-Analysis of Records Union Lists <-|

#### 4.5.1.6 APPLICATION OF THE METHODOLOGY:

Statistical application to bibliographies (bibliometrics) has been used as one of the methods of analyzing bibliographic sources for acquiring information for different requirements, like discovering the dissemination and flow of information, better decision making

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17. P. Auchterlonie. "The Coverage and distribution of modern Arabic books in British libraries", in Arabic resources; acquisition and management in British libraries. D. Burnett (Ed.). (Mansell; London; 1986). pp. 121-132.

18. E. R. Hanson. "Union Catalogues", in Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science. (New York; Basel; 1981). Vol. 31. pp. 395-417.

19. E. Love. "Union lists of serials", in INSPEL. 1987, vol. 21 (1). p. 15.

20. E.R. Hanson. "Union Catalogues", in Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science. (New York; Basel; 1981). Vol. 31. pp.417-419.



in library management and selection of materials etc. [21]. Since this is a quantitative application and the bibliographic records in union catalogues contain data on different components of a record (eg. location of the source, title, including information on the language of the record, year of issue, subject etc.), it was possible to treat every piece of data in a record in the union catalogues as a variable for the application of a statistical analysis. Therefore, it seemed possible to apply a statistical technique to utilize the potential information within these sources.

Each entry (record) in the union catalogues was examined and the following variables were set: location; language; year; subject and unique titles held. Codes were created to recognise the identity of each particular case. As an example in the variable for languages, 10 to 19 were given to Arabic (10= Arabic, 11=Arabic and another language etc.) 20 to 29 were given to Persian (20=Persian 22=Afghani 23=other related Persian languages like Tadjik and 25=Persian and another language etc.) and 30 to 39 were devoted to Turkish.

Altogether, 2369 records were checked, regarding Middle Eastern languages, of which 1011 titles belonged to Arabic, 640 to Persian and 718 to Turkish. Nearly half of the total 31 collections covered by the three union catalogues, are located in London ( 15 libraries), followed by Cambridge and Oxford which have 4 collections each. The remaining collections are individual ones spread all over Britain. The majority of collections are academic 68% (21 libraries) and 19.3% are national libraries (6 libraries).

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<sup>21</sup>. D. H. Hertz. "Bibliometrics, history of the development of ideas in", in Encyclopedia of library and information science. (New York; Basel; 1987).Vol.42, supplement 7, pp.150-168 & 197-199.

## **4.5.2 RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS: MIDDLE EASTERN LANGUAGES [22]**

### **4.5.2.1 AREA DISTRIBUTION:**

The holdings in general are concentrated in London (51.0%). A total of 44.2% of the holdings are kept by two collections, both in London: the British Library Oriental Collection (BLOC 31.1%) and the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS 13.1%). Other main holdings are in Durham (17.9%), followed by Oxford (14.8%) and Cambridge (10.8%).

### **4.5.2.2 LANGUAGE:**

Despite the date of publication of the "Arabic Union Catalogue of Periodicals ..." (1977) Arabic comprises 48.2% of the total holdings. This is followed by Turkish and Turkic languages with 26.9%. Of these, 16.6% are in Modern (romanised) Turkish and 6.6% in Ottoman Turkish. Last comes Persian with 24.8%. These are mostly in the Persian spoken and written in Iran.

The distribution of languages by collections shows that more than half of the total holdings in Arabic and Turkish are in London. The Cambridge University collection is chiefly in Persian, representing more than a quarter of the total holdings (26.6%) in that language.

### **4.5.2.3 YEAR OF PUBLICATION (BY LANGUAGE):**

Information on Arabic dates back to the year of the publication of its "Union Catalogue..." (1977), in which the strength of Arabic is in issues in the 60s and 70s (75.1%). The same is found with the holdings in Persian; 49% are dated in the '60s and '70s. More than half of the holdings of Turkish periodicals are dated from the 60s to the 80s (51.8%). Turkish seems to be more up to date than Persian. It is assumed that the political changes in Iran and Afghanistan in the past 10 years have been the cause of libraries in Britain having been unable to keep subscriptions up to date.

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<sup>22</sup>. For details see TABLES 4.17.A to 4.17.C at the end of this section.

In the above three languages, more than half of the periodicals in Cambridge University Library are dated between 1900 and 1920. Periodicals in this collection are thus shown to be historically important and relatively less important for current information value. Since the union catalogues do not actually cover identical periods, it is not wise to investigate this case any further.

#### **4.5.2.4 SUBJECT:**

Although the classification of periodicals is quite a difficult task, through experience and consulting experts on periodicals in this area, all the titles were assigned to broad subject areas. In general, the information reveals that 77.9% of the holdings are in cultural subject discipline (literature, language, religion, history arts etc.), whereas 17.7% are in social sciences basically of a statistical nature relating to commerce and industry and 4.4% are in sciences. Most of the periodicals on statistics are the actual official publications of Middle Eastern governments. In this respect, Durham has the highest number of holdings in social sciences (governmental publications), followed by London. In humanities (literature, history, religion, arts etc.) London comes first followed by Oxford and then Cambridge. In London and Cambridge holdings in sciences are kept by some libraries, which are mostly small (between 2-10 titles), except in two cases (the British Library, Science Reference library and British Library Document Supply Centre) where the holding comprises 67 titles.

#### **4.5.2.5 UNIQUE TITLES:**

32.1% of titles are held in more than one library, while 67.9% of the titles are uniquely held by individual collections. London has the highest number of unique titles held mainly by two collections (BLOC and SOAS) and a small proportion by India Office Library and Records (1.0%) which together make 33.3% of the total. BLOC possesses 24.2% (249 titles) of the unique titles in Arabic and 37.6% (271 titles) of the Turkish titles which is the highest in Britain. Cambridge University Library has the highest number of unique titles in Persian (30.2% = 193 titles), which are mainly dated between 1900 to 1930.

#### 4.5.3 WESTERN PERIODICALS ON THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE UK LIBRARIES:

To find out more about the distribution of materials in the UK libraries, another survey was conducted to find out about the coverage of periodicals in Western languages on the Middle East. For this reason the Union catalogue of Western periodicals on the Middle East in the UK [<sup>23</sup>] was analyzed. This list covered mainly collections at Oxford and Cambridge and some other minor collections all over Britain, but did not include the SOAS holdings at the time of this study (December 1991). Since the periodical holdings of SOAS are classified by regions and languages, and SOAS holdings were not included in the list of the union catalogue, it was decided to check all the titles in that library and then check them against the existing union list to increase the coverage of this study.

1435 titles were checked in the SOAS library, of which 512 titles were found relevant to the coverage of the union catalogue. This excluded annual reports of companies or banks and statistical sources, especially of an official publication nature. The union catalogue consisted of 394 titles with their locations. 169 titles were in common between the union catalogue and the SOAS holdings. Therefore, 343 titles were found to be uniquely held by SOAS. Altogether, 737 titles were examined in this study. Data examined includes subject (based on DDC), location, unique titles and languages. This information is expected to cover over 75% of the total expected holdings in the UK libraries.

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<sup>23</sup>. Diana Ring, librarian at St. Antony's Oxford University, is in the process of compiling the "Union catalogue of periodicals in Western languages on the Middle East held by British libraries". With her kind permission this part of the study was made possible. Up to December 1991, 20 libraries had reported their holdings to the compiler, including major libraries of Oxford and Cambridge. As the compiler mentioned verbally at the time, over 50% of the expected holdings in Britain were covered by December 1991, excluding SOAS holdings. Then, I pulled out all the relevant titles held by SOAS. After including SOAS holdings to the study, the compiler verbally reassured me that, this will certainly make over 75% of the total expected holdings in the UK. However, I believe that the result should represent over 90% of the holdings in the UK.

#### 4.5.3.1 AREA DISTRIBUTION:

London comprises over half of the holdings with 56.5%, followed by Cambridge 24%, Oxford 11%, Birmingham 4% (Selly Oak) and Durham 3% (see table 4.18.A, below).

**TABLE 4.18.A WESTERN PERIODICALS' AREA DISTRIBUTION**

Area	Total%
London	56.5
Cambridge	24
Oxford	11
Birmingham	4.5
Durham	3

#### 4.5.3.2 LANGUAGES:

Publications examined were predominantly in English (69%), followed by French with 15% and German with 10%. Other languages, including Danish, Italian, Spanish and Slavonic languages accounted for less than 6%.

#### 4.5.3.3 SUBJECT:

All the titles were examined against Ulrich on CD-ROM, and SOAS library catalogues and other sources were checked [<sup>24</sup>] to find out about their subjects. The compiler mentioned verbally that the purpose of the Union catalogue was to cover modern areas in Middle Eastern studies and the result of the analysis is strongly in favour of less modern aspects such as historical subjects. In this respect, periodicals covering more traditional subjects (including history, literature, arts, languages and religion) account for 69% of the total titles, whereas more modern aspects (including sociology and library and information) comprise 28% (see Table 4.18.B for details).

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<sup>24</sup>. See footnote 5 in this chapter.

**TABLE 4.18.B WESTERN PERIODICALS' BY SUBJECT**

Subject	No.	%
<b>General interest</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Lib. &amp; Info.</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Religion (mainly Islam)</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Social Sciences</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>25.5</b>
Sociology, gen. works	223	19
Politics	16	1
Law	23	2
Economics	42	3.5
<b>Languages</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Arts</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Literature</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>History &amp; Geography</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>42</b>
Geography	14	1
History	477	41

#### **4.5.3.4 LIBRARIES BY TYPE AND SUBJECTS OF HOLDINGS:**

Altogether 21 libraries are covered by the "Union Catalogue". In this section, only those collections with notable holdings will be mentioned; for the complete list of libraries covered, see the list at the end of this section. In this respect, just the 10 top libraries by holdings are discussed.

92% of the collections listed, in general, are academic and 8% national (British Library Oriental collection, India Office Library and Records and British Library Lending Division).

As mentioned earlier, over half of the collections are located in London (56.5%). SOAS is the leading library, accounting 50% of total holdings. In comparison to SOAS, only a small proportion is held by IOLR (4%) and BLOC (2.5%) in London. Cambridge accounts for 24% of the holdings, and these are mainly held by the University of Cambridge Library (20%). Next comes Oxford with 11%, St. Anthony's being the major holder here with 10%. This is followed by Selly Oak Library (Birmingham) with 4% and finally University of Durham Library with 3%. The largest collections are, in order, SOAS, Cambridge University Library and St. Anthony's Library, Selly Oak Library, IOLR, Durham University Library, BLOC and Middle East Centre Cambridge (see TABLE 4.18.C, below).

**TABLE 4.18.C WESTERN PERIODICALS' BY LIBRARY**

Library	%	Area	Total%
SOAS	50	London	56.5
IOLR	4		
BLOC	2.5		
Cambridge Uni. Lib.	20	Cambridge	24
M.E. Centre Cam.	2		
Other colls. in Cam.	2		
St. Antony's Oxford	10	Oxford	11
Other colls. in Oxford	1		
Selly Oak College	4.5	Birmingham	4.5
University of Durham	3	Durham	3

All collections have stronger holdings in history, in general, than in any other subject. In the case of Selly Oak library, periodicals with a religious subject, and St. Antony's and BLOC social sciences are stronger than history. Regarding the subject coverage, periodicals in social sciences or religion come after history, a common factor in all the libraries. Since SOAS has the largest collection, obviously it has a greater number of periodicals in all disciplines (see table 4.18.D below). Table 4.18.D is based on a DDC order.

**TABLE 4.18.D WESTERN PERIODICALS' BY LIBRARY & SUBJECT**

Subjects%→	000	200	300	400	5+6	700	800	900	Total%
SOAS	4	15	27	3	0.5	8	3.5	39	50
Camb. Uni.	3	14	13	4	1	3.5	5	41	20
St. Antony's	8	10	48	--	--	3	4	27	10
Selly Oak	--	50	15	--	--	--	10	25	4.5
IOLR \$	7	12	2	--	--	7	--	72	4
Durham Uni.	6	30	35	--	--	3	8	42	3
BLOC *	--	14	45	--	3	--	3	41	2.5
MEC. Camb.£	5	21	31	--	--	5	--	37	2

\$ = India Office Library & Records.

\* = British Library Oriental Collection.

£ = Middle East Centre, Cambridge.

#### 4.5.3.5 YEAR OF PUBLICATION:

The "Union Catalogue" is not complete on the year of publication for all entries. This means that not all the titles have full information on the years of publication (periodicals) held by all libraries. Perhaps less than half of the entries (45%) convey the above information. Therefore, it was not possible to analyze this aspect of the "Union Catalogue" in full. However, the highest percentage of publications are dated from the 70s (45%) followed by the 80s (30%). The rest date from between 1920 to 1969.

#### 4.5.3.6 UNIQUE TITLES:

40% of the titles are held uniquely by 11 libraries, whereas 60% of the titles are commonly held by all libraries. SOAS has the highest number of unique titles. 78% of the total unique titles are held by SOAS only. This is 31% of the total titles analyzed. Regarding what is said above, the majority of unique titles are located in London (SOAS). Next to SOAS is Cambridge University Library with 10% of unique titles, i.e. 4% of the total titles analyzed. In third place is St. Antony's with 7% of unique titles and 3% of the total titles. The rest of the libraries hold only 5% of the unique titles or 2% of the total titles analyzed.

A cross-tabulation between the subjects and the unique titles reveals the following information on subjects with over 10%. Periodicals in history come first with 35% of the unique titles held by one library. Then come social sciences with 24%, religious titles with 13% and arts with 7%. The rest make less than 10% each. Most of the unique titles in history are to be found in SOAS and Cambridge University libraries. While most of the unique titles with a social science subject are located in St. Antony's and SOAS libraries. Most of the unique titles with a religious subject are in Selly Oak and SOAS libraries and finally, most of the periodicals in arts are in SOAS.



TABLE 4.17.A TURKISH UNION CATALOGUE

Code No	%	Cu.%	Period	Place	%	La	%	Sub*
CAU1 9	1%	1%	1800/1930	Tur	100	Ott	65	G
						T	35	
DRU1 60	6		60-80	Tur	100	T	79	G
			70-80			Ott	13	
		18				T+E	8	
DRDc 124	12		70-80	Tur	100	T	69	So
						T+E	38	
LON0 4	1%		70-80	Tur+UR	50/50	T+E	50	G
						Az	50	
LOU14	65	6.5	60-80	Tur+UR	100	T	91	G
		51				CA	9	
LON1 444	44		50-70	Tur+UR	100	T	58	G
			1800-1930			Ott	24	
OXU2242	4		1800/1920	Tur	100	Ott	42	G
						T	54	
		29				T+E	3	
OXU1 251	25		1800/1900	Tur	99	Ott	74	G
			60/70-80		(21%)	CA	1	
				Tur	25			
						T+E	6	

TOTAL ENTRIES: 718

LOCATIONS No : 999

**KEY:**

sub\*:

G = cultural, religious, literature and history

S = Sciences

So = Social Sciences

Scom = Social sciences, commerce and industry

T = romanised Turkish (1927+) T+E = Turkish, English/French

Ott = Ottoman Turkish CA = Central Asian languages

Az = Azerbaijani UR = USSR

TABLE 4.17.B PERSIAN UNION CATALOGUE

Code No	%	Cu.%	Period	Place	La	Sub*
BTU5 13	1.4	1.4	60-70	Iran+Afgh	Per Pu	Scom
CAU1 225	24.4		1900-1920	Iran	Per	G
CAU25	20	2.1	60-70	Iran	Per	G
		26.6				
DRU1 83	9		70	Iran	Per	GSo
DRDoc 84	9.1		70	Iran	Pre	Scom
		18.1				
EDU1 24	2.6	2.6	60-70	Iran	Per	G
LON1 189	20.5		60-80	Iran+Asia	Per	G
LON12	46	5	60-70	Asia	Pre	G
		41.9				
LO14 144	15.6		60-70	Iran+Asia	Per	GSo
LOU3 6	0.6		60-70	Iran	Per	Soc
LO25 1	0.1		50-60	Iran	Per	Arch
MAU1 29	2.9	2.9	60-70	Iran	Per	G
OXU1 50	5.4		50-70	Iran	Per	G
OX22 7	0.7		60-70	Iran	Per	G
		6.4				
OX23 2	0.2		60-70	Iran	Per	G

TOTAL ENTRIES: 640

LOCATIONS No : 921

## KEY:

sub\*:

G = cultural, religious, literature and history

S = Sciences

So = Social Sciences

Scom = Social sciences, commerce and industry

Arch = Archaeology

Per = Persian

Pu = Pushtu (language spoken in Afghanistan)

TABLE 4.17.C ARABIC UNION CATALOGUE

Code	No	%	Cu.%	Period	Place	La	%	Sub*
CAU1	20	1.9		60-70	Egypt	A	100%	G
				Iraq				
CAU11	4	--		--	--	--	--	
			7.2%					
CAU14	2	--		--	--	--	--	--
CA25	107	5.8		60-70	Gulf	A	100%	G
					Egypt			
DRU1	195	10.6		60-70	Iraq	AEF	27%	GSo
					Egypt	A	73%	
			17.9%					
DRDc	128	7.0		60-70	Egypt	AEF	59%	So
					Gulf	A	41%	
					Jordan			
EDU1	17	0.9	0.9%	50-60	Iraq	AEF	58%	G
					Egypt	A	42%	
LOM10	21	1.1		60	Egypt	AEF	75%	S
						A	25%	
LON2	2	--		--	--	--		
LON13	25	1.3		60-70	Egypt	AEF	100%	S
					Iraq			
LON17	1	--		--	--	--		
LON30	62	3.3		60-70	Iraq	AEF	99%	Scom
					Libya			
					Jordan			
LOS14	1	--		--	--	--		
LOS90	43	2.3		60-70	Libya	AEF	100%	Scom
					Gulf			
					Jordan			
			55.4%					
LOU3	23	1.2		60-70	Libya	AEF	100%	Scom
					Iraq			
LOU2	1	--		--	--	--		
LOU6	3	--		--	--	--		
LON12	20	1.0		-1920	Asia	A	90%	G
				50-70	Europe	AEF	10%	
LON1	530	29.0		60-70	Egypt	A	73%	G
					Iraq	AEF	27%	
					Jordan			
LO1	4297	16.2		60-70	Egypt	A	72%	G
						AEF	28%	
MAU1	38	2.0	2.0%	60-70	Egypt	A	70%	G
					Iraq	AEF	30%	
OXU1	28	1.5		60-70	Egypt	A	61%	G
					Iraq	AEF	39%	
OXU16	33	1.8		60-70	Syria	AEF	75%	Scom
					Gulf	A	25%	
			11.4%					
OX22	139	7.6		60-70	Egypt	A	87%	G
						AEF	13%	
OXU23	10	0.5		20-30	Iraq	A	70%	G
					Egypt	AEF	30%	
SAU1	20	1.0	1.0%	50-60	Iraq	A	75%	G
					Egypt			
XYN1	53	2.9	2.9%	60-70	Egypt	AEF	92%	S
						A	8%	

TOTAL ENTRIES : 1011

TOTAL LOCATIONS: 1827

**KEY TO ARABIC UNION CATALOGUE**

sub\*:

G = cultural, religious, literature and history  
 S = Sciences  
 So = Social Sciences  
 Scom = Social sciences, commerce and industry  
 A = Arabic  
 A+E= Arabic, English/French

<b>CODES</b>	<b>NAME OF THE ORGANISATION/INSTITUTION FOR ARABIC, PERSIAN AND TURKISH PERIODICALS</b>
BTU5	INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX
BHC3	SEELY OAK COLLAGE, BIRMINGHAM
CAS1	TYNDALE HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE
CAU1	CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
CAU11	DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED BIOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
CAU13	LAW LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
CAU14	DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
CAU17	FACULTY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, CAMBRIDGE
CAU25	MIDDLE EAST CENTRE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
DRU1	DURHAM UNIVERSITY, ORIENTAL SECTION
DRDoc	DOC. UNIT, CENTRE FOR M. E. & ISLAMIC ST. DURHAM
EDU1	UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH LIBRARY
LAU1	LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
LDU1	LEEDS UNIVERSITY
LOM10	LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE
LON0	BRITISH LIBRARY, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
LON1	BRITISH LIBRARY, ORIENTAL COLLECTIONS
LON2	BRITISH MUSEUM, NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LON12	INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS
LON13	BRITISH LIBRARY, SCIENCE REFERENCE LIBRARY
LON17	FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE LIBRARY
LON30	DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY LIBRARY
LOS14	ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS LIBRARY
LOS90	BANK OF ENGLAND LIBRARY
LOU2	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
LOU3	LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
LOU14	SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES
LOU24	INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES, LONDON
MAU1	JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
OXU1	BODLEIAN LIBRARY
OXU10	SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
OXU15	LAW LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
OXU16	INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
OXU22	MIDDLE EAST CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
OXU23	ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
SAU1	UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREW'S
XYN1	BRITISH LIBRARY, DOCUMENT SUPPLY CENTRE

NAME OF THE ORGANISATION/INSTITUTION  
FOR WESTERN PERIODICALS

TYNDALE HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE  
SOAS LIBRARY, LONDON  
ST. ANTONY LIBRARY, OXFORD  
BRITISH LIBRARY ORIENTAL COLLECTION, LONDON  
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE  
DURHAM UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, DURHAM  
FACULTY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, CAMBRIDGE -  
MIDDLE EAST CENTRE LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE  
BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD  
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, OXFORD  
INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS  
LAW LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD  
BRITISH LIBRARY LENDING DIVISION, BOSTON SPA  
LANCASTER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, LANCASTER  
SELLY OAK LIBRARY, BIRMINGHAM  
LEEDS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, LEEDS  
LAW LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE  
SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD  
INSTITUTE OF ADVANCE LEGAL STUDIES, LONDON  
CENTRE OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN STUDIES, CAMBRIDGE  
LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, LONDON

#### 4.5.4 CURRENT TITLES OF PERIODICALS IN MIDDLE EASTERN LANGUAGES:

Further to the above investigation on the distribution of Middle Eastern periodicals, which was based on the union catalogues in the UK, another survey was conducted to discover the coverage of periodicals held by British libraries based on Middle Eastern directories and indexing journals. A study was conducted in which indexing journals and directories of periodicals in Middle Eastern languages were selected and compared with the holdings of libraries in the UK. In this selection, both retrospective and recent indexing publications were included. A group of relevant titles of current or retrospective periodicals were selected from these sources to be checked against the library holdings.

The existence of three main sources for Persian periodicals: Index Iranicus 1910-1971 [25]; Twenty years of Iranian power struggle; a bibliography of 951 political periodicals from 1341/1962 to 1360/1981... [26], and A Directory of Iranian periodicals; 1968-1989 [27], and its more recently updated union catalogue (1985), made Persian the sampling source for examination before Arabic. Obviously, Turkish could not be selected, because it had not been published at the time of the research.

The Index Iranicus was selected for its retrospective coverage and as well as its good representation of sources in history and literature and related subjects. Of the 203 titles (excluding annual and semi-annual publications and yearbooks) cited in the Index which were checked against The Union catalogue of Persian..., 84 titles (41.3%) were held by British libraries.

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<sup>25</sup>. I. Afshar. Index Iranicus. (Tehran; L'Universite de Tehran; Gibi; 1961- ). 3 vol: vol.1: 1910-1958; vol.2: 1959-1966; vol.3: 1967-1971.

<sup>26</sup>. W. Behn. Twenty years of Iranian power struggle; a bibliography of 951 political periodicals from 1341/1962 to 1360/1981 with selective locations. (Berlin; Adiyok; 1982).

<sup>27</sup>. P. Soltani. A Directory of Iranian periodicals; 1968-1989. Assisted by Reza Eqtedar. (Tehran; National Library of Iran; 1989).

Twenty years of Iranian power struggle; a bibliography of 951 political periodicals from 1341/1962 to 1360/1981... was selected for its good coverage of political and social works. Periodicals in Behn's work were checked in terms of the date of their publication and language. The result revealed that 98.6% of the listed periodicals were published between the late 1970s and 1981, and just 1.4% belonged to the period from 1961-1975. It was also discovered that 95% of the publications in the above work are in Persian and mainly published outside Iran, Europe and elsewhere. The result of the checking of Behn's work against the Union catalogue of Persian... was that about 3% of the total listed titles are held by British libraries! Here, it seems reasonable to say that the collections are stronger in publications from Iran than the published materials outside Iran which are in Persian.

A selection was made from the most relevant titles cited in the Index Iranicus (63 titles) to see the retrospective strength of the periodical holdings. The selection policy based on subject coverage and originality of works presented in periodicals, rather than translations to Persian. The above 63 titles were checked against The Union catalogue of Persian periodicals.... Of the 63 titles, 58.7% (37 titles) were held by British libraries, mainly in London (SOAS and Oriental Collection).

A selection was made, based on the same principles as those of Index Iranicus, from the most relevant titles from A Directory of Iranian periodicals 1968-1989 [28]. The selected 60 titles from the Directory were examined against the Union catalogue of Persian.... The result showed that 60.8% (31 titles) are held by British libraries, mainly in London (SOAS and Oriental Collection). A high percentage of titles held by British libraries (65%), regarding the examination above, dated from pre-Islamic Revolution time.

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<sup>28</sup>. P. Soltani. Ibid. (1989).

Regarding Arabic, al-Fihrist [<sup>29</sup>] was selected for a similar examination to the above. The analysis of the volumes 1-24 (1981-1986) of al-Fihrist showed that 276 titles have been cited since it was first published in 1981. A selection of the titles which could possibly be relevant to the UK-based collections on the Middle East was done. 115 titles were checked against the holdings of SOAS and BLOC. The above-named collections were selected for their stronger holdings in Arabic compared with the other collections. The result was that 37.4% (43 titles) are held by SOAS and 13.1% (15 titles) are held by BLOC, of which many are duplicated titles.

#### 4.5.5 MIDDLE EASTERN PERIODICALS' AREA SPECIALIZATION SCHEMES:

Regarding the above analysis, the results are checked here with the area specialization scheme devised by The Middle East Library Committee (MELCOM). An area specialization scheme has been devised by MELCOM since its formation (1967) regarding collecting materials in libraries in the UK with a Middle Eastern interest. The information was partly collected from verbal information declared by the present Secretary of MELCOM (Mr P. Colvin) and partly from Collections in British libraries on Middle Eastern and Islamic studies [<sup>30</sup>]. For the area specialization schemes, 1967-1983, see the table below.

##### AREA SPECIALIZATION 1967

SOAS	N. AFRICA + IRAN
DURHAM	LIBYA + SUDAN
MANCHESTER	IRAQ + GULF + TUNISIA + AFGHANISTAN + UAE
CAMBRIDGE, M.E.C.	IRAQ + GULF + SAUDI ARABIA + YEMENS
OXFORD	JORDAN + LEBANON + SYRIA
ST ANDREW	SAUDI ARABIA + SYRIA

(Egypt was omitted, because of its importance to most libraries).

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<sup>29</sup>. Al-Fihrist [= The Index]; index to Arabic periodical literature. (Beirut; 1981- )

<sup>30</sup>. P. Auchterlonie. "The Middle East Libraries Committee", in Collections in British libraries on Middle Eastern and Islamic studies. (Durham; University of Durham, Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic studies; 1981). pp. 19-22. table p. 19.



**AREA SPECIALIZATION 1968**

SOAS	N. AFRICA + IRAN
DURHAM	LIBYA + SUDAN
MANCHESTER	AFGHANISTAN + IRAN
CAMBRIDGE, M.E.C	IRAQ + SAUDI ARABIA
OXFORD	JORDAN + LEBANON + SYRIA + TURKEY
ST ANDREW	SAUDI ARABIA

(Egypt was omitted, because of its importance to most libraries).

**AREA SPECIALIZATION 1983**

SOAS	N. AFRICA + IRAN + EGYPT + TURKEY (lower level)
DURHAM	TURKEY (lower level)
OXFORD, M.E.C.	JORDAN + LEBANON + SYRIA + IRAN + EGYPT
CAMBRIDGE, M.E.C.	ARABIAN PENINSULA
EXETER	ARABIAN PENINSULA

According to the tables above, and considering the analysis of the Union catalogues, where the 3 first ranked countries of publication of the periodicals are listed, tables 4.17.A to 4.17.C, it is possible to see the success of the area specialization scheme. The information based on the Union catalogue for Arabic... (1977) reveals that in Durham, Libya comprises 6.6% of the total holdings. In the Middle East Centre Cambridge, Iraq comes after the Gulf and Egypt with 8.4% and in the Middle East Centre Oxford, Jordan does not seem to have a notable priority (2.8%), whereas in other collections, the same areas are well covered. According to the analysis of the Union catalogue of Persian... however, SOAS and Durham have covered Iran and Afghanistan better than Manchester. There is no evidence to show the basis of this area specialization scheme. Certain questions are raised here. For instance, why certain collections not been included in this scheme, such as Edinburgh. This could be the result of economic limitations or the subjects taught at the relevant institutions to the library. It is also not clear if the above scheme has been devised on a voluntarily basis or is based on a requirement of the attached departments or users' needs? For this particular analysis, the scheme was not successful in its coverage of periodicals from the relevant areas. Finally, as a result of this study it is now possible to devise a "subject specialization scheme" which could complete the above scheme and would perhaps respond to users' information needs.

#### 4.5.6 INITIAL CONCLUSION; UNION CATALOGUES OF PERIODICALS:

Hanson (1981) has pointed out three main functions for union catalogues [31]. The above examination has showed success in disclosing information on the distribution of materials by analyzing the union catalogues. Perhaps the result of this study could be considered as a new dimension under the functions mentioned earlier. This method could be applied to measure materials other than periodicals, which are documented in one source such as the union catalogues. The result may be helpful in obtaining bibliographical information on the strengths and weaknesses of holdings; concentration and spread of sources; and requirements in devising subject and area specialization schemes for developing acquisition policy. Further to the above uses of this study, the information could be utilized in collection assessment and development in a group of libraries with a common interest.

The original idea of the these union lists of periodicals was proposed by the Middle East Libraries Committee (MELCOM). It is hoped that this organisation will encourage the up-dating of the union lists, which are of undoubted value to the academic world.

For ease of handling bibliographic data on computer and avoiding problems of transliteration, a numeric code could be assigned to each title in creating a machine readable database with the existing printed lists acting as an alphabetic index. This would help the procedure of up-dating the union catalogues.

Regarding the type of libraries, academic libraries stand far ahead of all other types in all languages and subjects. The significance of the Cambridge University Library collection is in its historical coverage, especially for Persian and Arabic. Durham University has a strong collection of statistics (official publications) on social sciences in all the Middle Eastern languages, followed by London and Oxford. Turkish (Ottoman and romanised) is well covered by the collections in Oxford. However,

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<sup>31</sup>. E. R. Hanson. "Union Catalogues", in Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science. (New York; Basel; 1981). Vol. 31. pp. 417-419.

no collection is comparable to those in London in all languages and subjects. The concentration of periodicals in London gives the unique opportunity for researchers to have access to varied resources in different languages.

This research shows that in all languages there are 5 main subjects which were better presented than the rest, this is, history, religion, social sciences, language and literature. History in all languages is well covered by all libraries. Periodicals in social sciences are better presented in western languages than in Middle Eastern languages. Religion, language and literature are better presented in Middle Eastern languages.

Since the "Union catalogue of western periodicals" is not complete yet, and therefore, some of the major collections such as Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Exeter are not covered, it is not wise to discuss the case for western periodicals any further.

This study shows that British libraries are stronger in retrospective holdings in Middle Eastern languages and less successful in current titles of periodicals from the Middle East, especially for Persian periodicals after the Islamic revolution and then Arabic [32] and Turkish periodicals. This matter will become more important since analysis of issues of the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook between 1960-1988 [33] shows an increase of 58.4% in the number of titles of periodicals printed and published in the Middle East. According to another source, periodicals with research value published in the Middle East have shown a major increase in number in recent years [34]. Referring to the facts above, it is doubtful if the present coverage of periodicals from the Middle East by British libraries is adequate.

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<sup>32</sup>. The result of Arabic is not from the analysis of its Union catalogue, which dates back to 1977, but from the analysis of the al-Fihrist.

<sup>33</sup>. UNESCO Statistical yearbook. (Paris; UNESCO; 1960-88).

<sup>34</sup>. S.A. Nazim. "Serials acquisition in the Middle East", in The Serials librarian. 1988, vol 14 (3,4). pp.133-146.

Since acquisition is costly and complicated from the Middle East [<sup>35</sup> & <sup>36</sup>] and some of the collections are located within the same area (such as SOAS and BLOC in London or collections in Oxford and Cambridge), perhaps they could co-operate in having a more comprehensive coverage of the relevant titles in one area and avoid duplication. The same could be applied to western periodicals.

As far as subject is concerned, British libraries cover a wide range of periodicals in cultural subjects (history, religion, literature and languages) from the Middle East, but not so much in social and political subjects. Despite the Middle East having had major political upheavals in the past 10 years, periodicals on social sciences in Middle Eastern languages are still not given adequate priority. MELCOM has operated an area specialization scheme for periodicals since its establishment [<sup>37</sup> & <sup>38</sup>]. Perhaps a subject specialization scheme could be added to this useful scheme to balance the subject coverage of periodicals. A subject specialization scheme could be applied to all languages, including western ones.

Resource sharing has been one of the most helpful schemes to libraries. As part of this scheme, perhaps libraries in this field could share information between themselves. For instance, the table of contents of periodicals in all languages could be exchanged between libraries. Or perhaps, a regular publication could be provided which consists of the table of contents for journals in greatest demand in this field. The Tel Aviv University's Current

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<sup>35</sup>. K. Van de Vate. Books from the Arab world; a guide to selection and acquisition. (Durham; MELCOM; 1988). pp. 7-8 & 12-13.

<sup>36</sup>. S.A. Nazim. "Serials acquisition in the Middle East", in The Serials librarian. 1988, vol 14(3,4). pp.133-146.

<sup>37</sup>. P. Auchterlonie. "Resources: The Coverage and distribution of modern Arabic books in British libraries", in Arabic resources. A. D. Burnett (Ed.). (Mansell; London; 1986). p. 128.

<sup>38</sup>. P. Auchterlonie. "The Middle East Library Committee", in Collections in British libraries on Middle Eastern and Islamic studies. P. Auchterlonie (Ed.). (Durham; University of Durham, Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic studies; 1981). pp.19-22.

contents of periodicals on the Middle East [<sup>39</sup>] is simply a photocopy of the table of contents of some of the journals on the Middle East. The possibility of using fax services to provide users with actual copies of the articles, could also help further.

This study shows that through the analysis of union catalogues, certain information can be discovered on the distribution of sources on subjects, languages, date etc. This information could be used to assess collections, their strengths and weaknesses and therefore, generate a collection development policy. The coverage of the analysis in this study was only for periodicals. It was not within the capacity of this study to analyze a more extensive source such as the Union catalogue of Asian publications (UCAP) [<sup>40</sup>]. It is strongly believed that through the analysis of a source such as UCAP, more comprehensive data of the overall holdings in Middle Eastern collections in the UK would be produced which could be of prime use and importance to the future of these collections, their librarians and related institutions.

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<sup>39</sup> Current contents of periodicals on the Middle East. (Tel Aviv; Tel Aviv University; 1980- ) .

<sup>40</sup> . Union catalogue of Asian publications (UCAP). D.E. Hall (Ed.). (London; Mansell; 1971). (4 volumes).

Union Catalogue of Asian publications, 1971 Supplement. D.E. Hall (Ed.). (London; Mansell; 1973).

#### 4.6 THESES (RESEARCH OUTPUT) ON THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE UK

To finalize the analysis which has taken place in this research, and specifically in this chapter, another investigation was conducted, in which the academic output/theses produced in institutions involved in Middle Eastern studies in the UK were analyzed. The result of the analysis was compared with the subject coverage of collections as well as subject interest of users to see if there are any correlations between the output (research) and input (subjects collected) as well as users' information needs.

In this respect, a list of theses and dissertations produced in this field was measured. Certain data were selected for analysis in each record (titles of research work). Selected data were: date of submission, subject, college/institution, and degree. The collected data were processed and analyzed by using the SPSS/PC+ programme. Regarding the subject, data were analyzed both on the basis of DDC schemes as well as by countries in the Middle East. Altogether, a total of 2343 records (researches) were analyzed. Information for this study was collected from several sources and the period covered was from 1880 to 1989. Works from 1880 to 1970 were collected from the Theses on Islam, the Middle East and North-West Africa 1880-1970. The remainder were collected from several other sources [41].

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<sup>41</sup>. P. Sluglett. Theses on Islam, the Middle East and North-West Africa 1880-1970; accepted by universities in the United Kingdom and Ireland. (London; Mansell; 1983).

The Arab world; a catalogue of British theses 1971-December 1987; British Theses Service (BRITS). (British Library; London; 1988).

British Society for Middle Eastern Studies (BRISMES) Newsletter. Durham. Issues 1988-1990.

Index to theses accepted for higher degrees by the universities of Great Britain and Ireland and the Council of National Awards. (London; Aslib; 1976- ). Volumes for 1988-1990.

University Microfilms International (UMI). Research on Middle East history. (Godstone; UMI; 1989).

University Microfilms International (UMI). Research on Terrorism. (Godstone; UMI; 1989).

#### 4.6.1 RESEARCH DEGREES:

Nearly all the records analyzed were for postgraduate or higher degrees (99.9%). A majority of 81% of these records were PhD theses, the remaining 19% were Masters degrees.

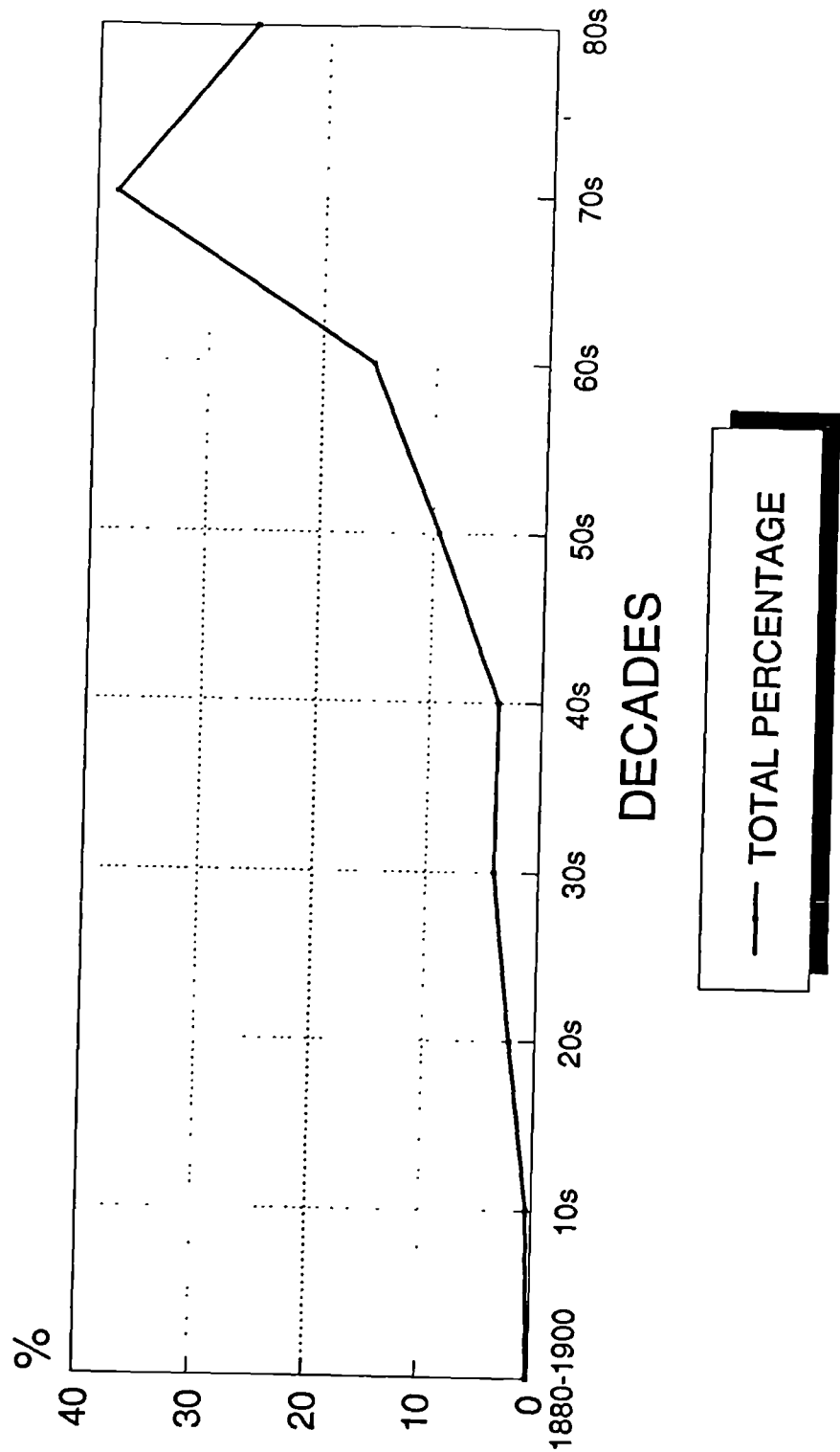
#### 4.6.2 YEAR OF SUBMISSION:

The information reveals that there was a very sharp increase, especially from the 50s to 70s, in the number of works submitted since late last century (1880 - ). The 1970s had the highest number of works produced (38%), followed by 26% in the 1980s. In the last decade (80s) there was a 20% decrease in number of works submitted, compared to the 70s. Works produced in the 70s and 80s account for over half of the total records analyzed (64%) (see table 4.19.A below).

**TABLE 4.19.A THESES ON THE MIDDLE EAST SINCE 1880 BY YEAR**

Year	Freq.	%
1880-1900	5	0.2
1910	11	0.5
1920	53	2.3
1930	91	3.9
1940	90	3.8
1950	220	9.4
1960	362	15.5
1970	894	38.2
1980	617	26.3

CHART 4.19.A (As in Table 4.19.A)  
Theses on the Middle East Since 1880  
1880-1989





If we consider the 3 reports on the status of Oriental studies in the UK and their dates, the table above becomes more interesting. Reay's Report was done in 1909, Scarbrough's in 1947 and Hayter's in 1961 [<sup>42</sup>]. There is a notable change in the number of works in the 1920s (Reay), 1950s (Scarbrough) and 60s and 70s (Hayter). It is believed that the 3 reports have had a direct influence on the research output of institutions regarding Middle Eastern studies.

#### 4.6.3 AREA DISTRIBUTION:

Regarding area distribution, despite the fact that Oxford and Cambridge had the first chairs in the study of Arabic and Persian, and consequently, Middle Eastern studies, London has the highest number of works. 33% of the works are done in institutions in London. While, Oxford accounts for 11.5% of the research output, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's and Glasgow together account for another 11.5%, followed by Durham and Cambridge with 6% each. The rest fall below 5% (see table 4.19.B).

#### 4.6.4 INSTITUTIONS:

SOAS alone accounts for 17% of the works. This is followed by Oxford University with 11.5%, followed by Edinburgh University with 7.5%, Durham University and Cambridge with 6% each, LSE with 5%, and Manchester and Exeter with 4% each (see table 4.19.B).

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<sup>42</sup> Great Britain. Treasury Committee on the Organization of Oriental Studies in London. Report of the Committee on the organization of Oriental studies in London. (London; HMSO; 1909). [under the chairmanship of Lord Reay].

Great Britain. Foreign Office. Report of the Interdepartmental Commission of enquiry on Oriental, Slavonic East European and African studies. (London; HMSO; 1947). [under the chairmanship of the Earl of Scarbrough].

Great Britain. University Grant Committee. Report of the Sub-Committee on Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies. (London; HMSO; 1961. [under the Chairmanship of Sir William Hayter].

**TABLE 4.19.B THESES AREA DISTRIBUTION AND INSTITUTIONS**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>%</b>
SOAS	389	17	London	767	33
LSE	115	5	" "		
Oxford Uni.	268	11.5	Oxford	268	11.5
Edinburgh	176	7.5	Scotland	241	10
Glasgow	33	1.5	" "		
St. Andrew	32	1.5	" "		
Durham	147	6	Durham	147	6
Cambridge	132	6	Cambridge	132	6
Manchester	96	4	Manch.	96	4
Exeter	80	4	Exeter	80	4

A cross-tabulation between institutions and date shows the following information regarding works produced between the 1970s and 80s. Cambridge University had about a 90% decrease in the number of works produced in the 80s compared to the number of works in the 70s. Manchester University produced 50% less works in the 80s than it did in the 70s. Works produced by Scottish institutions were down by 30% in the 80s compared to the previous decade. SOAS and Oxford had a 25% decrease in their research work in the 80s. Durham was down 10% in the 80s compared to the 70s. Only Exeter was up by 5% in the number of works in the 80s compared to research works in the 70s.

Generally speaking, the 80s seem not to have been fruitful years, compared with the 70s in Middle Eastern research works. Through this analysis it was realized that most researchers' names originated from the Middle East. The falling level of research many have been due to the major political changes in the Middle East and/or the increase in tuition fees for foreign students in the early 80s. Since many of the people who might have been interested in research in the field of Middle Eastern studies were from the Middle East, the cost of education might have been a real problem for them.

#### 4.6.5 SUBJECT:

Subject analysis was done on two different categories. This was due to the fact that classification schemes used in sources checked offered both regional and subjective orders. Regarding the regions, the results show that Egypt had the highest place with 19% of the works, followed by works on Iran with 10%, Iraq with 9%, Turkey with 8%, Middle East in general with 7% and the Gulf area in general with 4%. The rest of the areas fell below 4% (see table 4.19.C below).

**TABLE 4.19.C THESES' SUBJECT BY REGIONS**

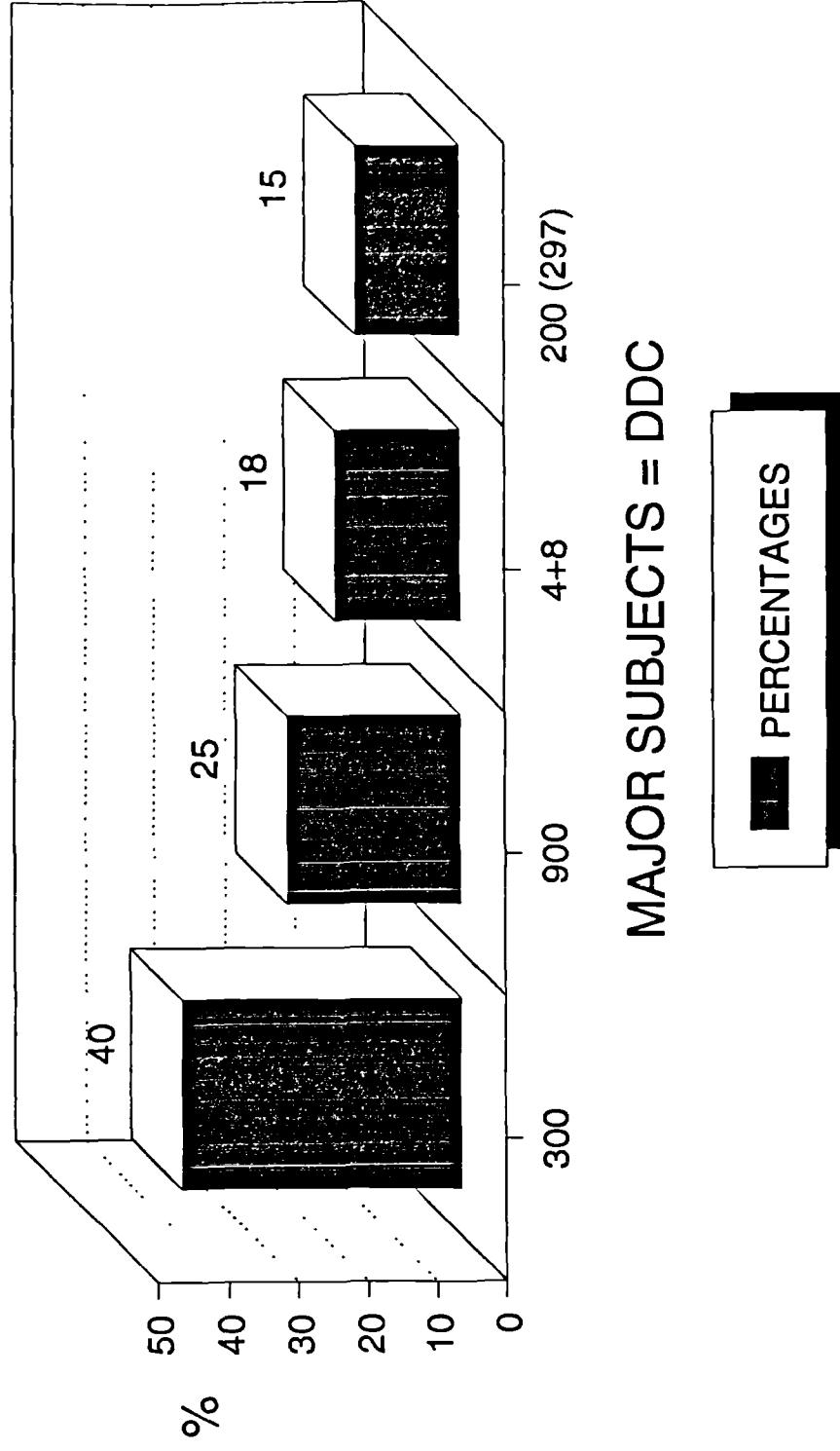
Country	%
Egypt	19
Iran	10
Iraq	9
Turkey	8
Middle East	7
Gulf Area	4

Regarding the subjects based on DDC the following result was obtained. Basically, 5 main subjects were researched in theses. These were social sciences, history, languages, literature and religion. Since in many sources, languages and literature were grouped together, here the two subjects are presented as one. Social sciences took first place with 40% of the total works. History came next with 25%, followed by languages and literature with 18% and finally works on Islam with 15% (see table 4.19.D below).

**TABLE 4.19.D THESES' SUBJECT BASED ON DDC**

Subject	%
Social Sciences	40
History	25
Language+Literature	18
Islam	15

CHART 4.19.D (As in Table 4.19.D)  
Theses' Subjects



Considering works produced in the 70s and 80s by subject, as in table 4.19.D, the following result is obtained. Social sciences had an increase of 11%, with language and literature having an increase of 1% in the 80s. The remaining subjects decreased (see table 4.19.E).

**TABLE 4.19.E THESES' SUBJECT BASED ON DDC 70s & 80s**

Subject	1970s	1980s	Difference
Social Sciences	44%	55%	+11
History and	20%	16%	- 4
Lang.+literature	19%	20%	+ 1
Religion	11%	5%	- 6

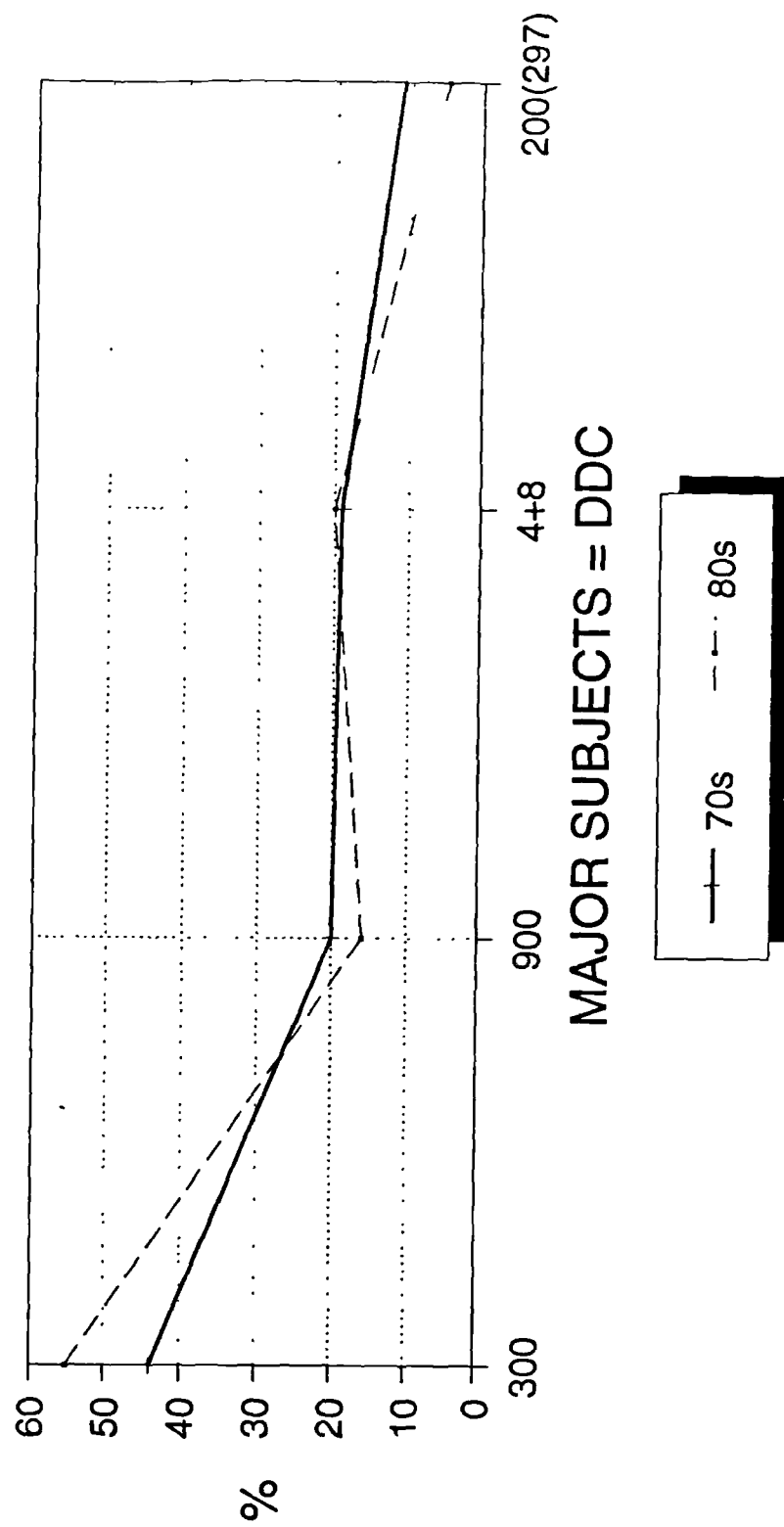
#### **4.6.6 INITIAL CONCLUSION:**

It is believed that the 3 official reports on the status of Middle Eastern studies had a direct influence on research work, mainly theses, in the UK. There has been a notable increase in research work in the post World War period in the field of Middle Eastern studies in the UK, but this increase reaches its peak in the 70s. The greatest increase in research works has been on the social aspects of the Middle East. Most universities then have a notable decrease in their research work in the 80s. Perhaps the classical aspects of the study of the Middle East are being replaced by more modern aspects of the region. It is worth pointing out that despite the major political upheavals in the past decade, there has still been a decrease in research work in the 80s. It is believed, however, that the major events in the recent political history of the Middle East will increase research work in the present decade. Other events such as the possibility of Turkey joining the EEC, could also change the present situation.

# CHART 4.19.E (As in Table 4.19.E)

## Theses Subjects 70s and 80s

### by Major Subjects



#### 4.7 GENERAL COMPARISON

A general comparison is made here between the major findings in this chapter and chapters 2 and 3. This includes the results from the analysis of the indexing journals, union catalogues, as well as the survey on users and Middle Eastern collections. The comparisons made here are based on the findings relating to the subject coverage.

##### 4.7.1 OBJECTIVES:

- To present a picture of the overall situation;
- To discover any correlations between certain elements in the field of Middle Eastern studies, i.e. users, collections, research output;
- To find out more about the position of libraries in the field of Middle Eastern studies between the 3 elements above;

##### 4.7.1.2 METHODOLOGY:

Since statistical analysis has been the key method used in this research, the results from different studies referred to in this work are used here for comparison. Certain considerations have been made so as to compare only compatible data. Since not all libraries were able to produce data on their collections by subject, many of them were visited and some sources have been used [43] to make estimates of their holdings by subject.

##### 4.7.2 MIDDLE EAST COLLECTIONS AND GENERAL USERS' NEEDS BY SUBJECT:

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<sup>43</sup>. R. I. Netton, Middle East Materials in the United Kingdom and Irish libraries: a directory. (London; L.A.; 1983).

A.N.L. Munby, Cambridge college libraries. 2nd ed. (Cambridge; Heffer; 1962).

P. Auchterlonie (Ed.). Collections in British libraries on Middle Eastern and Islamic studies. (Durham; University of Durham, Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies; 1982).

P. Morgan, Oxford libraries outside Bodleian; a guide. (Oxford; Oxford Bibliographic Society, Bodleian Library; 1973).

The results from the survey on the three groups of users (BRISMES table 4.4, SOAS table 4.15, Journalists 4.31 and General Comparison table 4.43.B) and their subject interests were compared with the subject analysis of the survey on Middle East collections (table 3.11.A).

The comparison shows that there are two main areas which do not fully respond to each other in the two studies (users and collections). These are history and social sciences. It seems that collections' coverage of social sciences is far below users' expectations. Regarding history, collections have more sources on the above-named subject than users' demand. Considering the overall trend of the two studies, the users study shows a direction towards class 300, whereas the collections study veers towards historical sources. See table 4.20.A below for the subject structure of Users and Collections.

TABLE 4.20.A USERS AND COLLECTIONS		
DDC Subject	USERS%	Collections%
000	1	5.5
200	10	17
300	40	13
400	6	8
5+6	2	2
700	7	5.5
800	11	17
900	20	31

Considering the table above, 5.20.A, it is certain that there is big gap between the overall situation of subject coverage of collections and users' needs, for two main subjects; social sciences and history. Having said that, this might be caused by the coverage of collections surveyed in chapter 2, where so many small libraries responded and in most cases they usually had a collection of class 900. The accuracy of the above matter will be discussed later, when a selection of collections will be made for further comparison.

#### 4.7.3 COMPARISON BETWEEN USERS' SURVEY, COLLECTIONS AND THESES:

The overall results of the measurement of Theses (table 4.19.D) is compared with the users' survey from chapter 3 (table 3.43.B) and collections from chapter 2 (table 2.11.A). Since the analysis of Theses was not fully compatible in all subjects (it did not result



from all DDC classes), only those subjects which resulted from Theses were included from other studies. This means that only classes 200, 300, 400 and 800 (together) and 900 were included in this comparison.

The result shows that the overall situation between the three studies is similar to the previous comparison. This means that users need more social sciences and less history. In reality, collections offer more history and far too little social sciences. Theses stand somewhere in between the two. In general, there has been more research work produced in class 900 than 300. However, the trend of theses is closer to the users survey results, compared with the collections' survey (see table 4.20.B below).

<b>TABLE 4.20.B USERS, COLLECTIONS and THESES</b>			
DDC Subject	USERS%	Collections%	Theses%
200	10	17	15
300	40	13	30
4+8	17	19	22
900	20	31	33

With reference to the above table (4.20.B) the same doubt could be raised on the accuracy of the situation in the comparison between the users' and collections' survey, in that coverage in chapter 2 showed that there were many small collections with holdings in history only. In addition, the overall result of the theses covers works from 1880 to 1989, whereas the users' survey is the result of 1989. Thus, the result cannot be fully reliable because the data from the three studies are not compatible in terms of their data.

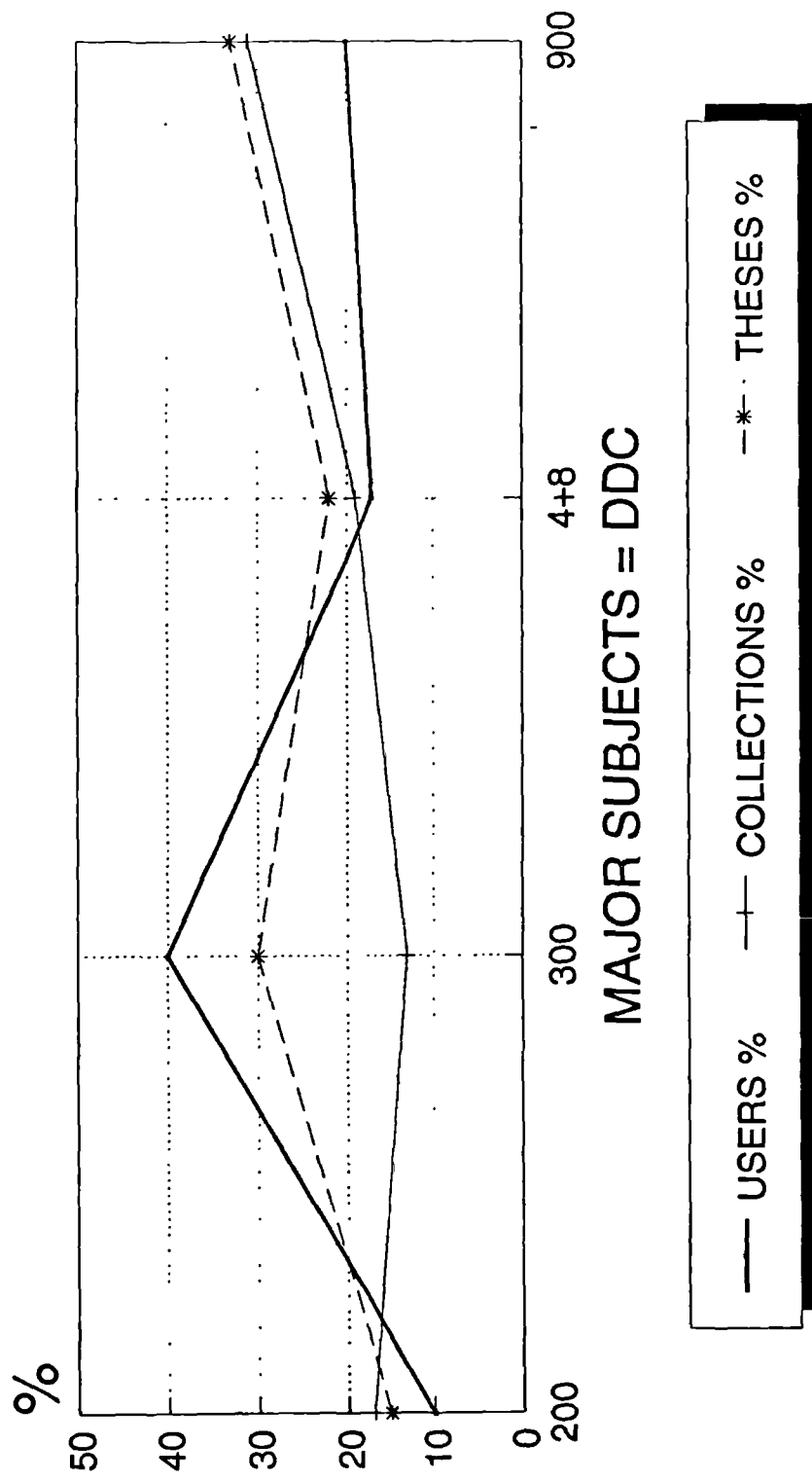
#### **4.7.4 SELECTED DATA FROM COLLECTIONS AND THESES:**

For a better result, a selection of libraries was made and the same was applied to the results from the analysis of the theses. Thereafter, a comparison was made between the two areas of the study, collections and theses.

# CHART 4.20.B (As in Table 4.20.B)

## Users, Collections and Theses

### Subject Comparison



The selection was based on the fact that major collections were included. Libraries selected were from London (mainly SOAS, BLOC and IOLR), Cambridge (all), Oxford (all) and Durham (all). In the above selection of data, the results of the questionnaires from chapter 2 and the analysis of the periodicals from the "union catalogues" were both included. The same data were selected for the areas as above from the analysis of theses. Other collections such as Exeter, Manchester and collections in Scotland could not be included in the above selection. This was because their coverage of Western periodicals was not reported yet and to this study the analysis of the "Union catalogue of Western periodicals" had a prime importance. Another problem with the above-named institutions was that the results of their research work was not notable, compared to results from London, Cambridge or Oxford, except in the case of Edinburgh.

Later, it was realised that there was a major problem with the collections in Cambridge. Data for libraries' subject coverage in the selected areas named above, was retrieved from the responses to the questionnaires in chapter 2, in which an estimation of the subject coverage (either by numbers or percentages of holdings) was produced by the librarians. I also visited many of the libraries, except for Cambridge. In the case of Cambridge there was no data from the questionnaire and none of the sources could help come up with an estimate of its subject coverage [44]. The only accurate data for Cambridge was the result from the analysis of "union catalogues". Therefore, Cambridge was also excluded from this comparison.

#### **4.7.5 COMPARISON OF SELECTED THESES AND COLLECTIONS AND USERS' SURVEY:**

Another comparison was made to discover any correlations between subjects of output (theses) collections and users' needs. The result from selected collections and theses of the 70s and 80s and users' survey are compared here. The result shows that there is a great gap between what is expected by users as well as theses and what is offered by collections in relation to class 300. On the

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44. See footnote No. 43 in this chapter.

other hand, the coverage of historical sources by collections is higher than what has been produced by research work as well as users needs (see table 4.20.C below).

**TABLE 4.20.C SELECTED COLLECTIONS and THESES and USERS SURVEY**

Subject	Colls.%	Theses 70s+80s%	Users%
200	16	8	10
300	28	49.5	40
4+8	21	19.5	17
900	34	18	20

#### **4.7.6 COMPARISON BETWEEN THESES OF THE 70S AND 80s AND USERS' SURVEY:**

A comparison between the results of the theses and the survey of users shows an interesting result. The results show that in the 80s there was more interest in social sciences than in previous years and there was a decrease in history (see also table 4.19.D). The increase in social sciences for the 80s is higher and the decrease is lower than the results from the users' survey. However, results from theses of the 70s are closer to users' needs (see table 4.20.D below).

**TABLE 4.20.D THESES from 80 & 70s and USERS' SURVEY**

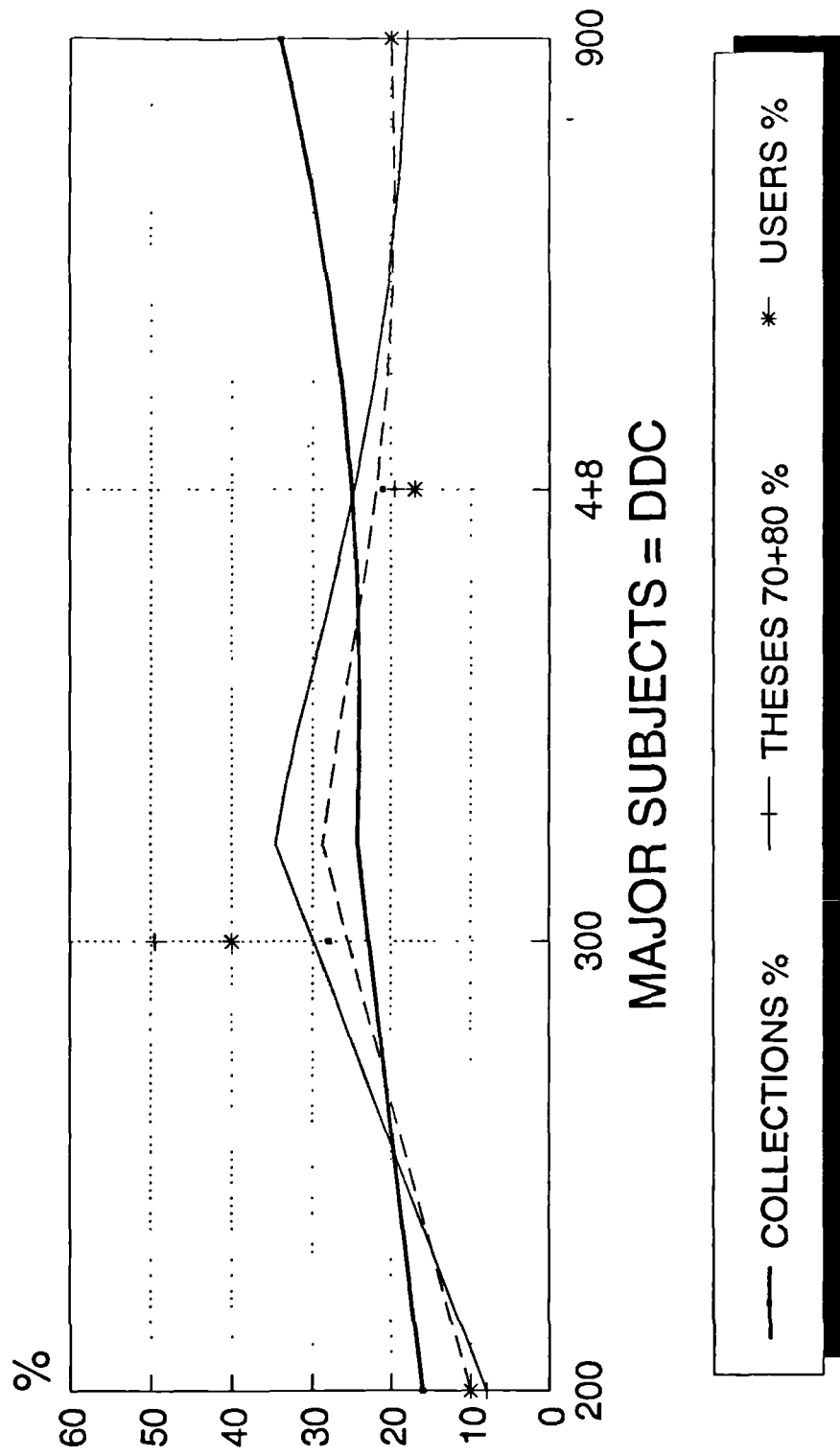
Subject	Theses 80s%	Theses 70s	Users' Survey%
200	5	11	10
300	55	44	40
4+8	20	19	17
900	16	20	20

With reference to the table 4.20.D above, the trend in the table for social sciences and history shows a constant increase for social sciences and a decrease for history (see also table 4.19.D). It is believed that because of the major social changes in the Middle East in the past decade, this increase in social sciences will continue. Therefore, the gap between the collections' subject coverage and output (research work) will become wider. A more detailed breakdown of the results above gives the following results.

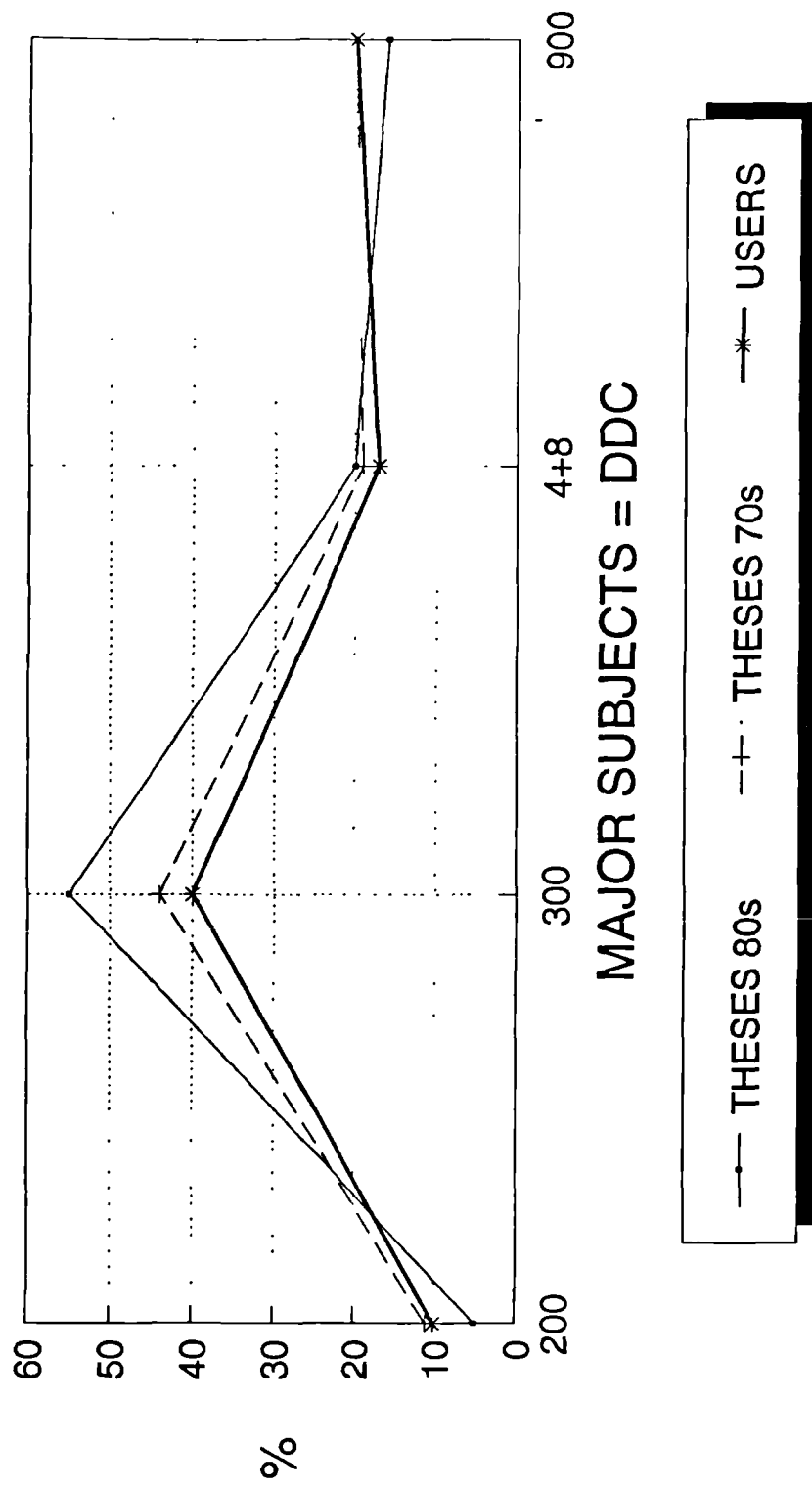
# CHART 4.20.C (As in Table 4.20.C)

## Selected Collections & Theses & Users

### Subject Comparison



# CHART 4.20.D (As in Table 4.20.D) Theses from 70s & 80s and Users' Survey Subject Comparison



**4.7.7 COLLECTIONS AND THESES IN THE CASE OF OXFORD:**

The study shows that there is a close harmony between the subjects collected and the output (theses) subjects among the two results. Regarding table 4.20.E below, there is an obvious correlation between the results of the two studies.

**TABLE 4.20.E COLLECTIONS and THESES in OXFORD**

Subject DDC	Collections%	Theses%
200	16	16
300	24	38
4+8	20	14
900	40	31

**4.7.8 COLLECTIONS AND THESES IN THE CASE OF DURHAM:**

The result from the comparison between subjects collected and subjects of theses for Durham shows similar results as in the case of Oxford. This means there is an obvious correlation between the two elements (see table 4.20.F below).

**TABLE 4.20.F COLLECTIONS and THESES in DURHAM**

Subject DDC	Collections%	Theses%
200	7	5.5
300	43	48
4+8	17	14
900	22	32

**4.7.9 COLLECTIONS AND THESES IN THE CASE OF LONDON:**

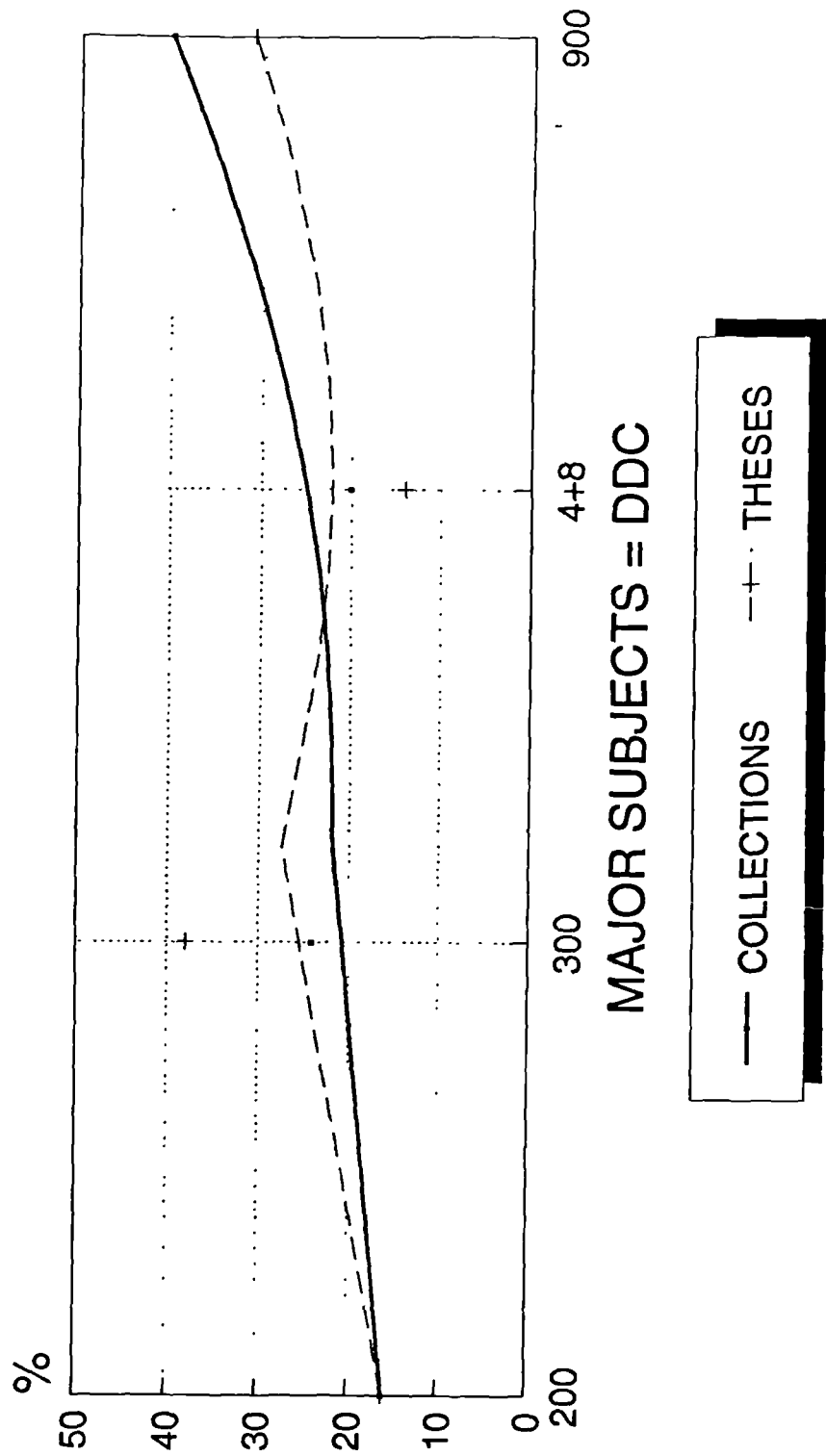
Regarding the comparison between the collections in London and theses produced, the result shows a similar correlation to the above (see table 4.20.G below).

**TABLE 4.20.G COLLECTIONS and THESES in LONDON**

Subject DDC	Collections%	Theses%
200	15	11
300	18	22
4+8	26	31
900	41	36

# CHART 4.20.E/1 (As in Table 4.20.E)

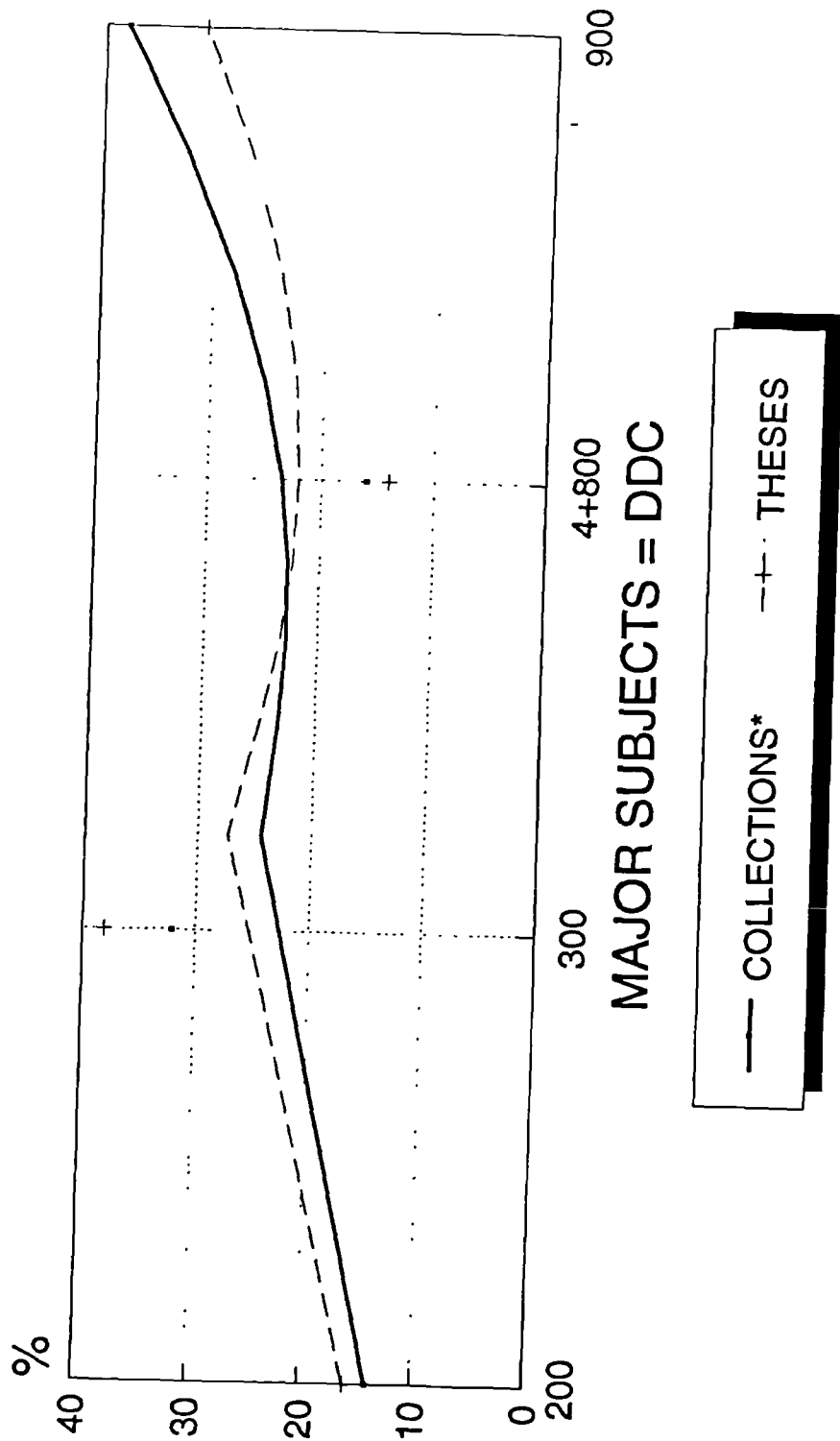
## All Collections and Theses in OXFORD





# CHART 4.20.E/2 (Based on Table 4.20.E)

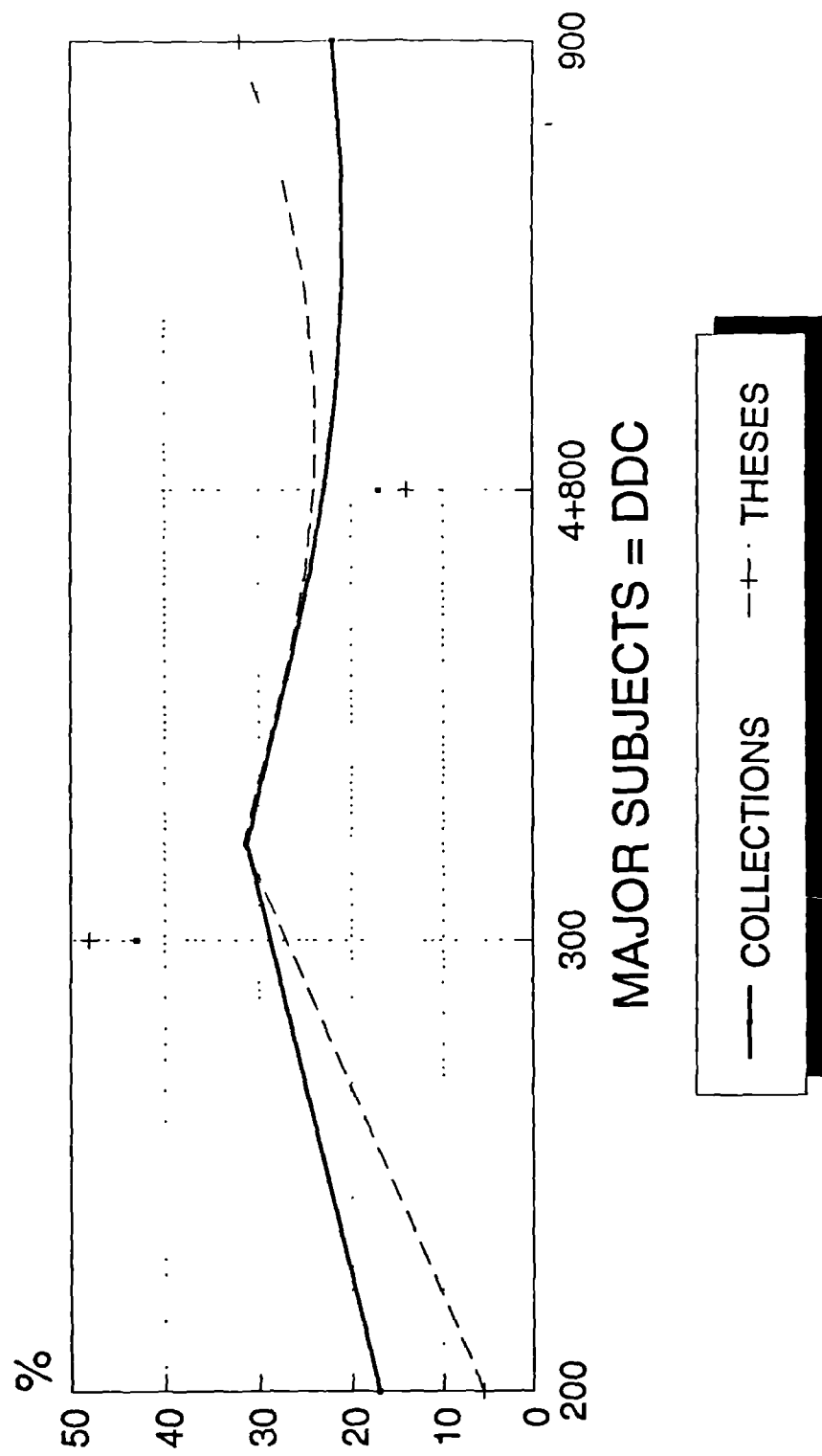
## Collections and Theses in OXFORD excluding BODLEIAN



# CHART 4.20.F (As in Table 4.20.F)

## Collections and Theses

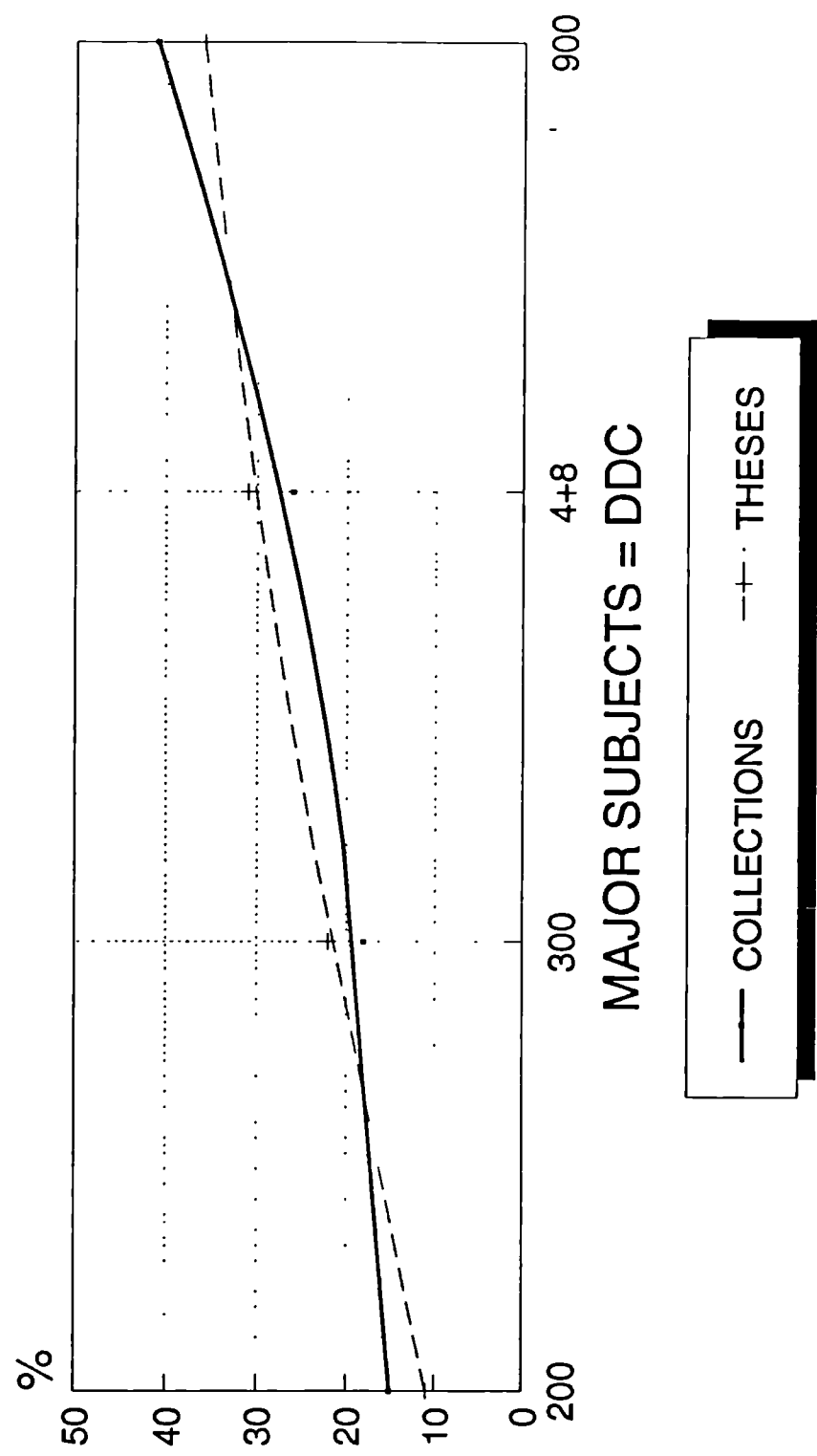
### in DURHAM



# CHART 4.20.G (As in Table 4.20.G)

## Collections and Theses

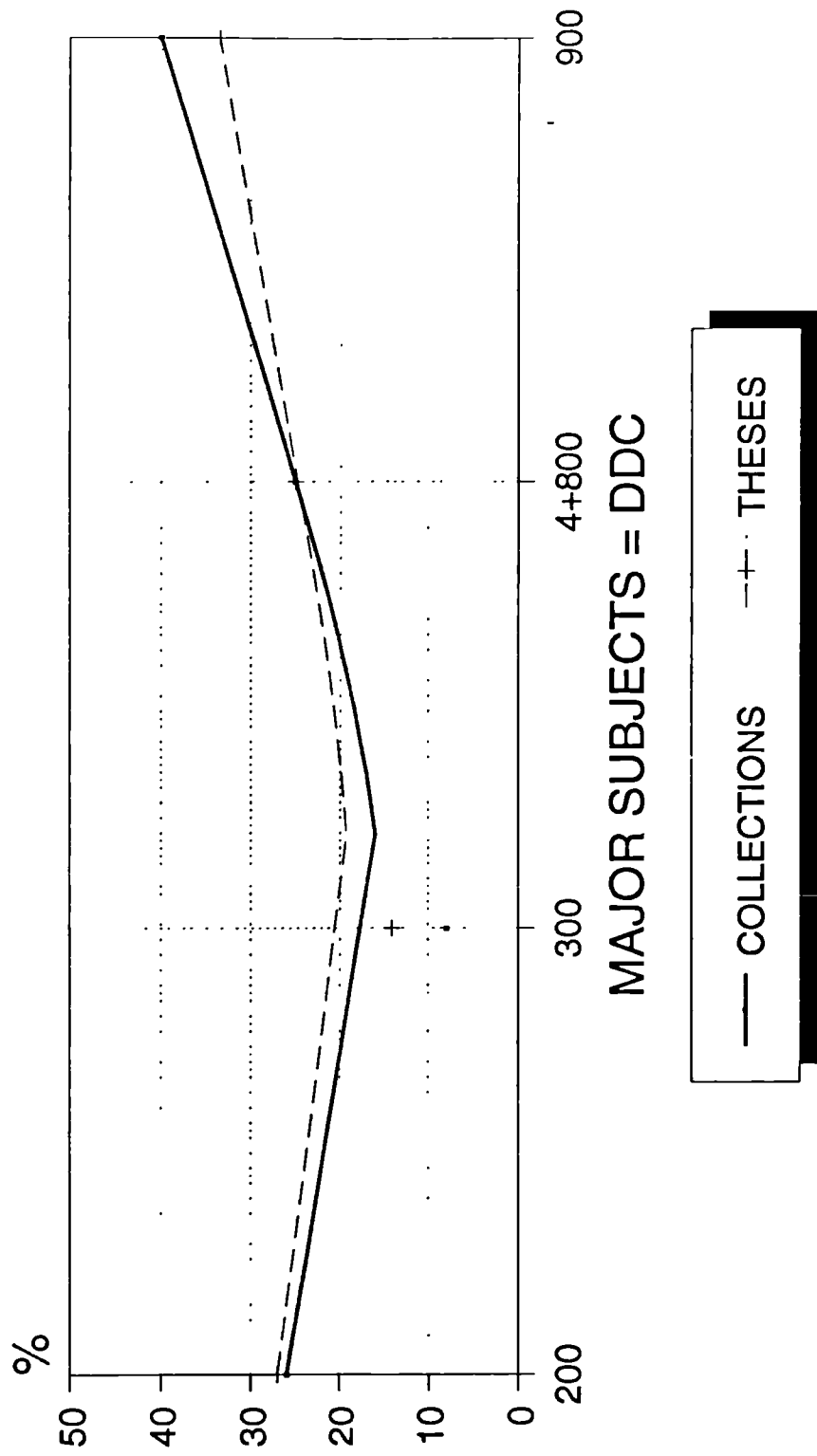
### in LONDON



# CHART 4.20.H

## Collections and Theses in CAMBRIDGE

### based on Estimate



**4.7.10 INITIAL CONCLUSION:**

With reference to tables 4.20.E to 4.20.G on the comparison of collections and theses in Durham, London and Oxford, one can conclude that there is a strong correlation between the subjects collected (input) and subjects of the theses (output) within the one geographical area. This could be put in another way:

<b>SUBJECTS COLLECTED</b>	<b>&lt;-----&gt;</b>	<b>SUBJECTS PRODUCED,</b>
	<b>OR:</b>	
<b>INPUT SUBJECTS</b>	<b>&lt;-----&gt;</b>	<b>OUTPUT SUBJECTS,</b>
	<b>OR:</b>	
<b>AVAILABILITY OF</b>	<b>&lt;-----&gt;</b>	<b>PROMOTION OF</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>		<b>RESEARCH &amp; STUDY</b>

I should say here that it is not in the scope of this research to uncover which of the two sides above is more influential on the other. But, it is clear that libraries or information sources do have a significant influence in the field of Middle Eastern study and research in the UK. One could also say that if the correlation above is independent of intermediate factors (eg. institutions), this input <--> output relation would probably change the procedure of education in future. This means that investment in education would probably be more towards the availability of information than institutions independent from information resources. Regarding what has just been said, one can question the approach and results of Sir Peter Parker's Report, in which the role of libraries and information resources was not discussed, regarding the status of Oriental studies in the UK including the Middle East.

#### 4.8 OTHER SOURCES: ONLINE:

Since I have had a chance to work in the financial information centres (1990- ), I realised that there are valuable sources of information available on the Middle East via online databases. According to the list of sources listed by BRISMES and Journalists, UK national newspapers were one of the major sources used by these two groups for keeping up to date. FT Profile, as a host, has several databases that cover most of the major daily and less frequently published periodicals in the financial sector world wide. Databases that cover news are normally updated daily. The BBC's SWB or Summary of World Broadcasts is also available via FT Profile. This database is updated daily and covers Middle Eastern events. Reuter's Textline is another well known news database that covers all the major daily papers worldwide. This services is updated daily. This database also covers MEED (Middle East Economic Digest) and MEES (Middle East Economic Survey). McCarthy is another database that covers key financial periodicals.

There are other news databases regarding the Middle East. Nexis is one of the hosts that covers different aspects of the region. The advantage of Nexis is that it has a good coverage of north American sources on the Middle East. During the Gulf crisis, Mead Data Central started a special service as a database via Nexis, covering the Persian Gulf news. In this database, 22 newspapers were covered for the information on the Gulf crisis only. The Middle East Executive Reports, produced by the International Executive Reports Ltd. is a database that provides full text articles of the above periodicals and is available via Nexis. This database provides information on legal and financial aspects of the Middle East. Middle East News Network produced by the Middle East News Network is available via Nexis. This database covers most of the articles appearing in English-language newspapers published in the Middle East. The subjects covered by the database include business, economics and political news. Countries covered in this database are, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. Iran-United States Claims Tribunal is a legal database

produced by West Publishing company and is available via WESTLAW.

This database covers the complete text of issuances by the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, established under the declaration concerning the settlement of claims by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Many major periodicals conduct surveys on industries and countries on a regular basis. Key periodicals in the world of investment, like the Economist, Financial Times, Euromoney and The Banker have had an average of 2 surveys or major articles in each year on each Middle Eastern countries in the past couple of years. In these surveys, there is a detailed analysis and review of socio-economic conditions of the Middle East. Most of these periodicals are available via FT Profile, Dialog and Data-Star as the host. Mideast Markets is another database covering information on investment and market information on the Middle East. This database contains the full text of the Mideast Markets, a newsletter covering business and investment information on the region.

In the financial sector, countries are rated and given credit according to their overall financial performance. This information is very important for merchant banks and international lenders. There are several databases that provide information on this aspect of countries. Reports provided by these services cover detailed aspects of each country, including population, socio-political conditions, economic strength, overall trade, balance of trade, economic growth, budgeting, national investment and international loans and balance of payments. Countries of the Middle East are also covered by these services. The DRI Middle East and African Forecast, Reuter Country Reports, Political Risk Letter and Political Risk Country Report Service are some of these databases. These databases contain several annual historical and forecast time series for countries of the Middle East and African economies. The services cover a detailed socio-political profile on countries, gross domestic product (GDP) by type of expenditure, trade, balance of

payments accounts, oil production, foreign debts, money supply, exchange rate, income and inflation, and many other types of valuable information.

Regarding industries, there are databases for oil production and forecasts. The DRI World Oil Forecast is produced by DRI/McGraw-Hill and is available via DRI as a host. This database contains around 250 quarterly and annual forecasts of production, stocks, consumption, and prices of crude oil world wide. The database covers major oil producers including countries of OPEC. The time span is 15-20 year forecasts with historical series from 1975.

Most of the above databases are based on Western sources (or in Western languages) on the Middle East. The only database which is based on Middle Eastern sources, mainly Arabic, is the Arab Information Bank (AIB). This database was originally set up by Dialog, which was based in Tel-Aviv and used to be called Mideast File. In recent years, the database has been moved to the Gulf States and is produced by Al Bayan Press, but still the service is available only via Dialog. The database provides information on all aspects of the region, from agriculture to trade and transportation. Sources of information used are from the Arabic press and radio broadcasts. The database is stronger in covering Arab countries (Iran and Turkey are not very well covered).

OCLC is another online service that provides bibliographic information. I have not personally used OCLC myself, but according to verbal information from some librarians, recently the coverage of publications in Middle Eastern languages on OCLC has notably increased.

#### **4.8.1 OTHER SOURCES: Compact Disc-Read Only Memory:**

According to chapter 3 on surveying BRISMES members and Journalists, UK national newspapers were mentioned by many of the people surveyed. Compact Disc-Read Only Memory or CD-ROM has been available since the mid-1980s. CD-ROM has introduced several advantages to the information world. One of the most useful benefits of CD-ROM has been its high capacity in storing



information. Nowadays, many periodicals full text are available on CD-ROM. This includes the Financial Times, Guardian, the Independent and Economist. A test was conducted to find out how many articles were produced on the FT on CD-ROM in the first quarter of 1991. In this test, names of countries and topics such as Islam and the Middle East were searched. The result revealed that a total of 273 articles were relevant to the Middle East or Middle Eastern countries in the first 3 months of 1991. Major countries covered in this examination were: Iraq, 41 articles; Kuwait, 35 articles; Iran, 25 articles; Turkey, 24 articles.

UMI also provides its service on CD-ROM. This CD-ROM covers theses on all aspects world wide, mainly in Western languages. Of the theses on the Middle East that were measured in this chapter, many were retrieved from UMI publications. UMI CD-ROM is easier to search and provides more accurate information, on any aspect of the Middle East, compared with the manual version of the same publication.

Other bibliographic CD-ROM are the British National Bibliography (BNB) and Ulrich. I have used Ulrich on CD-ROM in this work to check the periodicals listed by BRISMES and Journalists for their subject, language and country of publication. The rate of success was over 80%. It is an easy CD-ROM to use with full text information on each title. BNB on CD-ROM covers all the publications listed in the British National Bibliography since 1950, mainly in English. An examination was conducted to find out about the coverage of titles relevant to the Middle East in BNB CD-ROM. A search was conducted on certain subject key words on the CD-ROM, including Islam and its sects, the Middle East, names of Middle Eastern countries, Middle Eastern languages, names of Middle Eastern dynasties (excluding Egypt and including Palestine), etc. The result showed that the BNB CD-ROM contained over 5,500 records dated between 1950 to 1990 (1950-1976: 788 records; 1977-1985: 2604 records; 1986-1990: 2245 records).

Investext Research Bank is a financial CD-ROM produced by ARK/Investext (Thompson Financial Services). This product covers full text brokerage reports/ research reports from major security houses world-wide. These reports analyze public companies and industries' market performance on a regular basis. An examination was conducted to find out about the coverage of the oil industry and OPEC in the ARK Research Bank. The result showed that most research reports covering oil industries discuss OPEC as well. Over 300 records were relevant to the oil industry during the period 1990-1993, of which about 10 discussed OPEC specifically with references made to some Middle Eastern countries.

#### **4.8.2 OTHER SOURCES: ORGANISATIONS:**

Apart from the services named above, there are private services produced as well. Oxford Analytica provides a daily brief, Oxford Analytica Daily Brief, which is sent to its clients via fax. This service provides an in-depth analysis of major daily events world wide, including the Middle East. During 1991-1992 an average of 2 articles each month were produced on all aspects of the Middle East. Oxford Analytica also provides a database on disc that gives access to full text of its articles. They also provide private consultancy on all aspects of the region.

Moneyclips is another private institution that provides information specifically on the Middle East. They provide 50% of the information available on the Reuter's Textline regarding the Middle East. They also contribute to the compilation of the information on Dialog, Nexis and Data-Star. They also provide INSIGHT - a twice daily bulletin of real-time Middle East news delivered by fax.

There are other private services that provide consultancy on the region, mainly on investment. The Middle East Association is a well-known UK-based private institution that provides consultancy and conducts seminars and conferences on the Middle East. In association with Department of Trade and Industry, the Committee on Middle East Trade (COMET) the Arab-British, Egyptian-British and Turkish-British Chambers of Commerce provide consultancy and advice on the region. These organizations also

provide valuable published materials on the region as well as staging conferences on the region. Many of these services are used by major banks and governments world-wide.

**CHAPTER 5**  
**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### 5.1 CONCLUSION

The Middle East, as a socio-political entity has been one of the most controversial regions of the world in the past 20 years. At present, it is going through a major period of change, largely due to the global changes in politics. Simultaneously, with the introduction of information technology, the infrastructure of information usage is also changing. These twin changes must inevitably influence the overall situation of Middle Eastern studies in the UK and their associated libraries. Library collections have benefited greatly from a long history of collection development but despite the strength of their older holdings they will need to consider very carefully the need to provide different services to a different user population with different needs in order to survive in the new environment. This contradictory situation in Middle Eastern studies and related areas is one of the key issues in this chapter. This is similar to the point raised by Parker in his report, where it is emphasized that the "classical" status (historical and cultural themes) in Oriental and African studies in the UK should be replaced by "more modern" values (socio-economics) to assist commerce and diplomacy.

Although the British Empire never officially included the Middle East, the region has always been important to the UK. The Middle East is an essential market to the UK at present. Investment and trade with the Middle East as a market, are as important to the UK as never before. "Britain already has a large stake [in the Middle East market] which is capable of further expansion [<sup>1</sup>]." As a result of the present recession, Britain's trade balance has been in decline since 1984, compared to other G7 countries [<sup>2</sup>]. The importance of the region will be realised more if we consider that around 2/3rd of the world's oil and gas reserves are located in the region and oil products account for nearly half of the world

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<sup>1</sup>. Fitting the picture together; doing business in the Middle East and North Africa. (London; COMET, DTI; 1993). p.17.

<sup>2</sup>. OECD Main economic indicators; statistics directorate. (Paris; OECD; 1993). p.24.

seaborne trade in volume terms [<sup>3</sup>]. Middle Eastern studies and sources of information on the Middle East in the UK have a significant role to play in relation to business expansion and investment in the Middle East.

**TRADE BALANCE: 3 MONTHS MOVING AVERAGES, BILLION U.S. DOLLARS**

Source: Main economic indicators; statistics directorate. Paris; (OECD); 1993. p.24.

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<sup>3</sup>. R. Maclean. Oil Sector Update. (London; UBS Philips & Drew; 15 January 1993). p. [2].

Based on the history of Middle Eastern studies in the UK, it appears that the present pattern of Middle Eastern studies has developed over the centuries out of socio-political needs and cultural interests throughout the centuries. It is also related to the historical library collections, which were created from the efforts and interests shown by organizations (eg. the East India Company) as well as individuals.

In the present century, four official reports have been produced on the status of Oriental and African studies in the UK. The last three reports (Scarborough, Hayter and Parker), have repeatedly criticised the classical focus of Oriental and African studies in the UK. Consequently, all three have emphasized the need to follow more "modern" aspects of the study of the region, especially in the area of social sciences. The last three reports, and especially Parker's, have recommended improvements "primarily" in the "teaching" of Oriental and African studies in the UK, with little or no mention of the value of information (i.e. libraries and information centres). Despite the long tradition of collecting materials on the Middle East by UK libraries and institutions, it is obvious that the value of libraries and information centres is not recognized for its fundamental significance regarding the teaching and study of the Middle East.

Parker's Report (1986) was written in the days immediately before the end of the Cold War. The present and future needs in diplomacy and commerce are far different from what Parker calculated. For example the Middle East peace agreement between Israel and Palestine will have an effect on the overall socio-economics of the region. Therefore, any changes in the socio-economics of the region could influence Middle Eastern studies in the UK.

The survey of Middle Eastern library holdings in the UK in this research revealed an obvious lack of expert staff in these collections, especially in the "very large" collections (those over 5000 vols.). This is a key problem. In the light of a similar study in Australia, the shortage of manpower is likely to be a

fundamental concern elsewhere in Middle Eastern collections [4]. It is believed that recent financial cutbacks in funding academic institutions are accentuating this problem.

In this survey, all of the main collections identified were either academic or national in type. Two similar studies [5] in Australia and Germany revealed similar findings. This characteristic seems to be a common feature among Middle Eastern collections outside the Middle East. This suggests that sources on the Middle East are used principally by researchers and academics and mainly for research. The population surveyed in this work, although possessing different interests and following different occupations mostly used libraries for their research needs.

The lack of governmental collections on the Middle East is notable, with only one major collection, that of the Foreign Commonwealth Office. Moreover, there are very few public libraries to support the information needs of the increasing number of immigrants from the Middle East in the UK. At present, some minorities have managed to create their own libraries, but these collections may not survive, due to lack of publicity, professional staff and funding.

Due to the long history of Middle Eastern collections in the UK, and perhaps reflecting continuing research interests, UK libraries hold more materials of an historical nature than in any other subject area. No collection at present has substantial holdings of audio visual materials, such as films and videos, in Middle Eastern languages that could be useful for educational purposes. There is also a noticeable reluctance of libraries to

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4. R. Stone. Information resources in Australia on the Middle East. (Canberra; National Library of Australia; 1986). p. 6, & p.69, & p.100.

5. R. Stone. Ibid. (1986). p. 70 and p. [91] table 7.4.

W. Behn. "Persian library resources in Germany and their acquisition and bibliographic control", in British Society for Middle Eastern Studies Bulletin. (1975, vol.2 no.2 ), pp. 108-112.



collect copies of theses on the Middle East other than those submitted to their own institutions.

While the survey conducted on Middle Eastern collections revealed valuable information, one of the major problems in this survey was the lack of data produced by librarians on their own library holdings. There is also an obvious lack of overall surveys on Middle Eastern collections in the UK to provide information which would be valuable to librarians for future planning and developments regarding library and information production.

The majority (40%) of the population surveyed were interested in the social, economic and political aspects of the region. It is possible to conclude that Middle Eastern studies is entering a new phase, where social sciences (**the "more modern" aspects suggested by Parker**) will play a much more important role in research, compared to the past, when the study of the Middle East was more concerned with the historical ("**classical**") aspects. The current subject coverage of these collections does not seem suitable to support these "modern" needs.

The overall results of the survey of users showed the significance of libraries (especially in London) and their holdings for the respondents. Therefore, any changes or improvements in library provision will have a major impact on their information seeking patterns and their research.

In general, published materials were shown to be one of the chief sources used for keeping up-to-date among the population surveyed. The results of the survey also show that more frequently published sources (i.e. periodicals) are used most. Despite the availability of online library catalogues within the Middle Eastern collections, there is little evidence of these libraries acquiring facilities such as online access to external/commercial databases. Certainly, the population surveyed appears to be unaware of online services relevant to their needs.

Despite the existence of valuable sources such as the Quarterly Index Islamicus, there is an obvious lack of indexing and abstracting journals to cover topics other than cultural and historical subjects. Although there are indexing materials covering socio-economic aspects of the Middle East, there are long intervals between publications (see chapter 4 paragraph 4.1.2 INDEXING & ABSTRACTING JOURNALS IN NON-MIDDLE EASTERN LANGUAGES). Users surveyed in this work, expressed concern at the lack of indexing and abstracting publications covering socio-economics of the Middle East.

The analysis of union catalogues of periodicals revealed that while British libraries hold a wide range of titles in subjects such as history, religion, literature and language, they are significantly weaker in their coverage of titles in subjects such as economics, politics and social studies. This analysis also showed that the libraries were stronger in their retrospective holdings of titles in Middle Eastern languages than they were in their collections of current titles. Given that the population of users surveyed was interested particularly in the social sciences and identified periodicals as their principal source for keeping up-to-date, it seems that the present coverage of periodicals by British libraries is inadequate to meet these users' needs.

Since the middle of this century, there have been major developments in information technology and telecommunication facilities. In the fast developing world of information, there are many publications supporting the idea of an "information society" [6]. Yet, there has been a major delay in introducing modern technology into Oriental and African studies in the UK. It is unrealistic that the last two Reports (especially Parker's) have failed to see the place and value of information in relation to global developments in their assessments and recommendations. Nor have they supported the introduction of modern technology into this field.

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6. Evolution of an information society. A.E. Cawkell (Ed.). (Aslib; London; 1987).

An important development since the early 1990s when the research was carried out has been a major change in the physical format of library catalogues of Middle Eastern collections in the UK. Many Middle Eastern libraries have introduced Online Public Access to Catalogues (OPACs) to their users: Some of these online catalogues are now accessible via networks. The Joint Academic Network (JANET) and Super JANET are now available via the Internet. The availability of these bibliographical records will certainly change the information seeking patterns amongst the professionals and could transform the co-operation methods among Middle Eastern libraries in the UK and perhaps throughout the world. In my own experience of using these catalogues, the speed of looking for bibliographical records has changed dramatically for the better.

Although the Middle East Library Committee (MELCOM) has had an important role in the production of bibliographic tools for Middle Eastern studies in the UK, some of the key sources produced by the group are now out of date. Unfortunately most major UK bibliographical efforts in the field of Oriental studies like UCAP and the union lists of periodicals were started in days when the electronic format was not common. There is an obvious lack of automated bibliographical reference tools on the Middle East, which would be of valuable assistance to academics and researchers in their work.

The results obtained from analyzing UK theses produced on the Middle East demonstrated that the first three official reports on Oriental and African studies in the UK had a positive influence on the growth of academic research. The greatest increase in research work has been on the social and economic aspects of the Middle East. It is expected that recent political changes in the Middle East will also result in an increase in the research level. Yet, there is little evidence that the present subject coverage of library collections (largely historical and cultural) will support this increased emphasis on research in the social sciences.

As a result of the Hayter Report, a limited co-operative policy has been in operation in Middle Eastern libraries in the UK. MELCOM has operated an area specialization scheme since its establishment [<sup>7</sup> and <sup>8</sup>]. There is little evidence of other types of co-operation (eg. subject specialization). SOAS library has been working on a collection development policy since 1994. However, there is little information as to whether other Middle Eastern collections will do the same and whether there will be a co-operative collection development policy between these libraries.

It is not within the scope of this research to discuss problems of acquisition from the Middle East. Difficulties involved in acquisition from the Middle East are well discussed in Van de Vate's (1988) work [<sup>9</sup>]. In 1989 when the IFLA Conference was held in Paris, I tried to contact librarians from the Middle East to find out their willingness to co-operate with librarians in the UK in the acquisition and exchange of information through questionnaire/interview texts. Some 20 delegates were contacted via mail, electronic mail and in person. About 15 participants responded to the questionnaire, mostly Iranians. I did not include the results in this work due to the possibly biased results. However, those who responded indicated that they would value increased contacts with libraries in the UK. In my survey of UK libraries of Middle Eastern collections, I found no evidence of direct co-operation between these libraries and any libraries located in Middle Eastern countries.

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7. P. Auchterlonie. "Resources: The Coverage and distribution of modern Arabic books in British libraries", in Arabic resources. A.D. Burnett (Ed.). (Mansell; London; 1986). p. 128.
  8. P. Auchterlonie. "The Middle East Library Committee", in Collections in British libraries on Middle Eastern and Islamic studies. P. Auchterlonie (Ed.). (Durham; Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic studies; University of Durham; 1981). pp.19-22.
  9. K. Van de Vate. Books from the Arab world; a guide to selection and acquisition. (Durham; MELCOM; 1988).

Middle Eastern collections throughout the world (including, for example, Australia) are experiencing problems regarding human resources, collection development, services to new users and marketing for new services. These problems are probably similar to the ones in the UK Middle Eastern collections. There is little evidence however, that UK Middle Eastern libraries are aware of developments in similar collections round the world.

The analysis of theses in this research established a strong correlation between the availability of information and the production of research in Middle Eastern studies in the UK. There is a need for more investment in the availability of information. This correlation also raises questions about the nature of investment in and the attention paid to libraries and information centres supporting Middle Eastern studies in the UK. My conclusion is that if more information were to be made available on the range of topics identified by Parker in the area of sociology, politics and economics, this would have a considerable influence on the study and teaching in these areas. Once again, this calls into question the adequacy of Parker's Report in which the role of libraries and information centres in promoting study is not properly discussed.

Weaknesses in the provision of information services can be related to the lack of a national Middle East information centre, which could continually assess changing needs. Most of the planning and activities that have helped developments amongst Middle Eastern libraries have been the result of voluntary work by the members of committees like MELCOM. There is an obvious lack of organisations on a national level with the firm financial support of the government to help Middle Eastern libraries to develop their collections and improve their services to users.

The overall results of this research show a lack of proper correlation between developments in the recent history of the Middle East and of library resource provision for its study in the UK. This is partly because of poor communication and a poor understanding of commercial and diplomatic needs, and partly because of inadequate investment in library services. The fact that

sources of information are not discussed in Parker's Report is evidence of this lack of awareness of the value of information. This problem will be one of the key issues in any future development in Middle Eastern studies and related collections in the UK.

## 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the conclusions in this chapter, recommendations are made within three main areas: planning; activities and services; and human resources.

### 5.2.1 PLANNING:

It is essential that Middle Eastern collections in the UK should market their services to a wider range of users. At present, academics are the primary users of these collections. These libraries have not yet explored the non-academic market. If academic libraries for Middle Eastern studies took a greater interest in collecting a wider range of materials and introducing a wider range of services, the new services, together with the existing more traditional collections, could be used in a more positive way to offer increased services to a wider range of readership. Middle Eastern collections in the UK should pay more attention to marketing their services for non-academic needs and trends, and especially for business needs.

Since 1990, I have been working in business libraries and information centres. Several businesses within public and private sectors already provide surveys and studies on the region, which is proof of their need for such information. Industries requiring such services include investment and merchant banks, companies within the energy and utilities sector (i.e. oil, gas, electricity, water) companies involved in import/export, automotive industry, information technology, management consultants and government departments etc.

If academic libraries do decide to offer information services to these new sectors they will be able to levy charges for the services and so generate income. The increased emphasis in their collections on current sources in socio-economic and political fields may well also influence the content of the courses offered by the academic departments they serve, so bringing them broadly into line with Parker's recommendations. One model to be considered is Australia, where Asian collections have recently started to

expand their services to a cover wider range of users, including the business sector [<sup>10</sup>].

If libraries decide to introduce new services for new groups of users, I think it is essential that some national planning body should be set up which would be responsible for conducting surveys, devising marketing strategies, co-ordinating acquisition activities and indeed developing an overall information plan for resources in the UK. This body would be concerned with all aspects of Oriental studies, perhaps associated with existing National Council of Orientalist Library Resources (NCOLR), and for matters specifically concerned with Middle Eastern studies MELCOM would provide advice.

For such a body to plan efficiently, it will require much more specific information on the nature of existing library holdings and services than is currently available. I think a number of separate though related surveys are needed, all of which could be planned and co-ordinated by the national planning body. Firstly, for individual libraries, an investigation should be made of their collection development policies using the Conspectus technique already employed by the British Library [<sup>11</sup>]. Secondly, the bibliometric technique whose successful use was demonstrated above in chapter 4 in relation to union catalogues could be applied to analyze the bibliographic data on Oriental collections that is increasingly becoming available in online catalogues. This would enable a comparative picture to be built up to the strength and weaknesses of individual collections. Finally, the national body and the universities should approach the British Government to undertake a new national enquiry into the state of Oriental and African studies. They should point out that Parker's Report of 1986 is out-of-date, particularly in relation to the "new world order",

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<sup>10</sup>. George Miller. "Asian collections and services in a changing world". in Australian library review. August 1994. vol. 11 (3). pp. 320-326.

<sup>11</sup>. British Library. Conspectus in the British Library; a summary of current collecting intensity data as recorded on RLG Conspectus worksheets with completed worksheets on microfiche. B.G.F. Holt and Stephen Hanger (Ed.). (London; BL; 1986).



that it did not cover the activities and resources of the new universities, which in 1986 were still polytechnics and outside its remit, and that it made no attempt to investigate the information resources needed to support academic studies.

### 5.2.2 ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES:

There is a need for more co-operation amongst UK Middle East libraries. Co-operative activities will, of course, be influenced by decisions taken as a result of the investigations and planning initiatives, as described above. In the meantime any resource sharing scheme will help institutions to make better collective provision for the UK's educational needs. It will also help to relate collection policy to research trends.

Since acquisition from the Middle East is costly and complicated [<sup>12</sup> and <sup>13</sup>] and since many of the collections, notably those in London, Oxford and Cambridge are located within the same area, co-operation could lead to a more comprehensive coverage of the relevant titles in one area and avoid duplication. A subject specialization scheme, covering all types of publications, should be exercised between Middle Eastern collections in the UK.

As part of a resource sharing scheme, libraries in this field could exchange information between themselves. For instance, the table of contents of periodicals in one specific subject area or region, could be exchanged between libraries. The Tel Aviv University's Current contents of periodicals on the Middle East [<sup>14</sup>] is simply a photocopy of the table of contents of some of the journals on the Middle East. The possibility of using fax services to provide users with actual copies of the articles, could also help further. It is also possible to create a service on a network

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<sup>12</sup>. K. Van de Vate. Books from the Arab world; a guide to selection and acquisition. (Durham; MELCOM; 1988). pp. 7-8 & 12-13.

<sup>13</sup>. S.A. Nazim. "Serials acquisition in the Middle East", in The Serials librarian. 1988, vol 14(3,4). pp.133-146.

<sup>14</sup> Current contents of periodicals on the Middle East. (Tel Aviv; Tel Aviv University; 1980- ) .

(eg. internal network or Internet), where users could be informed of new articles or publications.

There has been a major delay in introducing modern technology into Oriental and African studies in the UK. At the present time, there is no automated version of any major bibliographical reference tool in electronic format (CD-ROM; online; offline) available on the Middle East. Unfortunately, most major UK bibliographical efforts in the field of Oriental studies like UCAP and the union list of periodicals were started when production in electronic form was not the norm as it is now. It is recommended that union catalogues and directories on Middle Eastern libraries should be kept up to date. The obvious way would be to convert the original data into electronic form. In the field of African studies in the UK, SCOLMA (the Standing Conference of Library Materials of Africa) set up a pilot project in the summer of 1994 to convert their published union list of periodicals (Periodicals from Africa, London, 1977 and Supplement) into electronic form. If their project is successful, it may provide a model for MELCOM (the Middle East Library Committee).

Online access to information has a lot of potential for Middle Eastern collections. The existing online catalogues of Middle Eastern libraries in the UK (available via OPACs on JANET and the Internet) could function as potential bibliographic databases on the Middle East, which could be marketed via commercial hosts. However, there is a need to standardize technical aspects of the records (class marks, accession codes, transliterated topics, subject headings) to make it possible for the end user to search by unified entries or subject groups (i.e. class marks). Online catalogues could also be explored as a means of facilitating shared technical processing (i.e. cataloguing, classification) amongst these collections.

There is a need to broaden the scope of acquisitions by Middle Eastern collections. My survey of users' information needs shows that greater emphasis is required on publications in the social sciences, on audio-visual materials, and on a wide range of theses submitted to universities in Europe, North America and the

countries of the Middle East themselves. Since many of the periodicals listed as significant by the users are nowadays available online, it is recommended that libraries should introduce access to external online services such as Reuter's Textline and similar services, as well as commercial services such as Oxford Analytica Daily Brief. It should be possible to share the costs of these services among several libraries. Other types of services, including brokerage reports, private publications by management consultancies, seminars and conferences conducted on the Middle East by the private sector should also be made accessible to academic users.

### **5.2.3 HUMAN RESOURCES:**

The lack of specialist staff amongst Middle Eastern libraries in the UK, particularly given the financial cuts in university budgets, is unlikely to be resolved without substantial financial support. If staff are to be involved in conducting surveys, marketing, and planning etc. as envisaged in the section on **PLANNING** above, they will be even more hard pressed than at present to keep up with their existing activities. It is therefore recommended that more support staff with specialist skills in Middle Eastern languages should be appointed. These would be to perform some of the more routine duties, freeing the subject specialists for planning and policy development, and for developing much greater contacts with their colleagues in the UK, in the Middle East itself, and in other Middle Eastern collections around the world.

#### 5.2.4 THE FUTURE:

Perhaps no period of world history has seen so many rapid developments in the social, political and technological arena as the past 20 years. With the introduction of information technology, the whole principle of accessing information has changed forever, making information of all kinds more available, more complex and yet more powerful than ever before. As a result of the "new world order", the Middle East itself is going through major socio-political changes. Information needs and information usage patterns will change as a result of these historical changes. In the future, Middle Eastern collections in the UK will have a far greater duty to provide prompt services to a much wider range of readership in the UK and perhaps throughout the world. It is vital that the institutions concerned should be aware of these developments and changes and should adapt to them. Their success in providing services in the future will depend upon a realistic understanding of market needs and trends which should lead to long-term planning for the future. Following Parker's report (Speaking for the future), it seems that it is the right time to "act for the future"!

**APPENDIX 1**

FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE ON COLLECTIONS FROM CHAPTER 2  
AND RELEVANT LETTER

22/7/1987

&

14/8/1987

Dear Sir/ Madam;

I am a PhD student at University College London, doing research on " The Development of Printed Persian Collections in the U.K." I am also compiling a "Guide for Islamic Middle Eastern Studies". For these two projects I need to have up to date information about U.K. collections relating to the Middle East and in Middle Eastern languages. I would therefore be very grateful if you could complete the enclosed questionnaire and return it to me BY the 7th of SEPTEMBER.

I hope that I shall be able to publish the "Guide" incorporating the information that you provide and I will endeavour to send you a copy for use in your library.

I enclose an SAE. I would be very pleased if your answers to questions could be typed or written in capital letters. Thank you in advance.

Yours sincerely

Aref Makooi



## MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES COLLECTION

9. Approximate number or alternatively % of total collection;  
 (a) printed books:

	Arabic	Persian	Turkish	Western	Others (pl. specify)	Total
No.						
%						

(b) periodicals:

	Arabic	Persian	Turkish	Western	Others (pl. specify)	Total
No.						
%						

(c) periodicals, current titles:

	Arabic	Persian	Turkish	Western	Others (pl. specify)	Total
No.						
%						

(d) Other materials

	Arabic	Persian	Turkish	Western	Others	Total
(I) MSS						
(II) maps						
(IV) slides						
(V)						
(VI)						
(VII)						



10. General subject coverage of the whole collection (No. or % of books + periodicals...)

	0-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-	%
General works				-		
Religion						
Social Sci.						
Language						
App. & Pure. Sci.						
Arts						
Literat.						
Geograp.						
History						

11. Subject coverage of the collection by language;  
(a) Arabic

	0-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001 5000	5001-	%
General works						
Religion						
Social Sci.						
Language						
App. & Pure. Sci.						
Arts						
Literat.						
Geograp.						
History						

11. (continued)  
(b) Persian

	0-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-	%
General works				-		
Religion						
Social Sci.						
Language						
App. & Pure. Sci.						
Arts						
Literat.						
Geograp.						
History						

(c) Turkish

	0-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-	%
General works						
Religion						
Social Sci.						
Language						
App. & Pure. Sci.						
Arts						
Literat.						
Geograp.						
History						

11. (continued)  
(d) Western languages

	0-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-	%
General works						
Religion						
Social Sci.						
Language						
App. & Pure. Sci.						
Arts						
Literat.						
Geograp.						
History						

12. (a) Catalogues;

author/Title.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 subject.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 card.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 microfiche.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 computerised.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

PUBLISHED CATALOGUES (pl. list)

(I).....  
 (II).....  
 (III).....  
 (IV).....

(b) Cataloguing rules followed;

AACR2.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 others.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 (please specify).....

## 12. (continued)

## (c) Subject approach on shelves

DC.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 LC.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 others.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 please specify.....

## (d) Subject catalogue;

## (I)classified:

DC.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 LC.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

## (II)A/Z:

LCSH.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 others.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 (please specify).....

## (e) Transliteration rules;

LC/ALA.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 others .....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
 (please specify).....

## SERVICES &amp; CO-OPERATION

## 13. Entries for printed materials;

UCAP.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]  
 Union catalogue of Arabic serials and  
 newspapers in British libraries.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]  
 Union catalogue of Persian serials and  
 newspapers in British libraries.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]  
 Union list at Exeter University.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]  
 Others (please specify).....

## 14. Accession list available.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]

## IF YES

weekly	monthly	quarterly	annually
[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

15. Any other information relevant to your Middle Eastern  
collection and services;

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

16. Was it easy to fill in this questionnaire? .....Yes/No  
(If No, can you explain why, please)

.....  
.....  
.....

17. Please add further comments if you wish.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Aref Makooi

**SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE AND RELEVANT LETTERS**

20/10/1987

Dear Sir/Madam;

Hopefully you have received a questionnaire from me, which related to Middle Eastern collections in the U.K. This questionnaire was send to you on the 14th of August 1987. But, unfortunately, I have not heard from you since then.

This questionnaire is of great importance to me, because of the research that I am involved in. I would be very pleased if you could reply to it as soon as possible and not later than 15th of November. But if you have lost it or have not received it at all, please contact me and leave me a message in order to send you another copy.

But if it not easy for you to reply to the questionnaire, because of its extended questions, please let me know. I will then send you a simpler scheme of the questionnaire as soon as possible.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE.

Yours Faithfully

Aref Makooi

27/11/1987

Dear Sir/Madam;

Thank you for contacting me to inquire about the simpler scheme of the questionnaire on Middle East collection. I would like to describe why I am sending out this questionnaire, because you might not have received the original one which had a letter attached to it.

I am a PhD student at University College London doing research on "The Development of Printed Persian Collections in the U.K." and I am also working on "A Guide for Middle Eastern Studies". For these two projects I need to have up-to-date information about Middle East collections in this country. I have, therefore, sent out the first scheme to nearly 180 libraries all over the country and I have had about 100 replies.

The simpler scheme has been designed to be less detailed and easier to be filled up in order to save your time. I would be pleased if you could read the questionnaire carefully, fill it up and return it to me as soon as possible (please not later than 22st of December 1987). An SAE is enclosed.

I would like to thank you in advance for your assistance.

Yours Faithfully

Aref Makooi



9/12/1987

Dear SIR / MADAM ;

In July 1987 you received a letter from me accompanied by a questionnaire. I am most grateful to you for replying to this. All together, I had 120 replies out of the 175 libraries that I wrote to . However, you were one of the 25 libraries who either did not fully complete the questionnaire, or wrote to say that for various reasons it was not possible to complete it.

The main reason which prevented the respondents from filling up the questionnaire was the lack of time. Because of this, I have devised a simpler scheme. The new one covers the same ground as the first one, but with less detailed questions and more emphasis on the subject coverage of the collections.

According to different sources, like I. R. Netton's "Middle East Materials in United Kingdom and Irish Libraries: a directory", the Middle Eastern/on Middle East collection in your library must be one of the more significant in the U.K.

I, therefore, am sending you the simpler scheme and I will be very grateful if you could read the questionnaire carefully and be kind enough to fill it up and return it as soon as possible (please not later than the 15th of January 1988). An SAE is enclosed.

I would like to thank you once more for your kindness and for your assistance. Your further co-operation in completing this new questionnaire will ensure that the major collections are represented in my research.

Yours Faithfully

Aref Makooi

1. Official name of library:.....
2. Address :.....
- Tel...(0-.....)(ext.....)
3. Regulations for admittance (please tick appropriate box/es);
  - open to the public .....YES [ ].....NO [ ]
  - members.....YES [ ].....NO [ ]
  - researchers.....YES [ ].....NO [ ]
  - others (please specify).....
4. Loans;
  - To registered readers YES [ ] NO [ ]
  - via BLDSC YES [ ] NO [ ]
  - No lending YES [ ] NO [ ] others (please specify) .....
5. Access to shelves;
  - open.....YES [ ].....NO [ ]
  - closed.....YES [ ].....NO [ ]
  - other.....YES [ ].....NO [ ]
  - (please specify).....
6. Librarian in charge of the ME collection;
  - a: name(s).....
  - b: academic and professional qualification(s):
    - BA/BSC [ ] MA/MSc [ ] MLIS [ ] ALA [ ]
    - PhD [ ] others(pl. specify) .....
  - c: ME languages knowledge;spoken/read: YES [ ] NO [ ]
  - If YES,please specify which:.....
7. Size of the ME/about ME collection;
  - none [ ] very small [ ] small [ ]
  - (0 vol./tit.) (0-500 vol./tit.) (501-1000 vol./tit.)
  - medium [ ] large [ ] v. large [ ]
  - (1001-2000 vol./tit.) (2001-5000 vol./tit.) (5001-vol./tit.)
8. Type of material(s) in ME languages or about ME;
  - printed books.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - periodicals.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - manuscripts.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - documents/grey literature...YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - reports/theses.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - audio visual/maps.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - others (please specify).....
9. Subject coverage of the collection;
  - general works.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - philosophy.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - theology/religion.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - social sciences.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - languages.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - applied & pure sciences.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - arts & architecture.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - literature.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - geography.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - history.....YES [ ]...NO [ ]
  - others (please specify).....

10. Please rank the main subject areas of your collection according to their size (e.g. 1st, 2nd, 3rd...) :

1st.....2nd.....3rd.....4th.....  
5th.....6th.....7th.....8th.....  
.....

11. Language(s) of the collection; (please tick them in order of volume)

	none	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Arabic.....	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Persian.....	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Turkish.....	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Western.....	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
others (please specify).....					

12. Catalogues;

author/Title.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
subject.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
card.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
microfiche.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
computerised.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

13. Cataloguing rules followed;

AACR2.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
others.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

(please specify).....

14. Subject approach on shelves

DC.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
LC.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
others.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

(please specify).....

15. Subject catalogue;

(I)classified:

DC.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
LC.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

(II)A/Z:

LCSH.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
others.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

(please specify).....

16. Transliteration rules;

LC/ALA.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]  
others.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

(please specify).....

17. Entries for printed materials;

UCAP.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

Union catalogue of Arabic serials and  
newspapers in British libraries.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

Union catalogue of Persian serials and  
newspapers in British libraries.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

Union list at Exeter University.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

Others (please specify).....

18. Accession list available.....YES [ ]..NO [ ]

IF YES, what is its frequency?.....

19. Please add any other information/ comments you would like:

.....  
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE

**DATA FROM SURVEY ON COLLECTIONS**

Please note that each case and its tables are based on the relevant question, except for TYPE and DATE (no. 2 and 3) which were not asked in the questionnaire directly.

### 1. THE AREA SPREAD

[TABLE 1]		
Area	No. of coll:	%
London.....	26	41.9
Oxford.....	7	11.3
Cambridge.....	7	11.7
Brighton.....	3	4.8
Exeter.....	2	3.2
Aberystwyth.....	2	3.2
Durham.....	2	3.2
Aberdeen.....	1	1.6
Bristol.....	1	1.6
Milton Keynes.....	1	1.6
Hull.....	1	1.6
Edinburgh.....	1	1.6
Glasgow.....	1	1.6
Manchester.....	1	1.6
Nottingham.....	1	1.6
Belfast.....	1	1.6
Bath.....	1	1.6
Leeds.....	1	1.6
Birmingham.....	1	1.6
St Andrew's .....	1	1.6
Total	62	100.0

### 2. TYPE OF THE COLLECTIONS

[TABLE 2]		
Type	No.	%
Academic (=A) .....	35	56.5
Research (=AR) .....	11	17.7
Cultural/Political (=C,E,B) .....	5	8.1
Governmental (=GR) .....	1	1.6
National (=N) .....	6	9.7
Public (=P) .....	4	6.5
Total	62	100%

### 3. DATE OF THE COLLECTIONS

[TABLE 3.A] DATE OF THE COLLECTIONS		
date	No.	%
16th	4	6.5
17th	2	3.2
18th	3	4.8
19th	14	22.6
20th	26	41.9
total	62	100.0

+ 12 missing = 19.4%

The spread of the establishment of collections into the present century is:

[TABLE 3.B] DATE OF THE COLLECTIONS IN THE 20TH C.

date	No.	%
1900-	4	6.4
1910-	3	4.8
1920-	0	0.0
1930-	1	1.6
1940-	1	1.6
1950-	2	3.2
1960-	2	3.2
1970-	6	9.7
1980-	7	11.3
total	26	41.9

## 4. REGULATION FOR ADMITTANCE

[TABLE 4]

Condition of admittance	No.	%
Members and the public for reference.....	30	48.4
Members only.....	9	14.5
Open to the public for reference.....	5	8.1
Open to the public.....	18	29.0
Total	62	100.0

## 5. LOANS

[TABLE 5]

Lending condition	No.	%
Registered readers + BLDSC.....	29	46.8
Registered readers only.....	15	24.2
No lending.....	13	21.0
Lending through BLDSC.....	5	8.1
Total	62	100.0

## 6. ACCESS TO SHELVES

[TABLE 6]

Condition	No.	%
Open .....	30	48.4
Open + Closed.....	19	30.6
Closed.....	13	21.0
Total	62	100.0

## 7. LIBRARIAN IN CHARGE OF THE MIDDLE EASTERN COLLECTION

## a) librarians' spread in number

[TABLE 7.A]

Case	No.	%
Librarian in charge.....	37	59.7
No librarian in charge.....	25	40.3
Total	62	100.0

[TABLE 7.B]

No. LIBRARIAN	No. COLLECTIONS	%
1 librarian	31	50.0
2 librarian	5	8.1
4 librarian	1	1.6
NO librarian	25	40.3
total	62	100.0

b) academic/professional qualifications [<sup>1</sup>]

[TABLE 7.C]

Qualification	No.	%
ALA.....	3	4.8
BA/BA+ALA.....	3	4.8
MA/MA+ALA.....	15	24.2
PhD.....	9	14.5
Missing cases.....	7	11.3
NO librarian in charge.....	25	40.3
Total	62	100.0

## c) librarian's knowledge of Middle Eastern languages

[TABLE 7.D]

Language(s) known	No.	%62	%37
Arabic.....	6	9.7	16.2
Arabic + Persian.....	4	6.5	10.8
Arabic + Persian + Hebrew [8].....	1	1.6	2.7
Arabic + Persian + Turkish.....	6	9.7	16.2
Arabic + Turkish + Persian.....	2	3.2	5.4
Hebrew + Arabic.....	1	1.6	2.7
Persian.....	2	3.2	5.4
Turkish.....	2	3.2	5.4
Urdu + Persian + Arabic.....	1	1.6	2.7
no knowledge .....	12	19.3	32.4
Total	37	59.6	100.0

(62) (37)

## 8. BOOKS (in general, M.E. languages and in Western sources)

## a) by size

[TABLE 8.A] BOOKS BY SIZE

size	No.	%
<500	13	21.0
501-1000	9	14.5
1001-2000	11	17.7
2001-5000	3	4.8
5001+	26	42.0
total	62	100.0

## b) by language:

<sup>1</sup>. ALA=Library Association BA=Bachelor of Arts  
MA=Masters of Arts PhD=Doctor in Philosophy.

[TABLE 8.B] BOOKS BY LANGUAGE

language	No.	%
ARABIC+/ TURKISH/PERSIAN/WESTERN...	10	16.1
PERSIAN+/ ARABIC/WESTERN...	2	3.2
TURKISH+/ WESTERN...	4	4.8
WESTERN...	24	38.7
WESTERN+ / ARABIC/PERSIAN/TURKISH...	22	12.9
TOTAL	62	100.0

## 9. PERIODICALS, GENERAL

## a) by size:

[TABLE 9.A] PERIODICALS BY SIZE

	No.	%
<15	15	24.2
16-31	11	17.7
32-47	2	3.2
48-63	5	8.1
64-89	2	3.2
90-105	9	14.5
0	12	19.4
missing	6	9.7
total	62	100.0

## b) by language:

[TABLE 9.B] PERIODICALS BY LANGUAGE

language	NO.	%
ARABIC+PERSIAN+ TURKISH/WESTERN	4	6.5
ARABIC+ WESTERN /PERSIAN	4	6.5
PERSIAN/+ WESTERN	2	3.2
TURKISH+ARABIC+PERSIAN +/- WESTERN	3	4.8
WESTERN	12	19.4
WESTERN+ARABIC/ +PERSIAN/+TURKISH	21	33.8
NO=0	12	19.4
missing	4	6.5
TOTAL	62	100.0

## 10. PERIODICALS, CURRENT

## a) by size :

[TABLE 10.A] PERIODICALS, CURRENT BY SIZE

	No.	%
<10	14	22.6
11-21	15	24.2
22-32	3	4.8
33-43	4	6.5
44-54	4	6.5
0	12	19.4
missing	10	16.1
total	62	100.0



## b) by language:

[TABLE 10.B] PERIODICALS, CURRENT		
language	NO.	%
ARABIC+/PERSIAN+/TURKISH+/WESTERN	8	12.9
PERSIAN+WESTERN	1	1.6
TURKISH+/ARABIC+PERSIAN+/WESTERN	3	4.8
WESTERN	12	19.4
WESTERN+ARABIC/+PERSIAN/+TURKISH	20	32.5
NO=0	12	19.4
missing	6	9.7
TOTAL	62	100.0

## 11. OTHER MATERIALS

## a) by size:

[TABLE 11.A] OTHER MATERIALS (size)		
size	No.	%
<100	7	11.3
101-500	2	3.2
501-1000	5	8.1
1001-2000	3	4.8
2001-3000	6	9.7
3001-	2	3.2
0	20	32.3
(missing)	17	27.4
total	62	100.0

## b) \* by language:

[TABLE 11.B] OTHER MATERIALS (languages)		
language	NO.	%
ARABIC/+PERSIAN/+TURKISH/WESTERN	18	29.0
PERSIAN+ARABIC/+TURKISH	3	4.8
WESTERN	5	8.1
WESTERN+ARABIC/+PERSIAN/+TURKISH	7	11.3
no holdings*	22	35.5
(missing)	7	11.3
TOTAL	62	100.0

\*: there are two collections which hold photographs and obviously there is no language coverage applicable to them.

## 12. SUBJECT COVERAGE OF THE COLLECTIONS

## a) by size :

[TABLE 12.A] SIZE OF THE COLLECTIONS		
size	No.	%
<500	13	21.0
501-1000	9	14.5
1001-2000	11	17.7
2001-5000	3	4.8
5001+	26	42.0
total	62	100.0

mean:3.774      mode:1.000      median:3.000      sum:234.000

b) by subject [<sup>2</sup>]:

[TABLE 12.B] GENERAL SUBJECT COVERAGE

subject	NO.	%
-----		
A	1	1.6
H	2	3.2
HC	2	3.2
H+ A/L/R	3	4.8
H+R+ L/S	3	4.8
H+S/ +R	4	6.5
H+T/+A/L/S	4	6.5
H+T+R	11	17.7
H+W	1	1.6
L+T+H	1	1.6
P/+ A+S+W+R+H	3	4.8
R	2	3.2
R+H/+L	3	4.8
R+S+H	2	3.2
R+T+W+H	1	1.6
S	2	3.2
S+H	6	9.7
S+H+R/W	2	3.2
T/+H/L	4	6.5
T+R+H	1	1.6
T+S	2	3.2
T+H+L+R+A+S+W	1	1.6
W+S	1	1.6
total	62	100.0

In terms of each subject in the DDC the order of the general subject coverage is as followed:

[TABLE 12.C] GENERAL SUBJECT COVERAGE GENERAL WORKS BY SIZE

size	NO.	%
-----		
>500	10	16.1
501-1000	4	6.5
2001-5000	1	1.6
0	47	75.8
TOTAL	62	100.0

Mean: .355

Mode: 0.0

Median: 0.0

Sum: 22.000

---

<sup>2</sup> .	abbreviation	full word	DDC	area No.
-----				
	A	ARTS		700
	H	HISTORY		950
	HC	ARCHAEOLOGY		915
	L	LANGUAGE		400
	P	PURE & APPLIED SCI.	500 & 600	
	R	RELIGION (ISLAM)		279
	S	SOCIAL SCIENCES		300
	T	LITERATURE		800
	W	GENERAL WORKS		000

[TABLE 12.D] GENERAL SUBJECT COVERAGE RELIGION BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
-----			
>500	16	25.8	
501-1000	5	8.1	
1001-2000	3	4.8	
2001-5000	5	8.1	
5001+	7	11.3	
0	26	41.9	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: 1.452	Mode: 0.0	Median: 1.000	Sum: 90.000

[TABLE 12.E] GENERAL SUBJECT COVERAGE SOCIAL SCIENCES BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
-----			
>500	13	21.0	
501-1000	5	8.1	
1001-2000	7	11.3	
2001-5000	3	4.8	
5001+	6	9.7	
0	28	45.2	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: 1.387	Mode: 0.0	Median: 1.000	Sum: 86.000

[TABLE 12.F] GENERAL SUBJECT COVERAGE LANGUAGES BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
-----			
>500	6	9.7	
501-1000	4	6.5	
1001-2000	3	4.8	
2001-5000	1	1.6	
5001+	2	3.2	
0	46	74.2	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .597	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 37.000

[TABLE 12.G] GENERAL SUBJECT COVERAGE PURE AND APP. SCI. BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
-----			
>500	7	11.3	
501-1000	2	3.2	
0	53	85.5	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .177	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 11.000

[TABLE 12.H] GENERAL SUBJECT COVERAGE ARTS BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
-----			
>500	11	17.7	
501-1000	3	4.8	
2001-5000	1	1.6	
0	47	75.8	
-----			
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .339	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 21.000

[TABLE 12.I] GENERAL SUBJECT COVERAGE LITERATURE BY SIZE

size	NO.	%
-----		
>500	9	14.5
501-1000	4	6.5
1001-2000	1	1.6
2001-5000	4	6.5
5001+	10	16.1
0	34	54.8
TOTAL	62	100.0

Mean: 1.387      Mode: 0.0      Median: 0.0      Sum: 86.000

[TABLE 12.J] GENERAL SUBJECT COVERAGE HISTORY BY SIZE

size	NO.	%
-----		
>500	17	27.4
501-1000	9	14.5
1001-2000	9	14.5
2001-5000	5	8.1
5001+	12	19.4
0	10	16.1
TOTAL	62	100.0

Mean: 2.290      Mode: 1.000      Median: 2.000      Sum: 142.000

### 13. SUBJECT COVERAGE OF THE ARABIC COLLECTIONS

a) by size :

[TABLE 13.A] SUBJECT COVERAGE: ARABIC (size)

size	total	%
----- ----- -----		
<500	14	22.6
501-1000	4	6.5
1001-2000	4	6.5
2001-5000	5	8.1
5001-10000	9	14.5
10001-15000	1	1.6
NON	25	40.3
----- ----- -----		
total	62	100.0

b) by subject :

[TABLE 13.B] SUBJECT COVERAGE: ARABIC

subject	NO.	%
H+R+ S/T	2	3.2
H+T+R/S	7	11.3
L+T	3	4.8
P	3	4.8
R	2	3.2
R+H+L	1	1.6
R+S+H	1	1.6
R+T	1	1.6
S	1	1.6
S+H/+R	4	6.5
T	4	6.5
T+H/+R	3	4.8
T+L	1	1.6
T+R+H	1	1.6
T+S/+L+R	2	3.2
W+S	1	1.6
NONE	25	40.3
=====		
total	62	100.0

In terms of each subject in the DDC the order of the Arabic language subject coverage is as followed:

[TABLE 13.C] ARABIC SUBJECT COVERAGE GENERAL WORKS BY SIZE

size	NO.	%
>500	8	12.9
1001-2001	1	1.6
0	53	85.5
TOTAL	62	100.0

Mean: .177      Mode: 0.0      Median: 0.0      Sum: 11.000

[TABLE 13.D] ARABIC SUBJECT COVERAGE RELIGION BY SIZE

size	NO.	%
>500	9	14.5
501-1000	3	4.8
1001-2000	7	11.3
2001-5000	2	3.2
5001+	1	1.6
0	40	64.5
TOTAL	62	100.0

Mean: .790      Mode: 0.0      Median: 1.000      Sum: 49.000

[TABLE 13.E] ARABIC SUBJECT COVERAGE SOCIAL SCIENCES BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
-----			
>500	8	12.9	
501-1000	7	11.3	
1001-2000	2	3.2	
2001-5000	1	1.6	
0	44	71.0	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .516	Mode: 0.0	Median: 1.000	Sum: 32.000

[TABLE 13.F] ARABIC SUBJECT COVERAGE LANGUAGES BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
-----			
>500	6	9.7	
501-1000	5	8.1	
1001-2000	1	1.6	
2001-5000	2	3.2	
0	48	77.4	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .435	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 27.000

[TABLE 13.G] ARABIC SUBJECT COVERAGE PURE AND APP. SCI. BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
-----			
>500	8	12.9	
0	54	87.1	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .129	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 8.000

[TABLE 13.H] ARABIC SUBJECT COVERAGE ARTS BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
-----			
>500	6	9.7	
0	56	90.3	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .097	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 6.000

[TABLE 13.I] ARABIC SUBJECT COVERAGE LITERATURE BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
-----			
>500	7	11.3	
501-1000	3	4.8	
1001-2000	6	9.7	
2001-5000	2	3.2	
5001+	4	6.5	
0	40	64.5	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .925	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 59.000

[TABLE 13.J] ARABIC SUBJECT COVERAGE HISTORY BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	6	9.7	
501-1000	7	11.3	
1001-2000	5	8.1	
2001-5000	3	4.8	
5001+	3	4.8	
0	38	61.3	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: 1.000	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 62.000

## 14. SUBJECT COVERAGE OF THE PERSIAN COLLECTIONS ; a) by size :

[TABLE 14.A] SUBJECT COVERAGE: PERSIAN (size)

size	total	%
<500	10	16.1
501-1000	4	6.5
1001-2000	5	8.1
2001-5000	4	6.5
5001-10000	4	6.5
10001-15000	1	1.6
NO Holding	34	54.8
total	62	100.0

## b) by subject :

[TABLE 14.B] SUBJECT COVERAGE: PERSIAN

subject	NO.	%
H	1	1.6
H+L+T+R+G+S+A	1	1.6
H+T+L	1	1.6
H+T+R	1	1.6
L	1	1.6
L+T	1	1.6
L+T+H	1	1.6
L+T+H+R+W	1	1.6
P	3	4.8
R	2	3.2
R+H	1	1.6
R+H+L	1	1.6
R+S+H	1	1.6
R+T	1	1.6
R+T+W+H	1	1.6
S	1	1.6
S+G	1	1.6
S+H	1	1.6
S+H+G	1	1.6
T	2	3.2
T+H+L+R+S+G+W+A	1	1.6
T+H+R+S+L+G+W+A	2	3.2
T+L+H+R+S+G+A	1	1.6
T+L+R+H+G+W+A	1	1.6
T+R+H	1	1.6
T+R+H+L	1	1.6
T+S+L+R	1	1.6
W+G+H	1	1.6
W+H+T	1	1.6
total	62	100.0

In terms of each subject in the DDC the order of the Persian language subject coverage is as followed:

[TABLE 14.C] PERSIAN SUBJECT COVERAGE GENERAL WORKS BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	8	12.9	
1001-2001	1	1.6	
0	53	85.5	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .177	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 11.000

[TABLE 14.D] PERSIAN SUBJECT COVERAGE RELIGION BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	5	8.1	
501-1000	5	8.1	
1001-2000	4	6.5	
2001-5000	2	3.2	
0	46	74.2	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .565	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 35.000

[TABLE 14.E] PERSIAN SUBJECT COVERAGE SOCIAL SCIENCES BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	8	12.9	
501-1000	4	6.5	
2001-5000	1	1.6	
0	49	79.0	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .323	Mode: 0.0	Median: 1.000	Sum: 20.000

[TABLE 14.F] PERSIAN SUBJECT COVERAGE LANGUAGES BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	7	11.3	
501-1000	2	3.2	
1001-2000	1	1.6	
2001-5000	1	1.6	
0	51	82.3	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .290	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 18.000

[TABLE 14.G] PERSIAN SUBJECT COVERAGE PURE AND APP. SCI. BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	6	9.7	
0	56	90.3	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .097	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 6.000

[TABLE 14.H] PERSIAN SUBJECT COVERAGE ARTS BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	4	6.5	
0	58	93.5	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .065	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 4.000



[TABLE 14.I] PERSIAN SUBJECT COVERAGE LITERATURE BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	6	9.7	
501-1000	4	6.5	
1001-2000	5	8.1	
2001-5000	1	1.6	
5001+	2	3.2	
0	44	71.0	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .694	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 43.000

[TABLE 14.J] PERSIAN SUBJECT COVERAGE HISTORY BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	5	8.1	
501-1000	4	6.5	
1001-2000	5	8.1	
2001-5000	2	3.2	
5001+	2	3.2	
0	44	71.0	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .742	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 46.000

## 15. SUBJECT COVERAGE OF THE TURKISH COLLECTIONS; a) by size :

[TABLE 15.A] SUBJECT COVERAGE: TURKISH (size)

size	total	%
<500	8	12.9
501-1000	5	8.1
1001-2000	3	4.8
2001-5000	2	3.2
5001-10000	4	6.5
10001-15000	1	1.6
NO Holdings	39	62.9
total	62	100.0

## b) by subject :

[TABLE 15.B] SUBJECT COVERAGE: TURKISH

subject	NO.	%
A+T+H	1	1.6
H	1	1.6
H+L+T+R+G+S+A	1	1.6
H+T+L	1	1.6
L	2	3.2
L+H	1	1.6
L+T+H+R+W	1	1.6
P	2	3.2
R	2	3.2
R+H	1	1.6
R+H+L	1	1.6
R+T	1	1.6
S	1	1.6
S+G	1	1.6
S+H	1	1.6
S+H+G	1	1.6
S+T+A	1	1.6
T	1	1.6
T+H+L+R+S+G+W+A	1	1.6

[TABLE 15.B] SUBJECT COVERAGE: TURKISH (cont.)

T+H+R+S+L+G+W+A	2	3.2
T+L+H+R+S+G+A	1	1.6
T+L+R+H+G+W+A	1	1.6
T+R+H	1	1.6
T+R+H+L	1	1.6
T+S+L+R	1	1.6
W+G+H	1	1.6
W+H+T	1	1.6
total	62	100.0

In terms of each subject in the DDC the order of the Turkish language subject coverage is as followed:

[TABLE 15.C] TURKISH SUBJECT COVERAGE GENERAL WORKS BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	6	9.7	
0	56	90.3	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .097	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 6.000

[TABLE 15.D] TURKISH SUBJECT COVERAGE RELIGION BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	9	14.5	
501-1000	3	4.8	
1001-2000	1	1.6	
2001-5000	1	1.6	
0	48	77.4	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .355	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 22.000

[TABLE 15.E] TURKISH SUBJECT COVERAGE SOCIAL SCIENCES BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	7	11.3	
501-1000	4	6.5	
1001-2000	1	1.6	
2001-5000	1	1.6	
0	49	79.0	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .355	Mode: 0.0	Median: 1.000	Sum: 22.000

[TABLE 15.F] TURKISH SUBJECT COVERAGE LANGUAGES BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	9	14.5	
1001-2000	1	1.6	
0	52	83.9	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .194	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 12.000

[TABLE 15.G] TURKISH SUBJECT COVERAGE PURE AND APP. SCI. BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	5	8.1	
0	57	91.9	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .081	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 5.000

[TABLE 15.H] TURKISH SUBJECT COVERAGE ARTS BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	5	8.1	
0	57	91.9	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .081	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 5.000

[TABLE 15.I] TURKISH SUBJECT COVERAGE LITERATURE BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	8	12.9	
501-1000	3	4.8	
1001-2000	3	4.8	
5001+	2	3.2	
0	46	74.2	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .532	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 33.000

[TABLE 15.J] TURKISH SUBJECT COVERAGE HISTORY BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	6	9.7	
501-1000	5	8.1	
1001-2000	3	4.8	
2001-5000	1	1.6	
5001+	1	1.6	
0	46	74.2	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .548	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 34.000

## 16. SUBJECT COVERAGE OF THE WESTERN COLLECTIONS

a) by size :

[TABLE 16.A] SUBJECT COVERAGE: WESTERN (size)

size	total	%
<500	16	25.8
501-1000	13	21.0
1001-2000	12	19.4
2001-5000	3	4.8
5001-10000	12	19.4
10001-15000	3	4.8
total	62	100.0

b) by subject :

[TABLE 16.B] SUBJECT COVERAGE: WESTERN

subject	No.	%
A	1	1.6
G+H	1	1.6
G+H+L	1	1.6
H	3	4.8
H+A	1	1.6
HC	1	1.6
HN	1	1.6
H+L+T+R+G+S+A	1	1.6
H+S	2	3.2
H+R+T	1	1.6
H+R+W+G+T+L	1	1.6
H+S	1	1.6
H+T+L	1	1.6

[TABLE 16.B] SUBJECT COVERAGE: WESTERN continued

subject	No.	%
H+T+R	1	1.6
L+A+T	1	1.6
L+T	2	3.2
P	2	3.2
P+A+S+W+R+H+G	1	1.6
R	2	3.2
R+H	4	6.5
R+H+L+T	1	1.6
R+H+S+L	1	1.6
R+S+H	2	3.2
R+T	1	1.6
S	2	3.2
S+G	1	1.6
S+H	5	8.1
S+H+G	2	3.2
S+H+R	1	1.6
S+P+H	1	1.6
T+H+L+R+S+G+W+A	1	1.6
T+H+R+S+L+G+W+A	2	3.2
T+H	1	1.6
T+H+R+S+W+L+P+A	2	3.2
T+L+H	1	1.6
T+L+H+R+S+G+A	1	1.6
T+L+R+H+G+W+A	1	1.6
T+R+H	1	1.6
T+R+H+L	1	1.6
T+S+L+R	1	1.6
W	1	1.6
W+G	1	1.6
W+G+H	1	1.6
W+H+T	1	1.6
W+S	1	1.6
total	62	100.0

In terms of each subject in the DDC, the order of the Western language subject coverage is as followed:

[TABLE 16.C] WESTERN SUBJECT COVERAGE GENERAL WORKS BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	17	27.4	
501-1000	1	1.6	
0	44	71.0	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .306	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 19.000

[TABLE 16.D] WESTERN SUBJECT COVERAGE RELIGION BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	21	33.9	
501-1000	9	8.1	
1001-2000	5	8.1	
0	27	43.5	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .871	Mode: 0.0	Median: 1.000	Sum: 54.000

[TABLE 16.E] WESTERN SUBJECT COVERAGE SOCIAL SCIENCES BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	17	27.4	
501-1000	8	12.9	
1001-2000	2	3.2	
2001-5000	4	6.5	
5001+	3	4.8	
0	28	45.2	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: 1.120	Mode: 0.0	Median: 1.000	Sum: 70.000

[TABLE 16.F] WESTERN SUBJECT COVERAGE LANGUAGES BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	7	11.3	
501-1000	2	3.2	
1001-2000	2	3.2	
0	51	82.3	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .274	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 17.000

[TABLE 16.G] WESTERN SUBJECT COVERAGE PURE AND APP. SCI. BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	6	9.7	
501-1000	1	1.6	
0	55	88.7	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .129	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 8.000

[TABLE 16.H] WESTERN SUBJECT COVERAGE ARTS BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	12	19.4	
501-1000	1	1.6	
2001-5000	1	1.6	
0	48	77.4	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .290	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 18.000

[TABLE 16.I] WESTERN SUBJECT COVERAGE LITERATURE BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	12	19.4	
501-1000	7	11.3	
1001-2000	2	3.2	
2001-5000	1	1.6	
5001+	1	1.6	
0	39	62.9	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: .661	Mode: 0.0	Median: 0.0	Sum: 41.000

[TABLE 16.J] WESTERN SUBJECT COVERAGE HISTORY BY SIZE

size	NO.	%	
>500	23	37.1	
501-1000	15	24.2	
1001-2000	6	9.7	
2001-5000	2	3.2	
5001+	6	9.7	
0	10	16.1	
TOTAL	62	100.0	
Mean: 1.785	Mode: 1.000	Median: 1.000	Sum: 109.000

## TECHNICAL SERVICES

## 17. AUTHOR TITLE CATALOGUE

## [TABLE 17] A/T CATALOGUE

cases	No.	%
YES	58	93.5
NO	2	3.2
missing	2	3.2
total	62	100.0

## 18. SUBJECT CATALOGUE

## [TABLE 18] SUBJECT CATALOGUE

cases	No.	%
YES	50	80.6
IN PROCESS	1	1.6
NO	10	16.1
missing	1	1.6
total	62	100.0

## 19. CARD CATALOGUES

## [TABLE 19] CARD CATALOGUE

cases	No.	%
YES	50	80.6
OTHERS	1	1.6
NO	9	14.5
missing	2	3.2
total	62	100.0

## 20. MICROFICHE CATALOGUE

## [TABLE 20] MICROFICHE CATALOGUE

cases	No.	%
YES	24	38.7
IN THE PROCESS	1	1.6
SPECIAL USE	1	1.6
NO	34	54.8
missing	2	3.2
total	62	100.0

## 21. COMPUTERISED CATALOGUE

## [TABLE 21] COMPUTERISED CATALOGUE

cases	No.	%
YES	24	38.7
IN PROCESS	3	4.8
SPECIAL USE	3	4.8
NO	27	43.5
missing	5	8.1
total	62	100.0

## TECHNICAL PROCESSING

## 22. CATALOGUING RULES:

[TABLE 22] CATALOGUING RULES		
cases	No.	%
BRITISH LIBRARY	1	1.6
AACR1	2	3.2
AACR1+AACR2	1	1.6
AACR2	38	61.3
OTHERS	15	24.2
NO	1	1.6
missing	4	6.5
total	62	100.0

## 23. SUBJECT APPROACH TO THE SHELVES:

[TABLE 23] SUBJECT APPROACH TO THE SHELVES

cases	No.	%
DDC	10	16.1
DDC+ADOPTION	1	1.6
UDC	2	3.2
LC	16	25.8
OTHERS	27	43.5
NO	1	1.6
missing	4	6.5
total	62	100.0

## 24. SUBJECT CATALOGUES

## a) classified catalogue :

[TABLE 24.A] SUBJECT CATALOGUES (CLASSIFIED)

cases	No.	%
DDC	6	9.7
DDC+ADOPTION	1	1.6
UDC	1	1.6
LC	17	27.4
IN-HOUSE	17	27.4
NO	18	29.0
missing	2	3.2
total	62	100.0

## b) subject (A/Z) catalogue :

[TABLE 24.B] SUBJECT CATALOGUES (A/Z)

cases	No.	%
LCSH	11	17.7
OTHERS	19	30.6
NO	30	48.4
missing	2	3.2
total	62	100.0

## 25. TRANSLITERATION RULES

[TABLE 25] TRANSLITERATION RULES

cases	No.	%
LC/ALA	27	43.5
OTHERS	14	22.6
NO	14	22.6
missing	7	11.3
total	62	100.0

## 26. UNION CATALOGUE OF ASIAN PUBLICATIONS (UCAP)

[TABLE 26] UCAP

cases	No.	%
YES	18	29.0
NO	42	67.7
missing	2	3.2
total	62	100.0

## 27. UNION CATALOGUE OF ARABIC SERIALS (UCAS)

[TABLE 27] UCAS

cases	No.	%
YES	15	24.2
NO	44	71.0
missing	3	4.8
total	62	100.0

## 28. UNION CATALOGUE OF PERSIAN PERIODICALS (UCPS)

[TABLE 28] UCPS

cases	No.	%
YES	16	25.8
NO	43	69.4
missing	3	4.8
total	62	100.0

## 29. UNION LIST AT EXETER UNIVERSITY (ULEU)

[TABLE 29] ULEU

cases	No.	%
YES	11	17.7
NO	44	71.0
missing	7	11.3
total	62	100.0

## 30. ACCESSION LIST

[TABLE 30.A] ACCESSION LIST

frequency	No.	%
YES	11	17.7
NO	44	71.0
missing	3	4.8
TOTAL	62	100.0

[TABLE 30.B] ACCESSION LIST

frequency	No.	%
WEEKLY	7	11.3
MONTHLY	9	14.5
2 MONTHS	1	1.6
3 MONTHS(quarterly)	3	4.8
6 MONTHS(bi-annually)	5	8.1
NO	33	53.2
missing	4	6.5
total	62	100.0



## LIST OF NAMES AND SOME INFORMATION ON THE 62 VALID RESPONDS

## KEY TO THE TABLE BELOW

## pl.= PLACE

## lib.= LIBRARIAN

Y = YES

N = NO

## SIZE

## lan.=LANGUAGES

1= &lt;500

A=ARABIC

2=501-1000

P=PERSIAN

3=1001-2000

T=TURKISH

4=2001-5000

W=WESTERN

5=5001-

## sub.= SUBJECT

## TYPE

A=ARTS

A = ACADEMIC (UNIVERSITY)

An=ANCIENT HISTORY

C = CULTURAL/COMMUNITY

C=A SELECTION OF EACH SUBJECT

CB= INFORMATION CENTRE INDEPENDENT OF  
THE EMBASSY

G=GEOGRAPHY

E = EMBASSY

H=HISTORY

G = GOVERNMENTAL

Hc=ARCHAEOLOGY

N = NATIONAL

L=LANGUAGE

P = PUBLIC

P=PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES

R = RESEARCH (SPECIAL)

R=RELIGION

S=SOCIAL SCIENCES

T=LITERATURE

W=GENERAL WORKS

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE TABLE BELOW IS JUST ON PRINTED BOOKS, AND GIVES A GENERAL IDEA ON THE COLLECTIONS SURVEYED. THEREFORE THE LANGUAGE COVERAGE THE SIZE AND THE SUBJECT COVERAGE ARE APPLICABLE TO BOOKS ONLY, EXCEPT IN ONE CASE, BRITISH LIBRARY, SCIENCE REFERENCE AND . . . , WHICH IS JUST PERIODICALS. THE SUBJECT COVERAGE SHOWS THE THREE MAIN SUBJECTS OF EACH COLLECTION, THEREFORE IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE, IT IS INDICATED BY C .

NAME	pl.	lib.	size	lan.	sub.	type
ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.....	ABERDEEN	N	1	WA	RH	A
ARAB BRITISH CENTRE LIBRARY.....	LONDON	Y	3	WA	SH	C
ARAB LEAGUE LIBRARY.....	LONDON	Y	3	WA	SHG	R
ARCHBISHOP MARSH'S LIBRARY.....	DUBLIN	Y	1	APTW	RH	P
BALFOUR LIBRARY.....	OXFORD	N	1	W	HA	R
BATH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.....	BATH	Y	3	WAPT	LT	A
BIBLE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.....	CAMBRIDGE	N	2	APTW	R	R
BIRMINGHAM CITY MUSEUM LIBRARY, .. DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY	BIRMINGHAM	N	1	W	An	P
BODLEIAN LIBRARY.....	OXFORD	Y	5	ATP	TRH	A
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.....	BRISTOL	N	1	W	HRS	A
BRITISH LIBRARY of ..... POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE (LSE)	LONDON	N	5	W	SH	N(A)
BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTE(BSI) MILTON LIBRARY KEYNES		Y	2	WAP	P	R
BRITISH LIBRARY, SCIENCE ..... REFERENCE & INFORMATION SERVICE	LONDON	N	1*	W	P	N
THE BRYNMOR JONES LIBRARY.....	HULL	N	4	W	HRS	A
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.....	CAMBRIDGE	Y	5	APTW	C	A
CHRIST CHURCH LIBRARY.....	OXFORD	Y	1	APT	R	A
CHRIST'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.....	CAMBRIDGE	Y	2	AP	T	A
DOCUMENTATION UNIT, ..... CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EASTERN AND ISLAMIC STUDIES	DURHAM	Y	5	AWP	SG	A
DOCUMENTATION UNIT, ..... CENTRE FOR ARAB GULF STUDIES	EXETER	Y	4	WAP	SHG	A
EAST SUSSEX COUNTY LIBRARY.....	BRIGHTON	N	1	W	W	P
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.....	EDINBURGH	Y	5	APTW	C	A
EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE... LIBRARY, TURKISH EMBASSY	LONDON	Y	2	TW	ATH	E

NAME	pl.	lib.	size	lan.	sub.	type
EMMANUEL COLLEGE LIBRARY.....	CAMBRIDGE	N	1	WAP	LTH	A
FACULTY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.....	CAMBRIDGE	Y	5	WAPT	C	A
LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE						
FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE..	LONDON	N	1	W	SH	G
LIBRARY						
GLASGOW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.....	GLASGOW	Y	4	APTW	HT	A
HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.....	LONDON	N	3	W	C	R
HUGH OWEN LIBRARY,.....	ABRYSTWYTH	N	3	W	WGH	A
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES						
IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM LIBRARY.....	LONDON	Y	3	WA2	HS	R
INDIA OFFICE.....	LONDON	Y	5	APT	C	N
LIBRARY AND RECORDS						
INDIAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY.....	OXFORD	Y	3	PAW	LT	A
(BODLEIAN LIBRARY)						
INFORMATION OFFICE,.....	LONDON	Y	1	WA	WS	E
QATAR EMBASSY						
INSTITUTE OF ISMAILI STUDIES.....	LONDON	Y	5	APW	RSH	A
LIBRARY						
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT.....	BRIGHTON	Y	5	WAPT	S	A
STUDIES LIBRARY						
INSTITUTE OF COMMONWEALTH.....	LONDON	Y	2	W	SH	A
STUDIES LIBRARY, UCL						
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY,.....	LONDON	N	5	W	Hc	A
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON						
IRANIAN SECTION WADHAM COLLEGE...	OXFORD	Y	4	PWA	HTR	A
JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY.....	MANCHESTER	Y	5	WAPT	C	A
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER						
KING'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.....	LONDON	Y	1	WA	RLH	A
LEEDS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.....	LEEDS	Y	5	WAP	C	A
LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMELY,.....	LONDON	N	2	W	GH	P
CENTRAL LIBRARY						
MIDDLE EAST LIBRARY.....	OXFORD	Y	5	WAPT	WHT	A
ST ANTONY'S COLLEGE						

NAME	pl.	lib.	size	lan.	sub.type
NATIONAL ART LIBRARY.....LONDON [VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM]	N	4	W	A N	
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.....ABERYSTWYTH	N	5	WAP	HRL N	
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY.....OXFORD	Y	5	WATP	RHL A	
ORIENTAL COLLECTIONS,.....LONDON BRITISH LIBRARY	Y	5	APT	C N	
PARTNERSHIP HOUSE LIBRARY.....LONDON	Y	2	W	RH R	
PEMBROKE COLLEGE LIBRARY.....CAMBRIDGE	N	1	W	TLH A	
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST....BELFAST MAIN LIBRARY	N	4	WA	RT A	
ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY.....LONDON LIBRARY (Now Cambridge)	N	3	W	W R	
ST PANCRAS REFERENCE LIBRARY.....LONDON	N	1	WA	SPH P	
SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND.....LONDON AFRICAN STUDIES (SOAS) LIBRARY	Y	5	APTW	C A	
SION COLLEGE LIBRARY.....LONDON	N	1	W	GHL A	
THE SAUDI ARABIAN.....LONDON INFORMATION OFFICE LIBRARY	Y	4	WA	RSH CB	
TURKISH COMMUNITY CENTRE.....LONDON	Y	2	TW	STA C	
UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX LIBRARY.....BRIGHTON	N	5	W	SH A	
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,.....DURHAM UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM	Y	5	WAPT	C A	
UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREW'S LIBRARY..ST ANDREW'S	Y	5	WAPT	HTL A	
UNIVERSITY OF EXETER LIBRARY.....EXETER	Y	5	AW	C A	
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,.....NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM	N	2	WA	RH A	
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON.....LONDON	N	1	W	H A	
WELLCOME INSTITUTE FOR.....LONDON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE LIBRARY	Y	3	WAP	P R	

**APPENDIX 2**

**QUESTIONNAIRES FROM CHAPTER 4 ON SURVEYING USERS**

NO.....

**BRISMES MEMBERS**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE ON**  
**INFORMATION RESOURCES ON THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE U.K.**

**1. Please tick ( ) against the box which reflects your main interest in the Middle East:**

- |                                                      |                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Research & writing          | <input type="checkbox"/> Studying (under & postgraduate) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Teaching                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Social work                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Journalism                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal interest           |                                                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify ..... |                                                          |

**2. Please tick ( ) the language(s) in which you look for materials / sources / information for your Middle Eastern interest?**

- ☐ Arabic  
☐ Persian  
☐ Turkish  
☐ Western, which? .....  
☐ Other, which? .....

**3. What are the main subject(s) area(s) in which you are interested relating to Middle East?**

.....  
**4. If you use any library-based information relevant to your the Middle Eastern interest, please tick ( ) boxes below and indicate the main ones you use.**

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| academic libraries . . . .  | <input type="checkbox"/> which?..... |
| governmental libraries . .  | <input type="checkbox"/> which?..... |
| national libraries . . . .  | <input type="checkbox"/> which?..... |
| public libraries . . . . .  | <input type="checkbox"/> which?..... |
| special libraries. . . . .  | <input type="checkbox"/> which?..... |
| other, please specify ..... |                                      |

**5. How do you keep up-to-date with information on the subject you need concerning your Middle Eastern interest?**

- |                                                                  |                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Browsing in libraries                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Libraries' accession list |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers                              | <input type="checkbox"/> journals/ magazines       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> References in books                     | <input type="checkbox"/> References in articles    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abstracting journals                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Indexing journals         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bibliographies                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Conferences and seminars  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On-line data banks                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting the area/ region |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Informal networks and personal contacts |                                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other please specify .....              |                                                    |

6. Please name the titles of up to ten (10) main journals/ newspapers and main printed reference sources (eg. indexing journals like Index Islamicus...) or non printed (eg. Middle East File on DIALOG) which you read or use to up date the information you need for your Middle Eastern interest.

TITLE/NAME

LANGUAGE PLACE


7. Do you think the information sources (eg. libraries etc.) you use for your interest on Middle East are adequate?  
yes [ ] no [ ]

8. We would appreciate if you could comment and suggest ways for improvements, if any, which are necessary in supply of information on the Middle East in your field:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY ARCHIVE AND INFORMATION STUDIES (SLAIS)  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON (UCL)  
GOWER STREET, LONDON WC1E 6BT  
TEL: 01-387-7204

Project Director: J.H. McIlwaine  
Researcher : A. Macoy

22nd MAY 1989

Dear Colleague,

A research project is in operation at the University College London (UCL), School of Library Archive and Information Studies (SLAIS), entitled Information Resources on the Middle East in the U.K. For this project there is a genuine need to know about the information needs of scholars, journalists, businessmen, publishers etc. who have an interest in the subject area Middle East.

The British Society for Middle Eastern Studies has kindly assisted us and let us have the name and address of their members, from whom you have been selected in order to find out about your specific information needs concerning the Middle East.

We would therefore be very grateful if you could complete the enclosed questionnaire and return it to us, NOT later than the 12th of JUNE 1989. We would like to assure you that your reply will be considered confidential.

We enclose an Stamped Address Envelope for your convenience and we would be very pleased if your answers to questions could be typed or written in capital letters.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Yours sincerely

A. Macoy



SCHOOL OF LIBRARY ARCHIVE AND INFORMATION STUDIES (SLAIS)  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON (UCL)  
GOWER STREET, LONDON WC1E 6BT  
TEL: 01-387-7204

Project Director: J.H. McIlwaine  
Researcher : A. Macoy

15th June, 1989

Dear Colleague,

On 22nd May 1989 a letter enclosed a questionnaire and an SAE relevant to a project on Information Resources on the Middle East in the U.K. taking place at University College London has been sent to you. In this research we need to know about the information needs of scholars, journalists, businessmen, publishers etc. who have an interest in the subject area Middle East. The closing date for collecting responds were expected to be on the 12th of June. If you have replied to the questionnaire, which we would like to thank you on this occasion, please ignore this letter.

If you have not replied to the questionnaire, we would like to ask your assistance again, which has a great importance to us. Up to this moment the rate of success in responds is 40%, however, we still need to upgrade this percentage to 60%.

We would therefore be very grateful if you could complete the questionnaire and return it to us, but NOT later than the 30th of JUNE 1989. We would like to assure you that your reply will be considered confidential.

In case if you have not received the questionnaire, please call me at the Tel: (01)-387-7204 and leave your name and address and I will send you a copy of the questionnaire as soon as possible.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Yours sincerely

A. Macoy (Mr)

## LIBRARY USERS

LIB..... NO.....

## 1.WHAT IS YOUR POSITION, ARE YOU?

UNDERGRADUATE [ ] POSTGRADUATE [ ] ACADEMIC STAFF [ ]  
 OTHERS [ ] .....  
 WHICH INS./ORGANIS./COMP.....

## 2.HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE THIS LIBRARY?

RARELY [ ] LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH [ ]  
 ONCE A FORTNIGHT [ ] ONCE A WEEK [ ] MORE OFTEN [ ]

## 3.WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED TO USE THIS LIBRARY WERE YOU GIVEN A TOUR OR AN INTRODUCTORY BOOK TO THE LIBRARY? YES [ ] NO [ ]

## 4.FOR WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES DO YOU USE THIS LIBRARY?

WRITING AN:ESSAY [ ] REP.[ ] RES./THESES [ ] BOOK [ ]  
 ARTICLE [ ] PERSONAL INT. [ ]  
 REFERENCE (ONLY) [ ] OTHERS .....

## 5.IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGES ARE YOU LOOKING FOR MATERIALS IN THIS LIBRARY?

ARABIC [ ] PERSIAN [ ] TURKISH [ ] WESTERN [ ] OTHERS [ ]  
 WHICH W/O.....

## 6.WHAT SUBJECT(S) AREA(S) DO YOU USE IN THIS LIBRARY FOR YOUR WORK? .....

## 7.WHICH TYPE OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL(S) DO YOU USE MORE FOR YOUR WORK IN THIS LIBRARY? \*\*\*

BOOKS [ ] PERIODICALS [ ] MSS/ARCH. [ ]  
 A/V/MA/SLI [ ] OFF.PUB./REP.[ ] THESES [ ]

## 8.ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUES IN THIS LIB?

A/T CAT: [ ] CLAS. CAT:[ ] SUBJECT CAT: [ ] BOOK CAT: [ ]  
 MIC. CAT: [ ] COMP.CAT: [ ] OTHERS [ ]  
 IF NOT WHY.....

## 9.ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE TRANSLITERATED A/T CATALOGUE?

YES [ ] NO [ ]

IF NOT

WHY.....

## 10.ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME USED IN THE LIBRARY FOR FINDING MATERIALS? YES [ ] NO [ ]

IF NOT WHY .....

## 11.HAVE YOU USED ANY OF THE UNION CAT. UCAP[ ], UCAS[ ], UCPS[ ], JANET[ ], GEAC[ ]? YES [ ] NO [ ]

IF YES, WERE YOU SATISFIED WITH THEM?

UCAP[ ] UCAS[ ] UCPS[ ] JANET[ ] GEAC[ ]

IF NOT WHY:

UCAP .....  
 UCAS .....  
 UCPS .....  
 JANET/GEAC .....

**12.FOR FINDING MATERIALS IN THIS LIBRARY WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SOURCES DO YOU USE?**

A/T CAT. [ ] SUB. CAT [ ] BROWS. SHEL [ ] ON-LINE CAT. [ ]  
 INDIV.LIB.TUTOR.COLLEAGUE LIB [ ] TU [ ] COL [ ]  
 OTHERS [ ].....

**13.HAVE YOU HAD PROBLEMS IN FINDING THE SOURCE(S) YOU NEED IN THIS LIBRARY? YES [ ] NO [ ] SOMETIME [ ]**

IF YES AND SOMETIME

WHAT WAS THE REASON? CAT.NOT HELP.[ ] MIS.SHE.[ ] NO.HELD[ ]  
 OTHERS .....

**14.DO YOU THINK YOU ARE MISSING SOME SOURCES WHICH ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS LIB? YES [ ] NO [ ] SOMETIME[ ]**

IF YES AND SOMETIME

IN WHAT SUBJECT AREA IS IT? .....  
 IN WHAT LANGUAGES IS IT? .....  
 IN WHAT TYPE OF MATERIAL IS IT? .....

**15.WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU FAIL TO FIND THE NEEDED SOURCE(S)?**

CONS.LIB.STAFF [ ] INT.LIB.SCH [ ] LOOK FOR ALTERNA.[ ]  
 GO ANO. LIB. [ ] GIVE UP [ ]  
 OTHERS .....

**16.HAVE YOU BEEN TRAINED OR INTRODUCED TO ANY SOURCES ON "HOW TO LOOK FOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION"?**

YES [ ] NO [ ]

**17.HOW DO YOU FIND OUT INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT YOU NEED?**

ACCES/READ.LIST [ ] COMM.CAT. [ ] ARTIC./BOOK REV. [ ]  
 CONSUL L.T.C. [ ] REF.IN BOOK [ ] REFE. IN ARTIC. [ ]  
 ON-LINE DATA BANK[ ] PRIN.REF.SOUR. [ ] ABS[ ] IND[ ] BIB[ ]  
 OTHERS.....

**18.WHERE DO YOU OBTAIN THE SOURCES [ ] INFORMATION [ ] YOU NEED?**

PERSONAL COLL. [ ] AT WORK [ ] COMMERCIAL AGENCIES [ ]  
 PERSONAL CONT. [ ] THIS LIB. [ ] OTHER LIB [ ]  
 OTHERS .....

**19.WHAT OTHER LIBRARIES DO YOU USE FOR A SIMILAR PURPOSE?**

.....

**20.IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO ADD ANY COMMENTS**

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

NO.....

**JOURNALISTS**

1. In what type of publications/ broadcasting is your journalism involved?

newspaper ☐ jour/ per/ mag ☐ news on radio ☐  
 news TV ☐ other.....

Could you give the name and address of the organisation?

.....  
 .....

2. In what language is your publications/ broadcasting?

☐ Arabic  
☐ Persian  
☐ Turkish  
☐ Western, which?.....  
☐ Other, which? .....

3. What are the main subject(s) area(s) of the publications/ broadcasting?

.....

4. How do you find out/up date information on the subject you need concerning Middle East?

☐ Newspapers ☐ Magazines/ journals/ periodicals  
☐ books ☐ Abstracting journals  
☐ Conferences ☐ On-line data banks  
☐ News agencies (radio, TV...)  
☐ Informal networks and personal contacts  
☐ Other please specify .....

5. Do you use any library based information in the UK concerning your job for your Middle Eastern interest?

own lib. ☐  
 gov. lib ☐ which .....  
 aca/univ ☐ which .....  
 public ☐ which .....  
 special ☐ which .....  
 other ☐ which .....

6. Do you think the information resources you use outside the organisation is adequate?

yes ☐ no ☐

Please suggest ways of improvement: sub. ty. lang.

SUB : .....

LAN : .....

TYPE: .....

7.If you could name the title of up to ten (10) main journals / papers / periodicals and printed or non-printed sources which you read to up date the information you need for your Middle Eastern interest.

title

lan. pl.


8.Any comments if you wish to add?

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**APPENDIX 3****LIST OF PERIODICALS FROM INDEX ISLAMICUS '84 & '88;****LIST OF PERIODICALS AND MAJOR REFERENCE SOURCES LISTED BY USERS  
AND THEIR SUBJECTS**

## LIST OF PERIODICALS FROM INDEX ISLAMICUS '84 &amp; '88

## A

A.A.Q. : ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY 42  
 AL ABHATH 194  
 ACAT ORIENTALIA 387  
 ADAB AL RAFIDAYN 290  
 AFGHAN STUDIES 95  
 AFGHANICA 477  
 AFGHANISTAN FORUM 222  
 AFKAR 255  
 AFKAR INQUIRY 321  
 AFRICA 307  
 AFRICAN RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION 57  
 AFRICAN STUDIES REVIEW 80  
 AFRIKA SPECTRUM 266  
 AKRON LAW REVIEW 127  
 ALIF 291  
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ARAB GULF JOURNAL	1
AL NAHAR (Beirut)	1
KUWAIT UNIVERSITY LAW JOURNAL	1
LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	1
ISRAEL PRESS BRIEF	1
ISRAEL ORIENTAL STUDIES	1
ISRAEL AND PALESTINE	1
FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION	1
SERVICES DAILY REPORT	
NEW YORK TIMES	1
AL FIKR AL-ARABI (Beirut)	1
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	1
MIDDLE EAST FILE (DIALOG)	1
IRAN TIMES	1
JERUSALEM Q.	1
IRAN FOCUS	1
LEVANT	1
AL MAJALLAT AL-ARABI AL-DUWALIYE	1
MAJALLAT AL-QANUN WA'L-IQTISAD	1
MILLIYET (Tur.)	1
ISLAMIC CULTURE	1
KEYHAN-E HAVAIE	1
MA'RIV HEBREW	1
ORIENTALIA	1
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF GULF STUDIES	1
CRESCENT INTERNATIONAL	1
ARAB STUDIES Q.	1
KITAB-E NOU	1

## LIST OF PERIODICALS &amp; MAJOR REFERENCE SOURCES LISTED BY... (cont.)

Title	Freq.
ORIENTE MODERNO	1
OPEC BULLETIN	1
LINGUISTICS INQUIRY	1
INTERNATIONAL LAWYER	1
NOVYE KNIGI	1
MAJALLAT MAJAMA AL-LUGHA AL-ARABIYYA (Cairo)	1
OPEC REVIEW	1
LANGUAGE	1
LEBANICUS	1
NEWSPOST	1
AL LISAN AL-ARABI	1
SOCIETY OF CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES	1
STUDIA ORIENTALIA	1
STIDOST FORSCHUNGEN (?)	1
SHU'UN FILISTINIYYAH	1
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	1
REVISTA DEGLI STUDI ORIENTALI	1
ZEITSCHRIFT FUR ARABISCHE LINGUISTIK	1
AL QODS AL-ARABI	1
REVUE DE L'ACADEMIE ARABE DE DAMAS (Damascus)	1
AL QANTRA	1
SOCIOLOGY	1
KEESING'S CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVE	1
REVUE DU MONDE MUSALMAN	1
REVUE DES ETUDES ISLAMIQUES	1
POLITIKA (Heb.)	1
IDRS BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON HEALTH MANPOWER	1
JOURNAL OF SOUTH ASIAN + MIDDLE EAST STUDIES	1
PARABALA	1
FASL-E KITAB	1
MEMO	1
COMMENTARY	1
CAABU publications	1
PIW	1
WATAN AL KUWAIT	1
JOURNAL ASIATIQUE	1
JOURNAL OF MIDDLE EAST INSTITUTION (Washington)	1
PHONETICA	1
14TH OCTOBER	1
BELLETEN	1
CONTENT OF RECENT ECONOMIC JOURNALS	1
CAABU NEWSLETTER	2
SOAS ACCESSION LIST	2
JOURNAL OF ARAB LINGUISTICS	2
HAQIQAT UZBEKISTAN	2
WORLD OF ISLAM	2
JERUSALEM STUDIES IN ARABIA AND ISLAM	2
SAFIR AL	2
TURKOLOGISCHER ANTEIGER (Ger.)	2
PEUPLES MEDITERRANEENNES	2
THIRD WORLD QUARTERLY	2
BRIEFING (Tur.)	2
AL-FIHRIST	2
LE MONDE POLITIQUE	2
DIE WELT DES ISLAM	2

## LIST OF PERIODICALS &amp; MAJOR REFERENCE SOURCES LISTED BY... (cont.)

Title	Freq.
NEW OUTLOOK	2
OBSERVER	2
PETROLEUM ECONOMIST	2
THE OTHER ISRAEL	2
MIDDLE EAST MAGAZINE	2
IRAN NAMEH	2
BRISMES NEWSLETTER	2
<b>COMET's publications</b>	2
JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE ORIENT	3
JOURNAL OF SEMITIC STUDIES	3
JOURNAL OF ARABIC LITERATURE	3
MAGREB MASHREK	3
JERUSALEM POST	3
MERIP REPORT	3
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW	3
AL AHRAH (London)	3
<b>PUBLISHER's catalogue</b>	3
TIMES	3
JOURNAL OF PALESTINIAN STUD.	3
<b>UK NATIONAL PAPERS</b>	3
MAN	3
GULF REPORT	3
ABSTRACTA IRANICA	3
AYANDEH	3
AL SHARQ AL-AWAST (London)	3
NASHR-E DANESH (Iran)	3
MIDDLE EAST MIRROR	3
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE	3
<b>ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ISLAM</b>	3
JRAS	3
IRAN	3
AL MUSTAQBAL	4
JAOS	4
MEES	4
MERIP	4
ECONOMIST	4
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ACCESSION LIST	4
GUARDIAN	4
ARAB AFFAIRS	4
MESA BULLETIN	5
FINANCIAL TIMES	5
SURVEY OF WORLD BROADCASTING	5
INDEPENDENT	5
LE MONDE	5
IRANIAN STUDIES	6
ZEITSCHRIFT DER DEUTSCHEN MORGENLANDISCHE GESELLSCHAFT	6
THE MIDDLE EAST	7
MIDDLE EAST STUDIES	7
ARABICA	7
STUDIA ISLAMICA	7
DER ISLAM	10
MEED	11
BULLETIN OF SOAS	13

**LIST OF PERIODICALS & MAJOR REFERENCE SOURCES LISTED BY... (cont.)**

Title	Freq.
MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL	13
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ME. ST.	20
INDEX ISLAMICUS	22
BRISMES BULLETIN	26

**PERIODICALS AND MAJOR REFERENCE SOURCES  
LISTED BY USERS AND THEIR SUBJECTS**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Freq</b>	<b>DDC</b>	
14TH OCTOBER	1		
ABSTRACTA IRANICA	3	900	
ADAJ	1		
AFAQ	1	900	
AFGHANICA	1	900	
AFROASIAN LINGUISTICS	1	400	
AL AHRAH (London)	3	300	
ALAM AL-FIKR (Kuwait)	1	300	
AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST	1	380	
ANTHROPOLOGICAL INDEX	1	400	
ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS	1	380	400
ARAB AFFAIRS	4	330	
ARAB GULF JOURNAL	1	900	
ARAB HERITAGE NEWSLETTER	1	900	
ARAB LAW Q.	1	340	
ARAB STUDIES Q.	1	900	
ARABIAN NEWSLETTER	1	300	
ARABICA	7	900	
ARAMCO WORLD MAGAZINE	1	900	
ARCHIVUM LINGUISTICUM	1	400	
ASIAN AFFAIRS	1	900	
ASIAN AND AFRICAN AFFAIRS	1	900	
ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF CENTRAL ASIAN RESEARCH AACAR	1		
AUSARICAN SCHOLAR usa	1	900	
AYANDEH	3	900	
BAJOR	1	900	
BAKALLA (BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARABIC LINGUISTICS)	1	400	
BAKHTAR-E EMROUZ	1	300	
BED	1		
BELGELER	1	900	
BELLETEN	1	900	
BIBLIOTHECA ORIENTALIS	1	900	
BRIEFING (Tur.)	2	300	
BRIENT (Ger.)	1	900	
BRILL HARRASSOWITZ EH COPENHAGEN	1		
BRISMES BULLETIN	26	900	
BRISMES NEWSLETTER	2	900	
BULLETIN OF SOAS	13	900	
CAABU NEWSLETTER	2		
CAABU Publications	1		
CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY	1	900	
COMET's publications	2	330	
COMMENTARY	1	330	
THE CONFIDENTIAL	1		
CONTENT OF RECENT ECONOMIC JOURNALS	1	350	
CONTENTS OF CURRENT PER.TEL AVIV	1	50	
CRESCENT INTERNATIONAL	1	910	
CUMHURIYET (Tur.)	1	300	
CURRENT TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS	1	400	

**PERIODICALS AND MAJOR REFERENCE SOURCES  
LISTED BY USERS AND THEIR SUBJECTS (cont.)**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Freq</b>	<b>DDC</b>		
DATMA-BANASIRAKAN HANOES ARMINIA	1			
DIRASAT ARABIYYA (Beirut)	1	300		
ECHO OF IRAN	1	300		
ECONOMIST	4	350		
ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT; COUNTRY REPORTS	1	300		
ENCOUNTER	1	200		
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ISLAM	3	297		
ERIC (DIALOG)	1			
ETTELA'AT (Iran?)	1	300		
FACULTY OF ARTS BAGHDAD UNIVERSITY	1	800		
AL FAJR	1	300		
FASL-E KITAB (London)	1	800		
AL FIHRIST	2	50		
AL FIKR AL-ARABI (Beirut)	1	300		
FINANCIAL TIMES	5	330		
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	1	300		
FOREIGN BROADCAST	1	300		
INFORMATION SERV. DAILY REP.				
GUARDIAN	4	300		
GULF REPORT	3	300		
HAQIQAT UZBEKISTAN	2	300		
AL-HAYAT (London)	1	300		
HEALTH ORGANISATION PUBLICATIONS	1	500		
IDRS BIBLIOGRAPHIES	1			
ON HEALTH MANPOWER				
INDEPENDENT	5	300		
INDEX ISLAMICUS	22	50	297	
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	1	320		
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE	3	300		
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL	1	300		
OF GULF STUDIES				
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ME. ST.	20	900	300	297
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF LANGUAGE	1	300		
INTERNATIONAL LAWYER	1	400		
IRAN	3	900		
IRAN FOCUS	1	330		
IRAN NAMEH	2	900		
IRAN TIMES	1	300		
IRANIAN STUDIES	6	900		
IRAQ	1	900		
ISLAM DER	10	297		
ISLAMIC CULTURE	1	297		
ISRAEL AND PALESTINE	1	300		
ISRAEL ORIENTAL STUDIES	1	900		
ISRAEL PRESS BRIEF	1	300		
JAOS	4	380		
JERUSALEM POST	3	300		
JERUSALEM Q.	1	320		
JERUSALEM STUDIES IN ARABIA AND ISLAM	2	297		
JOURNAL ASIATIQUE	1	900		
JOURNAL OF ARAB LINGUISTICS	2	400		

**PERIODICALS AND MAJOR REFERENCE SOURCES  
LISTED BY USERS AND THEIR SUBJECTS (cont.)**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Freq</b>	<b>DDC</b>	
JOURNAL OF ARABIC LITERATURE	3	800	
JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE ORIENT	3	300	
JOURNAL OF MIDDLE EAST INSTITUTION (Washington)	1	900	
JOURNAL OF PALESTINIAN STUD.	3	900	
JOURNAL OF SEMITIC STUDIES	3	200	
JOURNAL OF SOUTH ASIAN + MIDDLE EAST STUDIES	1	900	
JRAS	3	900	
JSAI	1	900	
JEUNE AFRIQUE	1	900	
KEESING'S CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVE	1		
KEYHAN-E HAVAIE (London)	1	300	
KITAB-E NOU	1	800	
KUWAIT UNIVERSITY LAW JOURNAL	1	340	
LANGUAGE	1	800	
LEBANICUS	1	50	
LEVANT	1	900	
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ACCESSION LIST	4	50	
AL LISAN AL-ARABI	1	400	
LOGISTICS INQUIRY	1	400	
LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Publications/Services	1	330	
MA'RIV HEBREW	1		
MAGREB MASHREK	3	300	
AL MAJALLAT AL-ARABI AL-DUWALIYE	1	300	
MAJALLAT AL-QANUN WA'L-IQTISAD	1	350	
MAJALLAT MAJAMA AL-LUGHHA AL-ARABIYYA (Cairo)	1	400	
AL MALAF	1		
MAN	3	900	
MEED	11	300	
MEES	4	300	
MEMO	1	330	
MERIP	7	900	
MESA BULLETIN	5	900	300
MIDDLE EAST FILE (DIALOG)	1		
MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL	15	300	
MIDDLE EAST MAGAZINE			
MIDDLE EAST MIRROR	3	300	
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW	3	330	
MIDDLE EAST STUDIES	7	900	300
THE MIDDLE EAST	7	330	
MILLIYET (Tur.)	1	300	
LE MONDE	5	300	
LE MONDE POLITIQUE	2	320	
MOSLEM WORLD	1	300	
AL-MUSTAQBAL AL-ARABIA	5	300	
AL NAHAR (Beirut)	1	300	
NASHR-E DANESH (Iran)	3	800	
NEW OUTLOOK	2	320	
NEW YORK TIMES	1	300	



**PERIODICALS AND MAJOR REFERENCE SOURCES  
LISTED BY USERS AND THEIR SUBJECTS (cont.)**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Freq</b>	<b>DDC</b>
NEWSPOST	1	300
NOVYE KNIGI	1	900
OBSERVER	2	300
OFFICIAL LEAGUE GAZETTEERS OF GULF COUNTRIES	1	340
OPEC BULLETIN	1	350
OPEC REVIEW	1	350
ORIENTALIA	1	900
ORIENTE MODERNO	1	900
THE OTHER ISRAEL	2	320
PARABALA	1	200
PETROLEUM ECONOMIST	2	350
PEUPLES MEDITERRANEENNES	2	300
PHONETICA	1	400
PIW	1	
POLITIKA (Heb.)	1	300
PUBLISHER's catalogue	3	
AL QANTRA	1	
AL QODS AL-ARABI	1	300
REGISTER OF LAWS OF ARABIAN GULF	1	400
REVISTA DEGLI STUDI ORIENTALI	1	900
REVUE DE L'ACADEMIC ARABE DE DAMAS (Damascus)	1	800
REVUE DES ETUDES ISLAMIQUES	1	297
REVUE DU MONDE MUSULMAN (Frn.)	1	200
AL SAFIR (Beirut)	2	300
AL SHARQ AL-AWAST (London)	3	300
SHU'UN FILISTINIYYAH	1	300
SOAS ACCESSION LIST	2	50
SOCIETY OF CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES	1	
SOCIOLOGY	1	300
STIDOST FORSCHUNGEN (?)	1	
STUDIA ISLAMICA	7	297
STUDIA ORIENTALIA	1	900
SUDAN STUDIES BULLETIN	1	900
SUFI	1	297
SUMER	1	900
SUNDAY TIMES	1	300
SURVEY OF WORLD BROADCASTING	5	300
AL TAQRIR	1	900
AL TARIQ (Beirut)	1	900
TASG NEWS	1	300
TEMONOS	1	
THIRD WORLD QUARTERLY	2	350
TIMES	3	300
TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT	1	340
TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT	1	800
TUKDILIRE EDEBIYATI ANSIKLOPEDISI	1	800
TURCICA (Frn.)	1	400
TURKIYE BIBLIOGRAFYASI	1	50
TURKOLOGISCHER ANZEIGER	2	900
UK NATIONAL PAPERS	3	300

**PERIODICALS AND MAJOR REFERENCE SOURCES  
LISTED BY USERS AND THEIR SUBJECTS (cont.)**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Freq</b>	<b>DDC</b>
UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM	1	50
CENT. OF ME. & ISLAMIC		
ST. LIBRARY ACCESSION LIST		-
WASHINGTON POST	1	300
WATAN AL KUWAIT	1	300
DIE WELT DES ISLAM	2	297
WORLD AFFAIRS	1	320
WORLD OF ISLAM	2	297
WORLD TODAY	1	320
YEDIOT AHAIIOUST (Heb.)	1	
ZEITSCHRIFT DER DEUTSCHEN	6	900
MORGENLANDISCHE GESELLSCHAFT		
ZEITSCHRIFT FUR	2	400
ARABISCHE LINGUISTIKS		

**APPENDIX 4**  
**AN ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL PROFILE OF THE MIDDLE EAST**

### A PROFILE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Certain sources have been used in this Appendix to enable me to present an economic and educational profile of each country in this work. Key elements are used for presenting an economic picture of each country, such as GNP and GDP, balance of payments, principal imports and trade partners. For the educational profile, key factors such as rate of literacy, the number of schools and universities as well as numbers attending in each of those and book production and libraries are used. A brief socio-political picture for each country is also presented to give a better illustration. Countries in this part appear in alphabetical order.

### CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1947 TO DATE <sup>[1]</sup>:

- 1947: United Nations ratifies partition plan for Palestine.
- 1948: Creation of state of Israel and start of Arab-Israeli conflicts.
- 1951: Anglo-Iranian Oil Company nationalized.
- 1952: King Farouk of Egypt overthrown by Gamal Abdul Nasser.
- 1953: Iranian Prime Minister overthrown in a coup. He supported the nationalization of the oil industry.
- 1956: Nationalization of Suez canal by Egypt; followed by British, French and Israeli attacks.
- 1958: The Iraqi Monarchy overthrown.
- 1962: Military coups in Yemen, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.
- 1967: Six-Day war between Egypt and Israel ; Israel occupies West Bank, Golan Heights, Sinai and Gaza Strip.
- 1970: Military coup in Syria. Death of Nasser; succeeded by Sadat
- 1971: Bahrain, Qatar and the Trucial States become independent.
- 1973: October War between Israel and Egypt, in which Egypt captures part of Sinai. OPEC restricts oil supply in response to Western support for Israel.

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<sup>1</sup>. This part has been prepared by using the following sources:  
The Bulletin of Arab publications. (Cairo; Tunis; League of Arab Studies; 1972-1984).  
Europa world year book. (London; Europa Publications; Issues for 1990-1993).  
UNESCO Statistical Year book. (Paris; UNESCO; 1952-.  
 "The Middle East", in The Economist atlas. (London; Economist; 1991). p. 256.

- 1975: Lebanese civil war begins.
- 1979: Iranian Islamic Revolution and seizure of US embassy in Tehran. Camp David peace agreement signed by Egypt and Israel. Egypt expelled from Arab League.
- 1980: Iran-Iraq war begins.
- 1981: Sadat assassinated.
- 1982: Israel invades Lebanon followed by massacre at Sabra and Chatila.
- 1985: Israel withdraws from Lebanon.
- 1986: Irangate affair under Ragen administration in the US.
- 1988: Palestinian Intifada (Uprising) in Occupied territories. Cease-fire in Iran-Iraq war. Irangate inquiry opened in USA.
- 1989: Death threat to Salman Rushdie by the Iranian spiritual leader for his novel *Satanic Verses*. Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian spiritual leader, dies. Former Soviet Union withdraws from Afghanistan. Beginning of civil war in Afghanistan.
- 1990: Unification of North and South Yemen. Iraq invades Kuwait.
- 1991: US-led allied forces expel Iraq from Kuwait.
- 1992: Peace talks between Palestinians and Israel. Iraq forced by the United Nations to destroy its chemical and (possible) nuclear weapons. Anti-government riots in Iran. Afghan rebels attack Kabul. Iraqgate inquiry opens in the UK.
- 1993: Interim peace agreements between Israel and PLO.

#### DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS SECTION [<sup>2</sup>]:

**Balance of payments:** The record of a country's transactions with the rest of the world.

**Exports f.o.b.** "free on board". The valuation of Exports up to the point of embarkation.

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<sup>2</sup>. All the definitions used in this part are derived from: G. Bannock. The Penguin dictionary of economics. Edited by G. Bannock, R.E. Bazter and R. Rees. (London; Penguin; 1984). The Economist pocket world in figures 1993. (London; The Economist; 1992). pp. 206-208.

**GDP:** Gross Domestic Product. A measure of the total flow of goods and services produced by the economy over a specified time period, normally a year.

**GNP:** Gross National Product. Is the GDP plus the income accruing to domestic residents arising from investment abroad less income earned in the domestic market accruing to foreigners abroad.

**Imports c.i.f.:** "Cost, insurance and freight", or "charge in full". The valuation of Imports includes the cost of "carriage, insurance and freight" or "charge in full" from the exporting country to the importing.

**National Income:** A measure of the money value of the total flow of goods and services produced in an economy over a special period of time.

**Overall balance:** Adding the current to the capital accounts gives the overall balance. The current account of the balance of payments consists of visible trade (goods); private transfer payments (eg. remittances from those working abroad); official transfer (eg. payments to international organisations, famine relief). The capital account consists of long- and short-term transactions relating to a country's assets and liabilities (eg. loans and borrowing).

**AFGHANISTAN:**

The present nation and the country were formed in 1747 under Ahmed Shah Durrani. Afghanistan is known as the bridge between India and the Middle East. In 1973 the monarchy in Afghanistan was removed and a republic was formed. The politics and economy of the former Soviet Union had a great influence on Afghanistan's internal affairs. In 1978 as a result of a coup, a new communist leadership came to power under the leadership of Nur Mohammed Traki. This was followed by another coup in the following year (1979), in which Hafizullah Amin came to power. But soon after (1979), Afghanistan was invaded by Soviet troops and then Babrak Karmel became the head of state. The Soviets agreed with Pakistan, during an agreement in 1988, to withdraw from Afghanistan in 1989. Since then civil war has broken out between different Islamic groups. Afghanistan's economy is traditionally based on agriculture and, partly, on the export of gas. Since the civil war, its economy has been severely disrupted. It has the highest infant mortality in the world and has the second-lowest life expectancy in the world [3]. Altogether, Afghanistan is in an impoverished condition, mainly because of years of fighting.

**AFGHANISTAN**

POPULATION: 15,814,000

SIZE: 647,497 sq. km.

GOVERNMENT: Republic

DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1919

WORK FORCE (1979): agriculture 65%, manufacturing 11%

BUDGET (millions Afghanis 1979/80): revenue 15,788 expenditure 16,782

GDP per head US\$ 1990: 175

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1989): total balance -371.2, current balance -142.1, overall balance -20.0

EXPORTS (f.o.b. US\$m 1983/84): Total 846,022; wheat 38,251, sugar 25,200, tea 23,855, vegetable oil 30,481, tyre and tubes 28,823,

IMPORTS (c.i.f. US\$m 1983/84): Total 728,579; dried fruit 191,971, natural gas 305,279

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:

Imports (US\$'000 1983/4): USSR 526,319, Japan 111,061, India 28,985, Germany 17,076

Exports (US\$'000 1983/4): USSR 400,756, Pakistan 118,080, India 84,212, Germany 26,130, UK 25,137

NATURAL RESOURCES: gas, oil, coal, copper, chalk, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron, salt

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<sup>3</sup>. The Economist pocket world in figures 1993 edition.  
(London; The Economist; 1992). pp. 65-67.

## EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN

population	1989	15,814,000	Estimate	
illiteracy%	1975	90.5	1979 69.7	1990E 55.9
schools	1986	886		
teaching staff	1986	16,414		
pupils enroled	1989	726,287		
pupil/teacher ratio	1986	37		
		No.	service points	
univ. libs.	1984	18	18	
public libs.	1984	55	55	
school libs.	N/A			
special libs.	N/A			
national lib.	N/A			
date:	N/A			
national bib.	N/A			

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN AFGHANISTAN

subject	1976	1977
DDC	no.	no.
000	--	20
100	--	4
200	5	25
300	--	71
400	--	--
500	27	20
600	--	8
700	--	2
800	16	48
900	16	34
TOTAL	64	232

## STATE OF BAHRAIN:

Bahrain is a country comprised of 35 islands in the Persian Gulf. In ancient times it was a famous trading centre. Bahrain has been ruled by the Khalifa family since the late 18th century. It gained its independence in 1971. Only 73% of the population are of Arab origin, the rest are immigrants mainly from Iran, Pakistan or India. The majority of Bahrainis are Muslim (Shi'a 50% and 35% Sunni). "The Iranian revolution [1979], four years later, sparked off demonstrations among the Shi'a majority calling for an Islamic republic" [4]. Since Bahrain supported Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war, Iran was also blamed for the demonstrations there. Bahrain is still feeling the threat of a possible reaction by its Shi'a population in favour of an Islamic government, but since the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq (1988) the situation is less tense. Historically, Bahrain's economy was based on fishing. In 1932 oil

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4. "The Middle East: Bahrain", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p.268.



was discovered in Bahrain, but oil production started to decline in the late 1970s. Since then Bahrain's economy has been successful in banking and investment, especially as an offshore financial centre [<sup>5</sup>]. Bahrain is a rich country with a high living standard.

#### BAHRAIN

POPULATION: 489,000  
 SIZE: 662 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Traditional Emirates  
 DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1971  
 WORKFORCE: manufacturing 8.2%, trade 13.4%, social and personal services 35%, transport 9.5%  
 BUDGET : N/A  
 GDP US\$m 1990: 3,644  
 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1989): trade balance 10.9, current balance -19.1, overall balance -188.5  
 EXPORTS (f.o.b. million Bahrain dinars 1989): 1,064.5  
 IMPORTS (c.i.f. million Bahrain dinars 1989): 1,178.2  
 PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:  
     Imports (US\$m 1982): USA 355.8, UK 253.3  
     Exports (US\$m 1982): UAE 432.1, Singapore 380.6  
 NATURAL RESOURCES: oil, gas and its associated products, fish

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<sup>5</sup>. "Bahrain", in The 1992 guide to offshore financial centres; Euromoney research guides. Euromoney; May Supplement; 1992.

## EDUCATION IN BAHRAIN

population	1989	489,000			
illiteracy%	1981	20.9	1981	17	1990E 17.9
schools	1988	104			
teaching staff	1988	2,882			
pupils enroled	1988	63,179			
pupil/teacher ratio	N/A				
		No.	service points		
univ. libs.	1987	2		9	
public libs.	1986	1		11	
school libs.	1987	150		N/A	
special libs.	1983	1		N/A	
national lib.	N/A				
date:	N/A				
national bib.	No				

BOOK PRODUCTION IN BAHRAIN  
1983

subject	No.	No.*
DDC		
----	--	--
000	5	5
100	--	--
200	--	1
300	7	8
400	--	--
500	--	--
600	--	1
700	--	1
800	27	10
900	7	5
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TOTAL	46	31

\*: The Bulletin of Arab publications 1983

## ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT:

Egypt is one of the early centres of civilization, which is well known to the world. It became a Persian province in the 6th century BC and was later conquered by Alexander the Great in the 4th century BC. As in most Middle Eastern countries Islam came to Egypt in the 7th century. Between 1798 and 1801 Egypt was occupied by Napoleon. The Suez canal was built in 1869 which meant a great improvement in world naval trade. In 1922, Egypt ended the British protectorate, which had existed since 1914, and gained its independence. In 1952 King Farouk was deposed by Gemal Abdul Nasser and a republic was declared a year later in 1953. Egypt was recognised as "the foundation of Arab socialism and solidarity in

the 1960s" [6], mainly led by Nasser. Throughout this phase, a spate of nationalization of industries and land reform occurred in Egypt and ended when Nasser died in 1970. The most important act of nationalization in Egypt was that of the Suez canal in 1956. Egypt became a close friend to the communist block, especially the former Soviet Union, where it sought most of its advisers for national planning. Egypt had been in confrontation with Israel since its establishment in 1948. Their most important conflict was the 1967 Six-Days War, in which the Sinai peninsula was invaded and a part of the Suez canal was taken over by Israel. Since the death of Nasser, Egypt changed its policy and moved away from the communist block in the 1970s, becoming pro-West. It signed the Camp David peace treaty in 1979 with Israel. Its friendly attitude towards Israel was strongly opposed by other Arab nations. Islamic groups and their activities in Egypt have been a major political issue since late 18th century. In the 1987 election the Muslim Brotherhood became the main parliamentary opposition. Other Islamic groups are becoming more active than before in Egypt. There is growing fear that they might come to power one day and establish an Islamic republic. Egypt has been a cultural attraction for many tourists world wide. Tourism is one of the major sources of national income in Egypt. In recent years Egypt has had major problems with Muslim groups attacking tourists. The rich layers of soil left behind by the Nile's floods has given Egypt a strong agricultural base. It is one of the top 10 countries, world wide for cotton and vegetable production [7]. Having said that, Egypt has to import up to 60% of the food it needs [8], which makes her dependent on imports. In 1988 an Egyptian novelist, Naguib Mahfouz, won the Nobel prize.

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6. "The Middle East: Egypt", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p. 264.

7. The Economist pocket world in figures 1993 edition. (London; The Economist; 1992). pp. 40-43.

8. "The Middle East: Egypt", in The Economist atlas. (London; Economist; 1991). p. 265.

## ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

POPULATION: 53,080,000

SIZE: 997,785.5

GOVERNMENT: Republic

DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1922

WORK FORCE (1984/85): agriculture 34.6%, government services 19.9%, manufacturing 13.3%, trade 9.4%

BUDGET (£ Egyptian millions 1987/88): expenditure 23,058.9, revenue 18,113.2

GDP US\$m 1990: 33,210

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1989): trade balance -7,644, current balance -1,169, total balance -696

EXPORTS (f.o.b. US\$m 1988): basic manufactures 2,271.3, mineral fuels 1,893.5, crude oil 1,239.8

IMPORTS (c.i.f. US\$m 1988): Total 23,297.9; food 5,452.1, machinery 6,232.7, basic manufactures 4,791.0, cereals 1,981.0, wheat 1,178.7

## PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:

Imports (£ Egyptian million 1988): USA 1,944.8, Germany 1,788.0, France 1,375.6, Italy 1,143.9, Japan 822.9, UK 691.9

Exports (£ Egyptian million 1988): Italy 443.6, Netherlands 275.2, France 233.6, USA 251.2, Japan 187.4, UK 109.5

NATURAL RESOURCES: vegetables, cotton

## EDUCATION IN EGYPT

population	1989	53,080,000		
illiteracy%	1986	55.5	1990E	51.6
schools	1989	16,054		
teaching staff	1989	261,613		
pupils enroled	1989	6,578,126		
pupil/teacher ratio	1989	26		
		No.	service points	
university libs.	1987	214		214
public libs.	1983	836		N/A
school libs.	1982	4,565		N/A
special libs.	1983	380		N/A
national lib.	1991	1		N/A
date:				
national bib.	Yes			

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN EGYPT

subject	1987	1988
DDC	no.	no.
000	15	19
100	43	47
200	183	191
300	232	305
400	108	65
500	619	73
600	116	159
700	61	65
800	357	403
900	100	124
---	---	----
TOTAL	1276	1451

# ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN:

Iran is another country with an ancient history in the Middle East. It was known as the Persian Empire up to the introduction of Islam in the 7th century AD. Since the invasion by the Arabs, many dynasties have ruled in Iran. Iran's 20th century politics have been influenced by Islamic and national movements. The most important of all are the Constitutional Revolution in 1905 and then the nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil company in 1953, but above all the Islamic Revolution in 1979, which came as a warning to many of the Middle Eastern countries. The Islamic Revolution of Iran was seen as encouragement for Islamic groups in the region to challenge the corruption of their own political systems. Saudi Arabia was one of first countries in the region that felt the power of the Revolution, when militants took control of the Great Mosque in Mecca and in a violent episode Saudi police killed more than 400 Iranian pilgrims during the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1987 [<sup>9</sup>]. A year after the Revolution in 1980, Iraq invaded Iran. The war ended in 1988. Iran had been a close ally to the West, especially the US, but since the Revolution it has been cut off from the West. This was partly due to the Islamic Revolution's message which was anti-Western. Iran's economy, especially oil production, as well as internal affairs, were severely damaged because of the war. But soon it managed to gain control of the battered economy. Having said that, in 1992 major anti-government riots took place in Iran, were led by ordinary members of the public. In late 1992 Iran managed to increase its oil production capacity to its former level of 4 million barrels a day, which will reestablish her as the 4th largest oil producer in the world [<sup>10</sup>]. Rafsanjani, the Iranian president, has been trying to reintroduce Iran to the world economy. The death sentence passed on Salman Rushdie by Ayatollah Khomeini in 1989 for his novel Satanic Verses, has seriously damaged this process. After the Iran-Iraq war the political image of Iran changed in the world. It changed even more when Iraq

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<sup>9</sup> "The Middle East: Iran", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p. 260.

<sup>10</sup>. "Back in Business: Iran's oil production is soaring", in Wall Street Journal Europe. November 26 1992. p.1, p.7. p.11.

invaded Kuwait in 1990. Despite all the problems between the Islamic government of Iran and the West, now, nearly 15 years since the beginning of the Revolution, Iran is gradually starting once again to do business with the West.

#### IRAN

POPULATION: 54,203,000  
 SIZE: 1,648,000 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Islamic Republic  
 DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: N/A  
 WORKFORCE: agriculture 29%, services 28.6%, manufacturing 13.2%, construction 10.9%  
 BUDGET (Iranian rials '000 1988/89): revenue 2,501, expenditure 4,611.1  
 GDP (US\$m 1990): 116,040  
 GNP (Iranian rials '000 1988/89): 23,536.4  
 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1987/88): trade balance -558, current balance 2,476, total -224  
 EXPORTS: (f.o.b. US\$m 1988/89): Oil 1,882 (excluding oil) Total 1,021.1; agricultural and traditional goods 771.9, carpets 307.8, fruit 242.4, industrial manufactures 219.2  
 IMPORT (c.i.f. US\$m 1988/89): machinery 2,982, chemicals 1,518, paper, textiles, iron & steel 1,506, food 1,307  
 PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:  
     Imports (US\$m 1988/89): Germany 1,461, Japan 830, UK 552  
     Exports (US\$m 1988/89): Germany 285.2, UAE 143.8, Italy 105.3, UK 97.8  
 NATURAL RESOURCES: petroleum, gas, mineral deposits

#### EDUCATION IN IRAN

population	1989	54,203,000		
illiteracy%	1976	63.5	1986 48	1990E 35.5
schools	1989	56,537		
teaching staff	1989	361,878		
pupils enroled	1989	8,817,145		
pupil/teacher ratio	1986	24		
		No.	service	points
university libs.	1982	198	198	
public libs.	1987	507	507	
school libs.	N/A			
special libs.	N/A			
national lib.	1991	1	3	
date:	1935			
national bib.	Yes			

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN IRAN

subject	1980	1985	1987	1989
DDC	no.	no.	no.	no.
----	---	---	---	---
000	110	128	63	168
100	122	132	98	283
200	648	1351	485	1354
300	386	354	190	484
400	UDC	393	232	632
500	129	235	221	387
600	264	662	453	967
700	92	250	142	310
800	941	839	724	1292
900	335	286	186	412
----	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	3027	5568	2996	6289

## REPUBLIC OF IRAQ:

Iraq is known as the cradle of civilization for having the earliest government and cities. After the establishment of the Ottoman Empire, it became part of this Empire from the 16th century until the First World War. Between 1918 and 1921 Iraq was part of the territory under British mandate. It gained its independence under the Hashemite dynasty in 1932. In 1958 a military coup took place in Iraq and put an end to the monarchy. Iraq faced another three coups in the 1960s. 60s politics in Iraq was basically a contest between socialists and Baathists. The coup in 1968 led to the leadership of Baaths party and Saddam Hussein. Another major internal problem in Iraq in the 60s, was the Kurdish separatists, who have been fighting for independence since that time. In 1980 Iraq invaded Iran. "Financial support from conservative Arab states, combined with Soviet and Western willingness to provide weapons, enabled Saddam Hussein to build up the world's fourth largest army" [11]. Having the advantage of the 4th largest army in the world, Iraq invaded Kuwait in the summer of 1990, which came as a shock to the West! Iraq accused Kuwait of "sabotaging the Iraqi economy by exceeding its Opec oil quota" [12]. Iraq was expelled from Kuwait through a US-led allied operation in 1991.

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<sup>11</sup>. "The Middle East: Iraq", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p. 259.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. p. 259.

After the end of the Gulf crisis, Iraq faced regional unrest, from Kurds in the north and Shi'a populations in the south. "Iraq now faces years of reconstruction and hardship" [13]. Iraq's economy, like all the other Middle Eastern countries, is principally based on oil production. Since the Gulf crisis and the introduction of sanctions against Iraq, the economy has been severely damaged due to problems of exporting oil and huge foreign debts.

#### IRAQ

POPULATION: 18,279,000  
 SIZE: 434,924 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Republic  
 DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1932  
 WORKFORCE: agriculture 13.2%, construction 9.1%, manufacturing 7.1%, transport 6%, trade 5.9%  
 BUDGET (Iraqi dinars million 1981): revenue 19,434.9, expenditure 19,750.2  
 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: N/A  
 GDP (US\$m 1990): 51,156  
 EXPORTS (f.o.b. Iraqi dinars million 1987): **petroleum 7,245.8 (1988)**, Total (excluding oil) 3,267.3, mineral fuels 3,223.1  
 IMPORT (c.i.f. Iraqi dinars million 1987): Total 1,244.1, machinery and transport equipment 667.4, non-electric machinery 368.1, basic manufactures 285.2  
 PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:  
     Imports (Iraqi dinars million 1985): Japan 352.1, Turkey 259.2, Germany 211, Italy 128.2, USA 126, Brazil 118.9, France 112.5, UK 109.8  
     Exports (Iraqi dinars million 1985): Turkey 21.8, Jordan 6.8, UAE 2.3, Kuwait 2, UK 0.8  
 NATURAL RESOURCES: oil, gas, phosphate, sulphur

#### EDUCATION IN IRAQ

population	1989	18,279,000	
illiteracy%	1985	10.7	1990E 40.3
schools	1988	8,052	
teaching staff	1988	130,777	
pupils enroled	1988	3,023,132	
pupil/teacher ratio	1988	23	
		No.	service points
university libs.	1988	106	N/A
public libs.	N/A		
school libs.	N/A		
special libs.	N/A		
national lib.	1991		
date:	1963		
national bib.	Yes		

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid. p. 259.



## BOOK PRODUCTION IN IRAQ

subject	1978	1980	1983
DDC	No.	No.*	No.
----	---	----	----
000	121	19	6
100	42	6	--
200	94	25	--
300	414	256	15
400	UDC	21	--
500	134	82	1
600	380	91	--
700	66	30	--
800	286	78	54
900	81	61	6
---	---	----	----
TOTAL	1618	801	82

\*: The Bulletin of Arab publications 1981

**THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN:**

Jordan was part of the Roman Empire up to the 7th century, and then perhaps the centre of Crusade activities between the 11th and 12th centuries. It became part of the Ottoman Empire during the 16th century until the First World War. After the Second World War, Jordan was under British mandate until 1948. At the time of the British mandate, it was administered as Palestine west of the River Jordan and Transjordan to the east of the River. Transjordan gained its independence in 1946 and has been known as Jordan since then. Jordan has been involved with the Palestinian issue and the state of Israel right from the very beginning in 1948. "During the first Arab-Israeli war that followed, Jordan absorbed the Palestinian West Bank as well as large numbers of refugees; today at least 60% of Jordan's population is Palestinian" [14]. After 1967, the West Bank was lost to Israel. The Jordanian government announced officially in 1988 that the Palestinians were allowed to establish a government in exile inside Jordan, as the true representatives of the West Bank. Jordan is known as one of the most democratic countries in the Middle East. Since last year, 1992, Muslim Brotherhood have become a strong political force in

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14. "The Middle East: Jordan", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p. 262.

Jordan [<sup>15</sup>]. It was the only country in the region to support Iraq during the Gulf crisis in 1990-91. It is believed that this has damaged its political and economic standing with the West and countries in the region [<sup>16</sup>]. Jordan has been suffering from water problems in the past decade, due to its basin and a semi-drought condition [<sup>17</sup>]. Jordan is the third largest producer of phosphate in the world.

#### JORDAN

POPULATION: 3,879,000  
 SIZE: 97,740 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Monarchy  
 DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1946  
 WORKFORCE (Jordanians only): social and administrative services 43%, construction 10.1%, mining and manufacturing 9.8%, transport and communications 8.6%, agriculture 6.9%  
 BUDGET (East Bank only; Jordanian dinars million 1991): revenue 902.5, expenditure 1,254.4  
 GDP (US\$m 1990): 3,330  
 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1989): trade balance 773.1, current balance 384.9, total 464.7  
 EXPORTS (Jordanian dinars million 1987): Total 248,773; chemicals 69,932, phosphate 61,002, basic manufactures 26,861  
 IMPORT (Jordanian dinars million 1987): 915,545; machinery 186,290, basic manufactures 169,391, mineral fuels 156,138, food 155,719,  
 PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:  
     Imports (Jordanian dinars million 1987): Iraq 99,401, USA 93,389, Saudi Arabia 76,761, Germany 70,504, UK 58,303  
     Exports (Jordanian dinars million 1987): Iraq 59,865, Saudi Arabia 26,204, India 22,034  
 NATURAL RESOURCES: phosphate and potash

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- <sup>15</sup>. "Jordan: Islamic fundamentalism", in Oxford Analytica Daily Brief. February 26th 1992. pp. 13-16.
  - <sup>16</sup>. "The Middle East: Jordan", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p.262.
  - <sup>17</sup>. "Jordan waters", in Oxford Analytica Daily Brief. January 30th 1992. pp. 15-18.

## EDUCATION IN JORDAN

population	1989	3,879,000	
illiteracy%	1979	33.2	1990E 19.9
schools	1987	1,387	
teaching staff	1989	21,073	
pupils enroled 1989		590,275	
pupil/teacher ratio	1989	37	
		No.	service points
university libs.	1984	3	N/A
public libs.	1986	5	5
school libs.	N/A		
special libs.	1983	7	14
national lib.	1991	1	1
date:	N/A		
national bib.	Yes		

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN JORDAN

subject	1980	1981
DDC	No.	No.*
----	----	----
000	3	10
100	1	3
200	35	53
300	110	150
400	UDC	7
500	51	29
600	59	57
700	2	10
800	79	82
900	52	43
---	---	---
TOTAL	392	444

\*: The Bulletin of Arab publications 1981

# STATE OF KUWAIT:

Kuwait was a British protectorate from 1914 until its independence in 1961. Since the discovery of oil there in 1938, it appears that Kuwait has one of the richest oil reserves in the world. This has given Kuwait a strong financial position, both in the region and world wide. Kuwait stands as one of the top countries in the world for its purchasing power parity [<sup>18</sup>]. Kuwait was one of the few Middle Eastern countries that developed its overseas investments with its internal oil industry. "Its overseas refineries and petrol stations guaranteed a market for Kuwait crude oil, while its overseas investments - \$8 billion a year - now earn more than its oil industry" [<sup>19</sup>]. Kuwait financially supported Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war. But soon after the end of the Iran-Iraq war, Kuwait was invaded by Iraq, in August 1990. The US-led allied forces expelled Iraq from Kuwait in February 1991. Most of the oil fields in Kuwait were attacked by the Iraqis during the invasion. As a result of this, the massive oil spills damaged the environment of the Persian Gulf [<sup>20</sup>]. The damage caused during the invasion of Kuwait was very great. Having said that, rebuilding Kuwait has been an incredible investment for Western companies [<sup>21</sup>]. Most of the people living and working in Kuwait as residents, are from Asian or neighbouring countries and a large majority are Palestinians. "In the aftermath of the war, popular revenge for the Iraqi

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<sup>18</sup>. The Economist pocket world in figures 1993 edition. (London; The Economist; 1992). p. 25.

"Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) statistics adjust for cost of living differences by replacing normal exchange rates with rates designed to equalise the prices of a standard "basket" of goods and services. These are used to obtain PPP estimates of GDP per head. PPP estimates are normally shown on a scale of 1 to 100, taking the United States, where the average standard of living is highest, as 100". FROM: The Economist pocket world in figures 1993 edition. London; Economist; 1992. p. 207.

<sup>19</sup>. "The Middle East: Kuwait", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p. 268.

<sup>20</sup>. "Industry and the environment; Financial Times Survey", in Financial Times. Section III. March 13th 1991. pp. I-VII.

<sup>21</sup>. "Rebuilding Kuwait; Financial Times Survey", in Financial Times. Section III. July 8th 1991. pp. I-XX.

invasion was largely directed at Kuwait's long-term Palestinian population, which was subject to harassment and repression" [22]. The cost of rebuilding Kuwait was estimated at \$100 billion [23], and might take years to complete. Kuwait has one of the highest GDP per head, Human Development Index position and Purchasing Power Parity in the region as well as world wide [24].

#### KUWAIT

POPULATION: 2,048,000  
 SIZE: 17,818 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Monarchy  
 DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1961  
 WORKFORCE: services (including defence) 49%, construction 19%, manufacturing 8%, transport 6%, agriculture 2%  
 BUDGET (Kuwait dinars million 1989/90): Revenue 2,230.5, Expenditure 3,326  
 GDP (US\$m 1990): 23,540

#### KUWAIT cont.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1989): Trade balance 5,872, Current balance 9,589, Overall balance 1,255  
 EXPORTS (f.o.b. Kuwait dinars million 1988): Total 3,185,068; minerals & petroleum 2,767,692, machinery 130,895  
 IMPORTS (c.i.f. Kuwait dinars million 1988): Total 1,714,156; machinery 494,727, basic manufactures 372,639, food & livestock 279,330, chemicals 132,027  
 PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:  
     Imports ( Kuwait dinars million 1987): Japan 293,209, USA 158,592, Germany 119,592, UK 104,650  
     Exports ( Kuwait dinars million 1984): Japan 294,471, Netherlands 209,517, Italy 197,089, Taiwan 107,202, UK 46,534  
 NATURAL RESOURCES: petroleum, fish, shrimps

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22. "The Middle East: Kuwait", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p. 268.

23. Ibid. p. 268.

24. The Economist pocket world in figures; 1993. (London; The Economist; 1992). pp.22-25.

## EDUCATION IN KUWAIT

population	1989	2,048,000			
illiteracy%	1980	32.5	1985	25.5	1990E 27
schools	1988	279			
teaching staff	1988	10,288			
pupils enroled	1988	185,464			
pupil/teacher ratio	1986	18			
		No.	service	points	
univ. libs.	1988	1	14		
public libs.	1987	1	22		
school libs.	1988	570	N/A		
special libs.	1985	13	16		
*nation. lib.	1991	1	4		
date:	N/A				
national bib.	No				

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN KUWAIT

subject	1978	1980	1984	1988
DDC	No.	No.*	No.	No.
000	8	5	100	8
100	--	8	--	9
200	--	56	8	73
300	20	40	74	144
400	UDC	1	UDC	134
500	--	1	55	309
600	1	16	37	74
700	3	2	5	19
800	17	24	48	1
900	1	14	28	22
TOTAL	50	176	389	739

\*: The Bulletin of Arab publications 1980

## REPUBLIC OF LEBANON:

From the 16th century Lebanon was part of the Ottoman Empire. Greater Lebanon was created in 1920 under the French mandate. A constitutional republic was established in 1926, but Lebanon gained its independence in 1941. Lebanon before the civil war was known as the cultural centre of the Middle East. It was also an important investment and trade centre in the Mediterranean. The American University of Beirut also was famous for its academic standards. In the 1970s many Islamic militia groups developed in Lebanon, notably Shi'as like the Muslim Afwaj al-Muqawama al-Lubnaniya (AMAL) and Muslim Lebanese National Movement (LNM). By 1975 the civil war had started in Lebanon involving neighbouring countries including Syria and Israel. The civil war has severely damaged

Lebanese civilians' life and ruined the economy. On two occasions Israel has invaded Lebanon. The first time was in 1978, when Israel took over control of the southern borders of Lebanon. "The second [invasion] in 1982, was aimed at the destruction of the PLO, but attracted notoriety when the Christian Lebanese Forces massacred the inhabitants of Palestinian refugee camps" [25]. Lebanon has had several governments since the breakout of the civil war. For two years, in 1988-1990, there was no government in control of Lebanon. Before the civil war, banking and commerce as well as agriculture were the major contributors to the GDP. But these industries were severely damaged during the civil war. The major problem for the Lebanese economy is that it has lost its central role in the region [26].

#### LEBANON

POPULATION: 2,675,000  
 SIZE: 10,400 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Republic  
 DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1941  
 WORKFORCE: 24% agriculture, 17% trade, 10.5% manufacturing, 40% other services  
 BUDGET (£ Lebanese million 1986): Revenue 12,712, Expenditure 17,937  
 GDP (US\$m 1990): 3,792  
 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: N/A  
 EXPORTS (£ Lebanese'000 1986): Total N/A; jewellery 1,160,263, clothing 660,542, metal products 558,829  
 IMPORTS: N/A  
 PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:  
     Export (£ Lebanese'000 1983): Total 2,694,200; Saudi Arabia 1,293,500, Syria 305,800, Kuwait 220,600, Jordan 193,500, Iraq 190,500, United Arab Emirates 155,100, EEC 44,600  
     Import (£ Lebanese'000 1982): Total 16,123,800; Italy 2,44,600, France 1,660,700, USA 1,460,800, Germany 1,222,200, UK 586,900  
 NATURAL RESOURCES: limestone

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25. "The Middle East: Lebanon", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p. 262.

26. Ibid. p. 262.

## EDUCATION IN LEBANON

population	1989	2,675,000	
illiteracy%	1970	32	1990E 19.9 25+age
schools	1984	2,130	
teaching staff	1981	22,810	
pupils enroled 1986		399,029	-
pupil/teacher ratio	1981	17	
		No.	service points
univ. libs.	N/A		
*public libs.	N/A		
school libs.	N/A		
special libs.	N/A		
national lib.	1		
date:	1921		
national bib.	Ceased		

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN LEBANON

Despite the high reputation of Lebanon in education and publishing as centre of the Arab intellectual activities, no statistics are available from UNESCO on book production in Lebanon, but the Bulletin of Arab publications of 1981 and 1982 reveals:

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN LEBANON

subject	1981*	1982*
DDC	No.	No.
000	8	3
100	36	8
200	49	14
300	134	34
400	13	2
500	9	--
600	8	3
700	11	2
800	154	51
900	94	15
---	---	----
TOTAL	516	132

\*: The Bulletin of Arab publications 1980

## SULTANATE OF OMAN:

Oman was an underdeveloped country before the discovery of oil. Oil was discovered in Oman in 1964 and production was started by 1967. This became the prime source of income and led to development of the country.\*Oman had three primary schools and 10km of tarred roads in 1970 when Sultan Said was ousted, with British help, by



his son Qaboos" [27]. In 1964 a civil war broke out in Oman. The new Sultan, Qaboos, managed to put an end to the civil war in 1976. After the end of the civil war, Oman developed a detached relationship with neighbouring countries, especially South Yemen. "Oman has close military links with the UK and USA, which stem from its strategic position at the mouth of the Gulf" [28]. Oman's income is heavily based on oil (90%). Oman is the 40th country in the world for its high GDP per head [29].

## OMAN

POPULATION: 1,448,000  
 SIZE: 212,457 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Monarchy  
 DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: N/A  
 WORKFORCE: 50% agriculture, 28.5% services, 22% industry  
 BUDGET (Omani rials million 1989): Revenue 1,125.3, Expenditure 1,425.4  
 GDP (US\$m 1990): 7,700  
 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1987): Trade Balance 2,036, Current Balance 851, Overall Balance 108  
 EXPORTS (f.o.b. Omani rials million 1989): Total 1,512.2; petroleum 1,344.4  
 IMPORTS (c.i.f. Omani rials million 1989): Total 868; machinery and transport 313.3, basic manufactures 157.5, food 148.5  
 PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:  
     Imports (Omani rials'000 1989): UAE 210,121, Japan 136,281, UK 101,235  
     Exports Petroleum (Omani rial'000 1989): Japan 83.8, Korea 69.3, Taiwan 21.0  
 NATURAL RESOURCES: oil, copper, asbestos, marble, limestone

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27. "The Middle East: Oman", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p. 270.

28. Ibid. p. 270.

29. The Economist pocket world in figures; 1993 edition. (London; The Economist; 1992). pp.22-25.

EDUCATION IN OMAN				
population		1989	1,448,000	
illiteracy%		N/A		
schools		1989	426	
teaching staff		1989	8,972	
pupils enroled	1989		247,128	
pupil/teacher ratio	1986		28	
			No.	service points
univ.	libs.	1987	1	1
public	libs.	N/A		
school	libs.	1987	130	130
special	libs.	N/A		
national	lib.	N/A		
	date:	N/A		
national	bib.	No		

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN OMAN

No information was available on Oman from UNESCO, but the Bulletin of Arab publications of 1981 and 1983 reveals:

BOOK PRODUCTION IN OMAN		
subject	1981	1983
DDC	No.	No.
000	--	--
100	--	--
200	17	22
300	14	--
400	--	3
500	--	2
600	2	--
700	--	--
800	2	3
900	8	15
TOTAL	43	45

\*: The Bulletin of Arab publications 1981 and 1983

**STATE OF QATAR:**

After the Turkish withdrawal in 1916 from Qatar, it came under the British protectorate until its independence in 1971. The governing power in Qatar is the hereditary monarchy, with an Emir who is head of the state and a prime minister. Like Oman, for strategic reasons, it has close military ties with the UK and USA. Qatar's economy is based on oil and gas production. Its offshore gas reserves are believed to be an eighth of the world's reserve. Regarding the Human Development Index, Qatar has the 49th place [30].

**QATAR**

POPULATION: 422,000  
 SIZE: 11,000 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Traditional Emirates  
 DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1971  
 WORKFORCE: 3% agriculture, 48% social and community services, 20% construction, 7% manufacturing  
 BUDGET (Qatar riyals million 1989/90 Estimate): Revenue 5,800, Expenditure 11,480  
 GDP (US\$m 1990): 7,380  
 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1988): Trade balance 1,670, Current Balance -400  
 EXPORTS: N/A  
 IMPORTS: N/A  
 PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:  
     Imports (Qatar riyals million 1989): Japan 905.6, UK 562.3, Italy 376, Germany 350.1, France 225.8  
     Exports Petroleum only (Qatar riyals million 1983): Japan 5,119.7, Italy 806, France 708, Spain 620.9  
 NATURAL RESOURCES: petroleum, gas, fish

**EDUCATION IN QATAR**

population	1989	422,000	
illiteracy%	1980	48.9	1986 24.3
schools	1989	147	
teaching staff	1989	4,037	
pupils enroled	1989	49,657	
pupil/teacher ratio	1989	12	
		No.	service points
univ. libs.	N/A		
public libs.	1989	6	6
school libs.	1987	156	N/A
special libs.	1985	1	N/A
national lib.	1991	1	N/A
date:	1963		
national bib.	Yes		

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<sup>30</sup>. The Economist pocket world in figures; 1993 edition.  
 (London; The Economist; 1992). pp.22-25.

BOOK PRODUCTION IN QATAR			
subject	1978	1982	1987
DDC	No.	No.*	No.
000	9	3	13
100	3	6	8
200	56	22	94
300	21	53	67
400	UDC	9	39
500	22	2	85
600	--	1	33
700	--	2	15
800	36	9	52
900	12	6	58
TOTAL	159	113	461

\*: The Bulletin of Arab publications 1982

#### KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA:

Saudi Arabia is the birthplace of Islam and the centre of pilgrimage to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Present-day Saudi Arabia was formed after unification in 1932 of the four tribal provinces of Hejaz, Asir, Najd and Al-Hasa. The Islamic Revolution in Iran has had an important effect on Saudi internal politics. The occupation of the Great Mosque in Mecca in 1979 and 1987 caused problems for Saudi Arabia, both internally and externally. "Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990 and the subsequent war posed the most serious threat to stability in the kingdom's history" [31]. During the Gulf war, Saudi Arabia was used as a military base. "Enormous financial commitment to US-led allies operations in the 1991 Gulf war, coupled with expected budget deficits suggest that the kingdom will become an international borrower" [32]. Oil and gas are the main industries there. Oil was discovered in the 1930s. Saudi Arabia is believed to possess one fourth of the world oil reserves. It is perhaps one of the richest countries in the world for its natural resources. The Saudi government benefitted enormously from the revenues gathered by oil price increases in the 1970s. But in the 1980s it faced a recession because of a down-turn in prices as well as the unstable political environment in the Middle East. A high percentage of Saudi Arabian's skilled workforce is foreign. One of

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<sup>31</sup>. "The Middle East: Saudi Arabia", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). pp. 266-267.

<sup>32</sup>. Ibid. p. 266.

the government's major plans is to replace the foreign skilled workforce with Saudi workers.

#### SAUDI ARABIA

POPULATION: 14,435,000  
 SIZE: 2,149,690 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Monarchy  
 DATE OF UNIFICATION: 1932  
 WORKFORCE: agriculture and herding 48%, industry 14%, services 37%  
 BUDGET (Saudi riyals million 1990/91): Total Revenue 118,000; Total Expenditure 143,000  
 GDP (US\$m 1990): 80,890  
 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1988): Trade Balance 4,510, Current Balance -6,774, Overall Balance -1,519  
 EXPORTS (excl. re-exports Saudi riyals million 1989): Total 103,892; minerals including petroleum 90,840  
 IMPORTS (c.i.f. Saudi riyals million 1989): Total 79,219; transport equipment 14,640, machinery 14,557, textiles 7,754, chemical products 5,274  
 PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS: Imports (c.i.f. Saudi riyals million 1989): USA 14,392, 11,288, 8,064  
 Exports (incl. re-exports Saudi riyals million 1989): USA 27,437, Japan 18,545, Singapore 6,352, Bahrain 4,777, France 5,549, Netherlands 4,746, Taiwan 4,069, Italy 4,305, India 2,571, Brazil 2,452, Republic of Korea 2,100, UK 1,620  
 NATURAL RESOURCES: petroleum, gas

#### EDUCATION IN SAUDI ARABIA

population	1985	11,542,000	
illiteracy%	1982	48.9	1990E 37.6
schools	1988	8,631	
teaching staff	1988	105,937	
pupils enrolled 1988		1,694,394	
pupil/teacher ratio	1988	16	
		No.	service points
univ. libs.	1984	4	34
*public libs.	1986	1	50
school libs.	N/A		
special libs.	1984	1	4
national lib.	1991	1	
date:	1963		
national bib.	Yes		

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN SAUDI ARABIA

No statistics are available on Saudi Arabia from UNESCO, but the Bulletin of Arab publications of 1980 and 1983 reveal:

subject	1980*	1983*
DDC	No.	No.
000	16	10
100	4	2
200	104	47
300	30	55
400	7	8
500	4	4
600	15	21
700	4	1
800	56	45
900	40	19
TOTAL	280	212

\*: The Bulletin of Arab publications 1980 and 1983

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC:**

Present-day Syria was part of the Phoenician Empire. Like many other countries in the Middle East, Islam was introduced to Syria in the 7th century. In the Middle Ages it was the scene of several Crusades. In 1517 it became part of the Ottoman Empire and remained part of it until the collapse of the Empire. It had a short period of independence in 1920, but soon came under the French mandate until its full independence in 1946. In 1967 the Golan Heights, on Syrian territory, were captured by Israel. Syria got involved in the Lebanese civil war in 1975. Syria's involvement in the Lebanese civil war is believed to maintain its political influence in the region [<sup>33</sup>]. Since 1986, when Syria was blamed for an attempt to blow up an Israeli airliner in London, she has had problems with Western countries. But her joining the US-led allied forces in expelling Iraq from Kuwait, has changed her position in the Western politics. Recent discoveries of oil resources in Syria has made her less dependent on traditionally agriculture-based economy. Cotton is her main cash crop. Another export is oil products. Her major economic problem is that her "balance of payments [which is] vulnerable to international oil market developments and fluctuations in cotton prices" [<sup>34</sup>] in recent years.

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<sup>33</sup>. "The Middle East: Syria", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p. 258.

<sup>34</sup>. Ibid. p. 258.

## SYRIA

POPULATION: 11,719,000  
 SIZE: 185,180 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Socialist Republic  
 DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1946  
 WORKFORCE: agriculture 23%, community social and personal services 28%, manufacturing 15%, trade 13%, construction 12%  
 BUDGET (fSyrian million 1987): Revenue 28,276; Expenditure 35,443  
 GDP (US\$m 1990): 14,730  
 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1989): Trade balance 991, Current balance 784, Overall balance 233  
 EXPORTS (f.o.b. fSyrian million 1988): Total 15,092.7; phosphates 3,655.2, textiles 3,643.5,  
 IMPORTS (c.i.f. fSyrian million 1988): Total 25,039.7; machinery 5,247.1, base metals 4,141.7, food & livestock 3,980.6, chemicals 2,854.9  
 PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:  
 Imports (c.i.f. fSyrian million 1988): Japan 2,800, France 2,640.1, Germany 2,010.1, USA 1,591.6, Italy 1,551.4, UK 578.5  
 Exports (f.o.b. fSyrian million 1988): USSR 4,393.5, Italy 3,043.6, France 1,062.3, UK 92.7  
 NATURAL RESOURCES: cotton, oil, chrome, manganese, asphalt, iron, phosphate, gas

## EDUCATION IN SYRIA

population	1989	11,719,000			
illiteracy%	1970	60	1981 44.4	1990E	35.5
schools	1989	9,524			
teaching staff	1989	90,272			
pupils enroled	1989	2,357,981			
pupil/teacher ratio	1989	26			
		No.	service points		
univ. libs.	1987	1	21		
public libs.	1983	14	114		
school libs.	N/A				
special libs.	1985	1	3		
national lib.	1991	1	N/A		
date:	1895				
national bib.	Yes				

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN SYRIA

subject	1978	1982*	1983	1983*
	No.	No.	No.	No.
DDC				
000	1	6	--	8
100	3	28	3	11
200	3	13	1	18
300	38	161	19	80
400	UDC	24	UDC	11
500	35	140	14	154
600	78	279	18	163
700	6	14	3	16
800	35	73	54	108
900	19	47	7	32
TOTAL	230	785	119	592

\*: The Bulletin of Arab publications 1982 and 1983

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY:**

The Ottoman Empire was, perhaps one of the most powerful kingdoms in the history of the Middle East as well as southern Europe. After several centuries, the Ottoman Empire collapsed by the end of the First World War in 1918. The modern history of Turkey began when the Republic of Turkey was established in 1923. At the same time Kemal Ataturk came to power as the president of the Republic. The new Republic under Ataturk's leadership, imposed radical changes to modernise Turkish society. One of the major changes was the replacement of the Arabic script by the Latin alphabet in 1928. Following that, the European style of dressing was imposed upon the public, Islam was disestablished and traditional rituals, such as Dervish orders, were banned. Since the Second World War Turkey has had a mixed political history of both military coups and partial democracy. There have been two military coups in Turkey in 1960 and 1980, the 1983 election, although not fully democratic, was still the most democratic one in the political history of modern Turkey. Turkey applied to join the EEC in 1987. It has developed its market economy and has had one of the best economic growth rate records world wide. Turkey's economic growth rate, "averaging 7.3% between 1980 to 1988 - income per head is still below average EEC level. This is [income per head] believed to be one of the main problems for Turkey to join the Community" [35]. Turkey is the third country in the world for its highest growth rate in value traded as well as market capitalization on its stock market (\$ terms 1986-1990) [36].

**TURKEY**

POPULATION: 56,741,000

SIZE: 780,576 sq. km.

GOVERNMENT: Republic

DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1923

WORKFORCE: agriculture 45%, manufacturing 12.5%, social and personal services 12%, trade 10%,

BUDGET (Turkish lira'000 million 1989): Revenue 31,253.9, Expenditure 38,839.5

GDP (US\$m 1990): 96,500

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35. "Europe: Turkey", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p. 191.

36. The Economist pocket world in figures; 1993 edition. (London; The Economist; 1992). pp.54-55.



## TURKEY cont.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1989): Trade balance -4,201, Current balance 966, Overall balance 2,713

EXPORTS (US\$m 1990): Total 12,960; cotton & textiles 4,146, iron & steel 1,609, others 4,243

IMPORTS (US\$m 1990 excl. grants): Total 22,302; machinery 5,429, crude petroleum 3,495, chemical products 2,280, others 6,082

## PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:

Imports (US\$m 1990 excl. grants): USA 22,302, Germany 3,497, Italy 1,727, France 1,340, USSR 1,247, Japan 1,120, Iraq 1,047, UK N/A (1989 728)

Exports (US\$m 1990): Germany 3,064, Italy 1,106, USA 968, UK 745

NATURAL RESOURCES: coal, chromate, copper, oil

## EDUCATION IN TURKEY

population	1989	56,741,000		
illiteracy%	1984	25.8	1985 24	1990E19.3
schools	1989	51,170		
teaching staff	1989	224,672		
pupils enroled	1989	6,848,083		
pupil/teacher ratio	1989	30		
		No.	service points	
univ. libs.	1987	139	241	
public libs.	1986	206	836	
school libs.	N/A			
special libs.	N/A			
national lib.	1991	1	N/A	
date:	1946			
national bib.	Yes			

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN TURKEY

subject	1977	1985
DDC	No.	No.
000	684	86
100	196	96
200	327	522
300	2158	1670
400	UDC	152
500	502	184
600	1013	990
700	346	222
800	1116	839
900	483	326
TOTAL	6830	6685

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES:

The unification of seven states created the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in 1971. The UAE consists of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al-Qwain, Ras al-Khaimah and Fujairah. Each state has

its own ruler (Sheikh) who is an absolute monarch in his own state. Having said that, amongst the seven states, Abu Dhabi has dominance over the other six states. This is simply because Abu Dhabi possess most of the oil resources and is therefore wealthier. Oil is the main source of contribution to GNP. UAE is one of the strongest economies world wide. It has one of the highest GDP per head as well as Purchasing Power Parity in the world [37]. "Despite rapid infrastructural development, the changes brought by the emirates' new wealth have not done away with the old ways of life" [38].

#### UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

POPULATION: 1,547,000 (over 80% foreigners)

SIZE: 83,600 sq. km.

GOVERNMENT: Traditional Emirates

DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1971

WORKFORCE: manufacturing 28%, trade 13%, transport 7.5%, manufacturing 6.2%, agriculture 4.5%

BUDGET (UAE dirhams million 1989): Revenue 12,646, Expenditure 13,264

GDP (US\$m 1990): 28,270

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: N/A

EXPORTS: N/A

IMPORTS: N/A

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:

Imports (US\$m 1983): Japan 1,621, USA 1,032, UK 864

Exports (US\$m 1982): Japan 5,858, USA 667, France 793, UK 355

NATURAL RESOURCES: oil

#### EDUCATION IN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

population	1989	1,547,000	
illiteracy%	1975	46.5	1990E N/A
schools	1980	200	
teaching staff	1989	11,921	
pupils enroled	1989	212,532	
pupil/teacher ratio	1989	18	
		No.	service points
univ. libs.	1987	3	3
*public libs.	N/A		
school libs.	N/A		
special libs.	N/A		
national lib.	Yes		
date:	N/A		
national bib.	No		

<sup>37</sup>. The Economist pocket world in figures; 1993 edition. (London; The Economist; 1992). p.22-25.

<sup>38</sup>. "The Middle East: Unite Arab Emirates", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991).p. 269.

BOOK PRODUCTION IN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES			
subject	1977	1985	1989
DDC	No.	No.	No.
000	6	1	17
100	--	--	2
200	--	4	26
300	7	6	2
400	UDC	7	32
500	--	21	58
600	--	1	3
700	1	1	--
800	1	--	--
900	--	2	12
TOTAL	15	43	152

#### REPUBLIC OF YEMEN:

The modern history of Yemen is closely related to British interests in the Middle East. Aden, in south Yemen was under British occupation and was later a British protectorate until 1967. The post-independence period in the 1970s was full of internal clashes between the royalists and republicans in Yemen. Finally Yemen was split into two countries; the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In the 1980s, after years of division between the two Yemens, both countries started a cooperative project for oil exploration. The project ended with positive results and very recently important oil resources have been discovered. In 1990 the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Yemen Arab Republic merged to form the Republic of Yemen. "Yemen faces serious economic problems. The chronic ills of the two former Yemen states, which propelled them into unification, have been further exacerbated by the political consequences of the 1990-1991 Gulf crisis" [39].

#### FORMER YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 9,274,173  
 SIZE: 195,000 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Republic  
 DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1918  
 REUNIFICATION: 1990  
 WORKFORCE: agriculture 74%, services 8%, trade 6%  
 BUDGET (Yemeni riyals million 1990): Revenue 19,631.4,  
 Expenditure 23,569  
 GDP (US\$m 1990): 6,690 (Republic of Yemen)

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<sup>39</sup>. "The Middle East: Yemen", in The Economist atlas. (London; The Economist; 1991). p. 271.

## FORMER YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (cont.)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1989): Trade balance -676.6, Current balance -579, Overall balance -10.3

EXPORTS (f.o.b. US\$m 1983): Total 26.7; bakery products 8.5, machinery & transport equipment 6

IMPORTS (c.i.f. US\$m 1985): Total 1,290.3; food & livestock 367.8, machinery 300, basic manufactures 283.2, chemicals 118.1

## PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:

Imports (US\$m 1985): France 585.1, Japan 201, Saudi Arabia 114.5, UK 107.9

Exports (US\$m 1983): Yemen PDR 15.3, Italy 5.2, Saudi Arabia 3

NATURAL RESOURCES: rock salt, small copper and coal deposits

## EDUCATION IN THE FORMER YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

population	1986	9,274,173
illiteracy%	1990	61.5 Estimate
schools	1988	7,313
teaching staff	1988	35,350
pupils enroled 1988		1,291,372
pupil/teacher ratio 1990		37

No. service points

univ. libs.	N/A
*public libs.	N/A
school libs.	N/A
special libs.	N/A
national lib.	N/A
date:	1968
national bib.	No

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN FORMER YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

No statistics are available on Yemen Arab Republic from UNESCO, but The Bulletin of Arab publications of 1980 and 1982 reveals:

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN NORTH YEMEN

subject	1980	1982
DDC	No.	No.
----	---	----
000	1	--
100	--	--
200	--	2
300	8	3
400	--	2
500	--	--
600	--	--
700	--	--
800	--	--
900	--	3
---	---	----
TOTAL	9	10

## FORMER PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN (PDR)

POPULATION: 2,345,266  
 SIZE: 290,000 sq. km.  
 GOVERNMENT: Socialist  
 DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: 1967  
 REUNIFICATION: 1990  
 WORKFORCE: agriculture 42%, services 21%, industry 11%, commerce 11%  
 BUDGET (Yemeni dinars'000 1980/81): Revenue 86,020, Expenditure 96,020  
 GDP (US\$m 1990): 6,690 (Republic of Yemen)  
 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US\$m 1989): Trade balance -440.1, Current balance -416.6, Overall balance -15.9  
 EXPORTS (f.o.b. Yemeni dinars'000 1986): Total 10,021; food & livestock 7,033, petroleum products 1,212  
 IMPORTS (c.i.f. Yemeni dinars'000 1986): Total 154,357; food & livestock 49,292, machinery 31,591, basic manufactures 24,740, petroleum products 23,581

## FORMER PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN (PDR) cont.

## PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS:

Imports (Yemeni dinars'000 1986): USSR 25,247, UK 11,349, Japan 8,637, China 8,547, Denmark 8,476

Exports (Yemeni dinars'000 1986): Japan 2,731, France 2,321, Saudi Arabia 1,293, USSR 1,127, UAE 1,022

## NATURAL RESOURCES: fish

## EDUCATION IN YEMEN PDR

population	1988	2,345,266	
illiteracy%	1973	73	1990E 60.9
schools	1990	1,065	
teaching staff	1990	13,240	
pupils enroled	1990	379,908	
pupil/teacher ratio	1990	29	
		No.	service points
univ. libs.	N/A		
public libs.	N/A		
school libs.	N/A		
special libs.	N/A		
national lib.	N/A		
date:	N/A		
national bib.	No		

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN YEMEN PDR

No statistics are available on Yemen PDR from UNESCO or The Bulletin of Arab publications.

# **AN INITIAL CONCLUSION TO THE PROFILE OF MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES:**

From the profile on Middle Eastern countries, it is revealed that oil and gas are the major industries. Despite the dominance of the oil and gas industry, a high percentage of the work force is still employed in the agricultural sector. The Middle East has a strong economy, compared with many countries in the world. This has been a good reason for foreign investments in the Middle East.

Regarding export and import, EEC countries and especially the UK are among the major trade partners to Middle Eastern countries. In that respect, UK trade figures have changed notably, in favour of negative values, with all the areas of the world, including the Middle East, since 1986 [<sup>40</sup>].

Most countries in the region have had a long political history in common with British interests. Many countries of the Middle East have recently gained their full independence in the past 40 years.

Despite the long history of Islam in promoting the teaching of literacy to individuals in encouraging people to learn to read and write, educational statistics reveal that in the modern Middle East the level of illiteracy is quite high. According to the above tables on book production, the situation in book production is better in Turkey and Iran, compared with other countries of the Middle East.

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<sup>40</sup>. IMF Direction of trade statistics yearbook.  
(Washington; International Monetary Fund (IMF); 1992).  
pp.400-401.  
OECD Main economic indicators; statistics directorate.  
(Paris; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and  
Development (OECD); 1993). p.24.

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